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By following these suggestions you will find *Social Science Abstracts* of maximum usefulness.



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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 2

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NUMBER 8

## DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

### HISTORICAL METHOD

#### HISTORICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 6110)

9866. PLENGE, JOHANN. Als dritter Redner im Symposium. [A third contribution in a symposium of social research.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5(4) Dec. 1929: 385-405.—Up to this time social investi-

gation has concerned itself too much with historical investigation and not sufficiently with contemporary phenomena. How misleading the former may be is seen in the failure of such prognostications as those of Karl Marx. However, the study of contemporary material must not neglect the past, for the present itself will be the past.—*John H. Mueller.*

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

9867. SOWIŃSKI, MIECZYSLAW. Metoda obserwacji monograficznej w badaniach ekonomiczno-rolniszych. [Method of monographical observation applied to economic-agricultural researches.] *Ekonomista.* 29(3) 1929: 86-93.—To obtain satisfactory results from the methods of monographic observation based on comparison, it is necessary to study the object of research before the new factor began to act, the influence of which is to be clarified. The author uses this method in studying the effects of the introduction of a dairy cooperative in a certain village in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

9868. GIACOMETTI, Z. Die neue geisteswissenschaftliche Methode in der deutschen Staatsrechtswissenschaft. [The new scientific method in German political science.] *Schweizer. Juristen-Zeitung.* 25(7) Oct. 1, 1928: 93-96.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 10902, 10912)

9869. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Tools in sociology. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14(4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 332-341.—A concept is an instrument of precision. Through the use of it data are explored and given meaning. A sociological concept represents an abstraction relative to the facts of human interaction. The field of sociology is defined through its concepts. Though as yet there is no consensus of judgment as to the major sociological concepts, certain basic trends in sociological thinking may be distinguished. The sociologist makes use of four types of concepts, namely, (1) ecological concepts, (2) culture concepts, (3) psycho-social concepts, and (4) methodological concepts. Ecological concepts have been borrowed from plant and animal ecology. The human ecologist studies the spatial rela-

tionships of people and the basic changes in these relationships. The pivotal concepts in this field are concentration, centralization, segregation, invasion, and succession. Culture concepts, too, are indispensable. "Culture is the sum total of the ways of doing and thinking, past and present, of a social group." Seven culture concepts may be suggested, as follows: culture pattern, culture area, culture diffusion, culture convergence, culture lag, culture heritage, and the mores. The psycho-social concepts are the main tools of sociology. They may be classified as: (1) concepts that relate to personality and the social nature of the individual, such as behavior patterns, attitudes, values, status, and personality; (2) concepts of the group and the organization of the human being, such as collective behavior, social situation, primary group, secondary group, public opinion and community organization; (3) concepts relative to the social process, such as interaction, communication, conflict, accommodation, assimilation, and socialization; and, (4) social problems, concepts such as social distance, social isolation, social change, social movements, social disorganization, and social control. The final type of concepts relates to methodology, and may be distinguished as the social survey, social statistics, the social life history, and the social case history. This list of sociological tools is tentative. The exhibit suggests the development of sociology as a special social science, with possibilities for contribution to the other social sciences.—*W. O. Brown.*

9870. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. Three obstacles to the development of a scientific sociology. *Soc. Forces.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 347-349.—There are three particularly formidable difficulties in the development of science in the social disciplines at present. The first is intellectualism; although intellectualism encourages the initial step in the scientific process, that of "getting an idea or hunch," it hinders the succeeding step, that of proving the hypothesis. Ideas are not knowledge, and can be proven to be knowledge only by laborious effort. The second difficulty is the idea that the aim of science is mastery or control. Science is not interested in spreading knowledge, in procuring justice, in eliminating poverty, or eradicating disease; the forces of society, however, operate to turn students into social reformers, educationalists, etc., in the belief that these are scien-



tific pursuits. Whether these are worthier or more important pursuits is beside the point—the growth of science is hindered by this confusion of aims. The third obstacle is the pressure for action and results in

the social sciences. Practical social problems are becoming increasingly the concern of the sociologist; as a result, approximations to knowledge which are not real knowledge at all, are called science.—Howard Becker.

## STATISTICAL METHOD STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

### WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 9884)

9871. CADOUX, GASTON. *Compte rendu des travaux de la XVIII<sup>e</sup> session de l'Institut International de Statistique tenue a Varsovie au mois d'Août 1929.* [Report of the work of the 18th session of the International Institute of Statistics held at Warsaw, August 1929.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* 70 (11) Nov. 1929: 315-325.

### UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 10500, 10910)

9872. AMNEUS, G. *Folkeregistrering.* [Population registration.] *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 8 1929: 370-386.—The striking increase in population during the last century, together with the equally striking social and political development, has presented new and difficult problems to administrative authorities, especially in the field of personal identification. For centuries the recording of births, deaths, and marriages has been in the hands of the clergy; in many countries, e.g. the Scandinavian countries, it is still the clergy who issue the proper certificates governing such events. Complete population registration furnishes in addition information regarding each individual's migrations, length of his sojourn in any particular locality, his social rights and obligations, etc. Population registration is practically limited to Europe, and is either obligatory or optional for all municipalities. It is obligatory in the Netherlands (since 1850 when it was adopted principally for purposes of taxation), Belgium (since 1856), Italy (since 1871), and Denmark (adopted in 1924 for the purpose of aiding administrative authorities in assessments, tax collecting, elections, and as a police measure). In Sweden the clergy present annual reports on the population within their several jurisdictions. In several countries municipalities are authorized to establish population registration, e.g. Spain, France, Austria, and Norway (where Oslo has established a model system). The author suggests the following conditions as necessary to a successful system of population registration: (1) obligatory reports on the part of the inhabitants; (2) obligatory registration throughout the nation; (3) registration must be a civil matter, entirely distinct from such registration as the clergy may require.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

9873. BONDE, CHR. *Folkeregistreringen i Danmark.* [Population registration in Denmark.] *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 8 1929: 409-420.—The author presents a statistical survey showing the extent to which population registration is adequately carried on in Denmark, and also new information with regard to migration within and emigration from the country, which latter information can be derived from the population registers. By comparing census returns with parish records of births and deaths it can be shown that the population registration is becoming increasingly accurate each year since its introduction in 1924. Statistics on immigration and emigration have shed entirely new light on conditions, since previously statistics were available only for overseas emigration, and no figures whatever were available for immigration. The population registration

has marked a statistical advance with regard to the movement of population within the nation's borders also; it is now possible to follow the annual shift of population within the several age classifications and within the political divisions. Significant investigations along these lines are already under way, and official statistics in the future will doubtless make even more use of the material collected in the population registry records.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

9874. CHAPIN, F. STUART. Scale for rating living-room equipment. *Inst. Child Welfare, Univ. Minnesota.* Circ. #3, Jan. 1930: pp. 4.

9875. DALGAARD, KNUD. *Folkeregistreringen i Danmark.* [Population registration in Denmark.] *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 8 1929: 387-409.—Commencing with Feb. 1, 1923, the capital (Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte) instituted population registration. By the law of Mar. 14, 1924, such registration became obligatory in all municipalities. The law provides that the card index system shall be used in all cities and towns (*Landkommuner*) of 2,000 or more. The required information includes place of residence, name, and removal record. Removal must be reported within five days. House owners, those who conduct *pensions*, and those similarly situated are required to report when their tenants move. Violation of these regulations is punishable by a fine (in Copenhagen about 4,000 such fines are levied each year). Other public authorities are required to file reports, e.g., ministers shall report births, with names; probate courts shall report deaths. Further matters to be reported are changes of name, legal adoptions, changes in civil status, declarations of incompetence, bankruptcies, and poor relief. On the other hand, it is not obligatory to report such matters as punishment, restoration of civil rights, marriage, separations, and divorces. Reports are entered daily. Every three months the figures on births, deaths, and removals are sent to the statistical department, together with removal certificates. One special advantage of population registration is the increased accuracy of the lists of qualified electors. Persons moving into a municipality are immediately subject to taxation, and tax losses due to removals are diminished. The administration of poor relief has benefited greatly. The police make use of this information in their search for wanted persons. Finally, for a fee of 1 kr. a person's address is furnished.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

9876. GOOD, T. SAXTY. Some experiments with suggestion and association tests in the feeble-minded. *J. Mental Sci.* 76 (312) Jan. 1930: 43-55.

9877. JAQUART, CAMILLE. *La Haye ou Genève? Problèmes actuels de l'Institut International de Statistique.* [The Hague or Geneva? Present problems of the International Institute of Statistics.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 7 (1-2) 1929: 6-23.—The question of the relation of the International Statistical Institute to the League of Nations is engaging the attention more and more of the statisticians of the world. The author discusses the important proposals and in particular the proposals of G. Thirring, according to whose plan the International Statistical Institute might take into account the requirements of the League of Nations. According to Pribram's proposals, on the other hand, the compilation of international comparative statistics



should be included in the field of the League of Nations. Zahn wishes to join the Institute more closely with the League of Nations, or in connection with both to establish a new international statistical office. The author formulates his own opinion that the joint collaboration between the Institute and the League of Nations is to be avoided. Duplicate publications of international data would be superfluous and hence the field of the Institute would be limited to review of the work of the League of Nations. The field of the Institute must be principally in methodology.—*Ludwig Bene.*

9878. KOVERO, M. *Folkregister i Finland.* [Population registration in Finland.] *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 8 1929: 421-425.—It has long been the duty of ministers of the several denominations to keep a record of births, deaths, marriage relationships, migration, etc., occurring under their jurisdiction. At present this arrangement is no longer adequate, and in 1923 a commission was appointed to consider the adoption of a complete system of population registration. The recommendations of this commission have so far failed of adoption, the failure being charged to the objection to the transfer of such registration from the clerical to the civil authorities. In the meantime proposals for the adoption of an old age pension system have made the problem acute, since such registry would be of great value in case the insurance plan were adopted.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

9879. McHALE, KATHRYN. An information test of interests. *Psychol. Clinic.* 19 (2) Apr. 1930: 53-58.

9880. PEATMAN, JOHN GRAY. The influence of weighted true-false scores on grades. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (2) Feb. 1930: 143-147.

9881. RULON, PHILLIP JUSTIN. A graph for estimating reliability in one range, knowing it in another. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (2) Feb. 1930: 140-142.—T. L. Kelley has given a formula  $\sigma/\Sigma = (1-R)^{1/2}/(1-r)^{1/2}$  for estimating the reliability of a test in a given range, if its reliability is known in another range, in terms of the standard deviations of the groups in the two ranges. (*Statistical Method*, Macmillan, 1924, p. 222.) A series of linear graphs are given for reading directly either reliability in terms of the other when the ratio of the two standard deviations has been computed.—*Walter C. Eells.*

9882. WEBER, C. OLIVER. A concept of "emotional age" and its measurement. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 466-471.—Feeling is necessary in understanding many situations. It may be supposed then that emotional "insight" slowly develops and matures, and that it is subject to measurement in the same way as intelligence or physical development. A test composed of over 200 items was given to 284 children in grades 4 to 7 inclusive. The results indicate that a perfected scale of this sort may rival in diagnostic value, the traditional significances of mental age, school grade, chronological age, and physical age.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

9883. WORLTON, J. T. The sigma index as a standard measuring unit. *Elementary School. J.* 30 1930: 354-363.—*Psychol. Absts.* 4: 1837.

### COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 9161, 9240, 9872, 9873, 9875, 9877, 9878, 11010)

9884. BRINKMANN, CARL. Les nouvelles sources de la statistique dans l'Allemagne d'après guerre. [New sources of statistics in Germany since the war.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1929: 576-581.—The accelerated rhythm of our contemporary life has developed numerous possibilities for the application of new statistical methods, problems and ideas. The United States seems to have been the pioneer in this movement. Before the war statistics

was considered somewhat of a secret or private art practised by experts or higher governmental officials; today the quantitative conception of social facts makes statistics practically the most popular part of a scientific "credo." The future as well as the past are investigated and analyzed by statistical methods. The past decade in Germany has witnessed the revival of a statistical literature which had been partially abandoned since the work of the great master, Georg von Mayr (*Statistik und Gesellschaftslehre*, 3 Vol. 1895-1917). The publications of Franz Zizek (*Grundriss der Statistik*, Munich 1920; second edition 1923), Rudolf Meerwarth (*Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, Berlin 1925), Johannes Müller (*Grundriss der deutschen Statistik. I. Theorie und Technik der Statistik*, Jena 1927), Hero Möller (*Statistik*, Berlin, 1928) are evidences of a renewed attempt to combine statistics with the study of social and economic problems. At the same time the theoretical Austrian school has supplied us with a series of special studies based upon the American inductive methods. The study of business cycles by the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research is outlined by Hans Strähle (*Das Beobachtungsverfahren der wirtschaftlichen Wechsellen des Harvard University Committee on Economic Research*, in *Schmoller's Jahrbuch*, 1928, p. 261 ff) and in the discussion of index numbers by Gottfried Haberler (*Der Sinn der Indezzahlen*, Tübingen, 1927). Perhaps these studies, and especially the second one, went too far in condemning American empirism. The statistical exploration of new fields has proved to be successful in two directions: (1) In the reorganization of governmental statistical offices, (2) In developing statistical material of private organizations, banks, etc. The *Reichsbank*, for instance, has caused to be published more frequently detailed statements from private banks. Business and economic cycles seem to be the favorite for many organizations (*Reichskreditgesellschaft in Berlin*, *Verein Deutscher Maschinenbauanstalten*, etc.). The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has published since 1922 quarterly business graphs. These curves show in summary form the major items of industrial concentration in Germany as well as in other countries. Wladimir Woytinski's publications: *Die Welt in Zahlen* are well known. These seven volumes cover the whole world and deal with population, labor, agriculture, industry, commerce and transportation, public finances, public life, etc. The organization of the Economic Council of the German Reich (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*), the Association of Employers (*Deutscher Arbeitgeberverband*), the organizations of laborers and employees, and many others publish regularly statistical and economic reports: (*Jahrbuch des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsverbandes*, since 1922; *Rechenschaftsbericht des Deutschen nationalen Handlungsgehilfenverbandes*, since 1900; *Die wirtschaftlichen Unternehmungen der Arbeiterbewegung*, Berlin, 1927; *Die Angestellten-Bewegung* (1921-1925; Berlin 1925). The Reich Statistical Office has adopted American methods and under the guidance of its President, Prof. Ernst Wagemann, the *Institut für Konjunkturforschung* was founded in 1926. H. J. Schneider was commissioned by the *Deutscher Industrie-und Handelstag* to publish *Zur Analyse des Eisenmarkts*, Berlin, 1927. W. Teubner studied transportation problems after the war and published: *Der Güterverkehr und seine Veränderungen in der Nachkriegszeit*. Kurt Ritter interested himself in international grain exchange: *Der Getreideverkehr der Welt vor und nach dem Krieg* 1925, 1926. The statistical work done in the Republic of Austria cannot be overlooked. Austrian statisticians followed closely the German school and methods. The old Austrian Statistical Bureau opened a branch office for special research work on economic and business cycles (*Konjunktur*) under the supervision of Friedrich A. Hayek, who is the author



of a dissertation on causes of financial cycles and crisis. In 1925 at the University of Vienna a statistical office was opened for the minorities of the South-East of Europe (*Institut für Statistik der Minderheitenvölker*).—This office is supervised by W. Winkler.—*E. W. Kopf.*

## CORRELATION

9885. SCHÄFER, ERICH. Die Korrelationsrechnung als Mittel der Betriebsbeobachtung. [Correlation technique as a tool of business research.] *Markt der Fertigung* 1 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 3-24.

## TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entry 8016)

9886. KOHN, STANISŁAW. Z metodologii statystycznej badania konjunktury. [Statistical methodology of research in business cycles.] *Ekonomista*. 29 (3) 1929: 49-68.—The author expounds the theory and the nature of the statistical studies of business cycles conducted by the Harvard School and discusses the arguments of the principal critic, the Russian statistician, O. Anderson, who attacked the statistical methods of the Harvard school from the point of view of the theory of statistics. In many points the author agrees with Anderson, for example when he stresses the conventional nature of certain premises and emphasizes the probability character of the conclusions. Nevertheless it must be recognised that in many respects Anderson's criticism is too severe.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See Entries 9884-9885, 10547, 10610).

## RATES AND RATIOS

9887. GREEN, HOWARD W. Corrected fatality rates in public health practice. *Pub. Health Reports*. 45 (4) Jan. 24, 1930: 169-171.—The fatality rate is the percentage of the cases which end fatally. In a hospital both cases and deaths are known and the fatality rate is easily calculated, as it is in the case of the private practitioner. The calculation of the fatality rate in a city or state, however, involves an indeterminate factor, the actual number of cases, as only the number of reported cases is known and some cases are not reported. The index of reporting, the calculation of the estimated number of cases, and corrected fatality rates based upon this estimate are presented. It has been shown that the reporting of cases is not uniform from year to year. When epidemics occur, a larger percentage of the existing cases are reported and hence the fatality rate is considerably lower than in years when no epidemics occur. Corrected fatality rates may be calculated directly by determining the percentage of the reported cases which are fatal leaving out of account the deaths not previously reported as cases. When either all cases are reported or this, or some other more satisfactory method of estimating the total cases, is adopted, then epidemiological studies based on reported cases can be made with a view to understanding the factors responsible for the large variations in fatality in different places and in different years. Large cities should adopt this procedure and report cases and deaths for notifiable diseases in such a way that the corrected fatality rate can be estimated.—*Louis Neuwell.*

9888. GRENIEWSKI, H. Pewne zagadnienie

statystyki wypadków. [Some problems of accident statistics.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9 (1) Apr. 1929: 47-50.—Accident statistics despite their importance for prevention and compensation do not rest on a solid foundation. Reportable and compensable accidents vary with the accident insurance and compensation legislation of different countries and sometimes even within the same country. Frequency rates vary with the waiting periods. This difficulty may be overcome by the method of the so-called "coefficient of reduction," current in morbidity statistics, to make possible a comparison of morbidity rates derived from sickness insurance data with different or varying maximum periods of granting benefits. The coefficient is then calculated as follows: A sickness insurance fund allows benefits during a maximum period  $T$  and the average duration of illness is  $K_T$ , when the maximum period is reduced to  $t$ , the new average duration of illness  $K_t$  will be obtained by multiplying  $K_T$  by the coefficient  $R_{(t, T)}$  the value of which is to be found in the tables of coefficients of reduction compiled by Moser. We obtain, thus the formula,  $K_t = R_{(t, T)} \cdot K_T$ . A similar procedure can be developed for comparing frequency and severity rates of accidents when the data involve different minimum periods. The coefficient of calculation,  $P_{(t, T)}$  would then be a figure by which the frequency of accidents with a period  $T$  would be multiplied to obtain the frequency with a minimum period  $t$ . This must of course be an empirical value based on experience. On the basis of the data available only a roughly approximative numerical evaluation of  $P_{(t, T)}$  is possible.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9889. WILSON, W. K. A device for computing critical ratios. *Educ. Research Bull.* 8 1929: 383-385.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1836.

## INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 10422, 10618)

9890. BURNS, ARTHUR F. The measurement of the physical volume of production. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44 (2) Feb. 1930: 242-262.—If a number of heterogeneous products are united to form a production index, a strict physical quantity concept of production cannot be employed (except in the supposititious case where all industries show a uniform increase or decrease). If the concept of production in general economic theory is observed, a measure of the pecuniary volume of production is given by the aggregate "net value product" of industry. A measure of the physical volume of production, bottomed on the traditional concept of production, can be achieved either by allocating average "net value product" weights to the physical quantities or else by deflating "net value product" aggregates by a special "price" index. Weighting on the "net value product" basis is more defensible logically than any other, apart from the traditional theory of production. The "net value product" criterion of production breaks down only when the term "industry" is used in a non-statistical sense. Physical production aggregates of different periods or collectivities can never be perfectly comparable, irrespective whether a fixed or variable weight system is employed in the construction of the production index. Measures of production and national income will be identical only if national income is defined as income produced. Finally, long-time comparisons of general production have greater plausibility than distant comparisons of general prices.—*A. F. Burns.*



## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN  
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 8764)

9891. WAGNER, PAUL. Die geologische Karte im erdkundlichen Unterricht. [Geological maps in the teaching of geography.] *Geog. Anz.* 30(12) 1929: 378-381.—Werner Neuse.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN  
HISTORY(See also Entries 10056, 10124,  
10127, 10158, 10330)

9892. SARTON, GEORGE. The teaching of the history of science. *Isis.* 13-2 (41) Feb. 1930: 272-297.—The history of science is the study of the facts and ideas of science in their chronological order. Two leading dangers threaten this subject: overemphasis upon the applications of science and its confusion with the history of scientific method. Both philosophical speculation and concern for the economic value of science should be given subordinate positions in its presentation. The teacher of the history of science should be primarily a scientist, thoroughly familiar with experimental methods, who possesses at the same time historical zeal and philosophical acumen. Material accessories such as demonstration tables, maps, charts, and models aid in avoiding loose generalities. Four or five semesters should be devoted to the general history of science. These should be supplemented by courses devoted to the history of special sciences and by seminars. Classical students should study the history of ancient science. The teachers should be organized into one department and cooperate with other departments to bring about the humanization and integration of knowledge. The history of science should be studied toward the end of the curriculum and not as an orientation course. It is futile to extemporize courses in this field. There is a definite need for the granting of degrees in this new and specialized study.—A. B. Partridge.

9893. WILGUS, A. CURTIS. New interest in the teaching and study of Hispanic American history. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(3) Mar. 1930: 109-112.—The first important course given in the field was in 1895 at California. By 1915 Texas, Columbia, Illinois, and Harvard were offering courses. In the next two years several other institutions began courses. In 1918 the *Hispanic American Historical Review* was founded. In 1919 the first college text book in the subject appeared, a second in 1922, and a third in 1923. In 1924 the first high school text was published, and in 1927 the first volume of readings. Between 1904 and 1927 twelve syllabi covering part or all of the field were published. In the last five years phenomenal expansion has occurred in the teaching of the subject, and a number of projects have been started to provide tools and aids for teachers and students. Among these are the *Inter American Historical Series* and the proposed *Critical Bibliography*. At present there are five text books in preparation. In 1928 persons interested in Hispanic American history formed an organization affiliated with the American

Historical Association. In teaching the subject in colleges, courses should be at least two semesters in length.—A. Curtis Wilgus.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN  
POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 10824, 10893)

9894. BIEGELEISEN, LEON WŁADYSŁAW. Wyższe szkolnictwo gospodarczo-administracyjne w Anglii. [Schools for economics and administration in England.] *Ekonomista.* 29(4) 1929: 81-103.—An outline of the organization and work of the London School of Economics and Political Science and the Institute of Public Administration, and the development of economic and administrative education in general in England. O. Eisenberg.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN  
SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 9870, 10972, 11004)

9895. ANGELL, ROBERT C. Cooley's heritage to social research. *Soc. Forces.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 340-347.—Although Cooley did little of what is ordinarily called social research, yet his conceptions are valuable. "The central principle in all that Professor Cooley wrote is that the essential facts of social life are mental." Therefore any study of social phenomena must be marked by "sympathetic insight." Overt behavior is significant, but must be seen in its true setting of mental processes. He regarded social science as fundamentally different from material science. He did not believe exact prediction and mechanical control to be possible, but thought there was some kind of rationality and sequence in social behavior. Statistics and the ecological approach were valuable, but he emphasized the necessity of keeping in mind the "wholeness" of the situation.—Raymond Bellamy.

9896. OGBURN, WILLIAM FIELDING. The folk-ways of a scientific sociology. *Sci. Monthly.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 300-306.—One of the processes that will shape the sociology of the future is that of differentiation. The differentiating process will separate various non scientific procedures that are now so intertwined in the so-called scientific pursuits of the social scientists. One of these habits will be the writing of wholly colorless articles, and the abandonment of the present habit of trying to make scientific results into literature. Popularization of science will continue without diminution, but if the scientist engages in this sort of writing it will be in another capacity, and not in his scientific self. Articles in social science journals will be in some ways greatly expanded abstracts, and will always carry supporting data. Intellectual quality as such will decline in prestige. Almost every sociologist will become a statistician, but statistics as a specific discipline will disappear; it will become a part of subject matter. An increasing amount of research will be done outside the universities and colleges. Patience will become one of the major virtues. Scientific sociologists will not be statesmen, hold office or head movements.—O. D. Duncan.



## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL  
METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 10205, 10207, 10695)

9897. NATHAN, M. Notes de psychologie à l'usage des historiens. [Notes on psychology for the historian.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 48 (142-144) Dec. 1929: 57-64.—The author discusses the first volume of *Le Neo-romantisme en Allemagne, psychanalyse freudienne ou psychologie impérialiste* of M. E. Seillière. In connection with mysticism, two works of interest to the historian should be noted, namely, *De l'angoisse à l'extase-étude sur les croyances et les sentiments*, (1928) by Pierre Janet, and *La méthode concentrique dans l'étude des psychonévroses*, (1928) by Laignel-Lavastine. The most advanced and profound contemporary psychologic conceptions, exclusive of terminology, approach those of the Rhenish mystics like Tauler and

the Spanish mystics like Saint Theresa.—*Milton R. Gutsch.*

9898. RAZUMOVSKIĬ, I. РАЗУМОВСКИЙ, И. В дебрях механической критики. [In the darkness of mechanical criticism.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 31 (1) 1929: 104-112.—A reply to Lebedev's critical article in the same issue, "Some questions of the theory of historical materialism and its interpretation by Razumovski." The author defending his standpoint with regard to the historical materialism, concludes that Lebedev is one of the representatives of mechanical materialism in social theories whose main characteristics are: Abstract sociology i.e. the breaking off the concrete historical process, in considering the question of the formation of society; lack of clear ideas concerning the links existing between the separate categories of historical materialism; metaphysical conceptions of the relationship between the structure and superstructure of society.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

## DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 10266, 10385, 10400  
10603, 10610)

9899. HARDING, G. E. Geographic significance of calendar changes. *J. of Geog.* 29 (4) Apr. 1930: 148-154.—*Warren B. Cochran.*

9900. OLBRICHT, KONRAD. Gedanken zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Grossstadt. [On the historical development of the large city.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (7-8) 1929: 461-475.—The size and number of large cities at different periods of time are discussed. It is obvious that in former times the large city was decidedly smaller than now. In 1925 the lower limit for a large city was 100,000. In 1920 the limit was 35,000, while in 1600 it was 15,000. Cities of "higher order" are those of a million or more and the metropolis. Next there is introduced the concept of the *Grossstadtfaktor* (large city factor) which expresses as a percentage the ratio of the population of the large city to that of the cultural region in which it is situated. Besides this there is the *relativen Grossstaktziffer* (relative large city figure) which indicates by how much a given city exceeds the lower limit of the large city (taken as unity). Finally there is a review of large cities at different periods in the past, beginning with the Roman Empire.—*Walter Geisler.*

9901. ROBERTSON, C. J. Cane sugar production in the British Empire. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (2) 1930: 135-151.—Roughly one-fifth of the world's sugar is produced within the British Empire. Mauritius and Fiji are surplus producing areas with conditions well-suited to sugar and normally able to compete in the world market. In the British West Indies environmental conditions are reasonably satisfactory and the industry persists with tariff assistance. In Australia and South Africa conditions are definitely marginal and the industry is carried on only by protection in the internal market and by tariff assistance for exports. India does not produce sufficient sugar for domestic needs and is handicapped by labor inefficiency and a generally unfavorable climate. Largely as a result of encouragement by the Imperial Government the proportion of British

raw sugar imports from within the Empire rose from 11 per cent in 1909-1913 to 49 per cent in 1926. As to the permanency of this increase it may be said that the surplus countries with most favorable conditions—Mauritius and Fiji—are those which are nearest the limits of their potential cane land. In every instance the future economic production and also the opportunity to increase the proportion of Colonial sugar in British imports rests with the raising of average yields in field and factory rather than in extending the area under cane.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

9902. SMITH, WESLEY L. Weather problems peculiar to the New York-Chicago airway. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57 (12) Dec. 1929: 503-506.—With mechanical troubles substantially eliminated as hindrances to the operation of airplanes on schedules, the weather factors are left the chief causes of lateness and non-arrival. The deposit of ice on the plane is the most serious matter for an airway in a moist, temperate portion of the atmosphere, and great attention is now being given to the methods by which this may be lessened. Poor visibility is important, chiefly in the matter of landing, though it makes collisions between planes and smashing into mountain sides possible. Head winds may cause great delays, while cross winds, when visibility is not good, may result in sweeping a plane far from its course. In the warmer portion of the year ground fog may be troublesome, especially during the early morning hours; while the intense vertical turbulence of the thunderstorm brings much danger, also the thunderstorm compels temporary disuse of the important radio-receiving set, and at night brilliant lightning may dazzle the pilot. In winter the cloud and fog may be of considerable vertical thickness, a storm of dry snow can enormously reduce the visibility, but moist snow brings also the peril of ice formation, which is most serious near the Great Lakes and in western Pennsylvania. Weather news is now distributed to airports at frequent times, and is radioed to pilots en route.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

9903. VISHER, STEPHEN S. Rainfall and wind conditions retarding tropical development. *Econ.*



*Geog.* 6(2) 1930: 152-165.—A study of scattered low latitude cities having on the average thirty inches or more a year, showed the rainfall of the wettest year to range from a little over twice to sixteen times that of the driest. In comparison, a group of mid-latitude cities showed an extreme maximum only a trifle more than twice the minimum. The dry years commonly result in reduced yields of crops, of grass for grazing animals, and of water supply. Often partial starvation due to these conditions facilitates the spread of disease. Excessive rainfall interferes with commerce and outdoor work by causing floods which injure roads and bridges, and by stimulating the growth of undesirable vegetation. Wet years also reduce the sugar content per acre of cane and favor the spread of tobacco wilt and the deterioration of bananas. In many areas there are such sharp local contrasts in rainfall that the adjustment of crop, dwellings, equipment, and methods to the rainfall type is difficult. Wind storms are especially severe and widespread and as various conditions are unfavorable to preparation to withstand them, they deter civilization more than in mid-latitude. The chief source of injury is the large tropical cyclone. Further study has shown that up-

wards of forty hurricane-producing storms occur each average year somewhere in the tropics and perhaps twice as many gale-producing storms. The destruction which accompanies them is due to the wind, to excessive rainfall, and, along the coasts, to great waves. Because of all these conditions, investors who must count on certainty of return are deterred from investing in tropical enterprises. Large well-managed corporations with widely separated holdings and a variety of products seem to offer the best prospects. (Map.)—*Warren B. Cochran.*

## POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 9938, 9947, 10415, 10730, 10766, 10886)

9904. BLINK, H. Over stroomingen en specialiseering op aardrijkskundig gebied en over geopolitik. [Currents and specialization in geography; geopolitics.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 21-28.—Definition of the new branch of geography founded in Germany under the name of "Geopolitik," as stated by the well-known work of Hennig on the subject and the *Zeitschrift für Geopolitik*.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### POLAR REGIONS

#### ANTARCTIC

9905. STEFANSSON, VILHJALMUR. The theoretical continent. How explorers, since before the time of Columbus, have been busy proving that the Antarctic Continent is actually smaller than it has been thought to be. *Natural Hist.* 29(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 465-480.—Illustrated by portraits of some of the explorers and by photographs from their expeditions.—*M. Warthin.*

### THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

#### AUSTRALASIA

##### *Australia*

(See also Entry 10408)

9906. SCHULTZE, E. Das Nordterritorium Australiens. [The Northern Territory of Australia.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 3(3) Oct. 1929: 97-103.—A glance at the history of this territory shows that up to the present time there has been no economic development and that it cannot become populated. There is a discussion of measures taken by the government, through a special commission, to develop the land. The chief reason for the country's backwardness is seen by the author in the high wages imposed by the Australian labor unions, as a result of which profitable management of a region so unfavorable for freight is made extremely difficult.—*Walter Geisler.*

#### ASIA

##### *Farther India*

(See also Entry 10371)

9907. NAUD, ALBERT. L'exportation des grands produits agricoles indochinois. [Exportation of agricultural products of Indo-China.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39(217) Jan. 1930: 50-60.—The agricultural potentialities of French Indo-China are far from being completely developed. Rice is now the only product entering

foreign trade to any extent. Rubber and cotton are chief among the many agricultural products which could be commercially developed. The propinquity to the great markets of India and China is an advantage to Indo-China's rice export. One and one-half million tons are now exported each year and account for 68% of the total value of exports of Indo-China. The total rice production of Indo-China can be greatly increased. Efforts are being made to correct the improper native methods of curing which are responsible for the low market value of Indo-Chinese rice. Rubber production is in the experimental stage but has increased from 138 tons in 1913 to 10,000 tons in 1928, in spite of unfavorable world conditions. France is the chief market and obviously can consume many times the present production of rubber. The production of cotton is still largely a native industry and little real progress has been made. The growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States promises to threaten the dependence of France upon American raw cotton. Cotton production in other French colonies has been encouraged. Similar encouragement should be given to Indo-China.—*Robert B. Hall.*

##### *China, Manchuria, Korea*

(See also Entries 10410, 10420)

9908. CHRISTIE, DUGALD. Manchuria: its problems and its possibilities. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17, Pt. II. Apr. 1930: 189-205.

9909. FUSON, CHESTER G. The geography of Kwangtung. *Lingnan Sci. J.* 6(3) Sep. 1928: 241-252.—The province of Kwangtung is one of the southernmost in China. It has a subtropical monsoon climate with three seasons; a wet hot summer from April to October, a dry cool season continuing to February, followed by two months of transition with cold foggy weather. The province may be divided into four natural divisions; the eastern basin with its outlet at Swatow, the main river systems draining most of the province and centering near Canton, the southwestern coast, and the tropical island of Hainan. There are three groups of people, the Cantonese, the Hakkas, and the Haklos; of whom some 5,000,000 have migrated overseas. Coal, iron, and many other metals are mined on a small scale. The level plains are intensively used for a



very diversified agriculture, where rice is raised two or three crops are secured. The article includes a description of the various regions and their products.—*George B. Cressey.*

### India

(See also Entries 10355, 10483)

9910. DAINELLI, GIOTTO. *La spedizione italiana nel Caracorum ed il suo campo di azione.* [The Italian expedition in the regions of Karakorum and its field of activity.] *Gerarchia*. 9(7) Jul. 1929: 545-550.—The primary object of the exploration was to conquer the mountain designed as K2 in Karakorum, but apparently this aim has been given up. The author who took a great part in former expeditions on the same spots gives some details regarding the environment of the locality.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9911. JAMES, HENRY F. *The urban geography of India.* *Bull. Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia*. 28(2) Apr. 1930: 101-121.

### EUROPE

9912. STEVENS, W. R. *Winter of 1928-29 in Europe.* *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57(6) Jun. 1929: 248-249.—Severe weather prevailed in Europe from early December, 1928, until about a week after the opening of the following March, with the most marked severity during the latter part of the period, from January 21 to February 21. The long record maintained at Berlin indicates but one winter any colder (99 years previous to the winter discussed) while no February at all was colder than that of 1929. Cold weather and heavy snows reached the Riviera, and masses of ice were noted in the Grand Canal at Venice. In parts of central Europe the snowfall resulted in interruption of railway and telegraph communication. Many parts of the Rhine and the Elbe and numerous canals in the Netherlands were completely frozen over. Remarkably high atmospheric pressure was recorded practically throughout the coldest period over the central and northern portions of the great Europe-Asia land mass, and in fact the period from January 21 to February 21 was noted for high pressure over substantially all the land areas of the Northern Hemisphere and considerable parts of the intervening oceans as well.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

### Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 10246, 10353, 10455, 10470)

9913. ZOTOV, K. ЗОТОВ, К. *Внешняя торговля Румынии; ее морские, речные и сухопутные пути и значение их для народного хозяйства страны.* [Foreign trade of Rumania; her sea, river and land communications, their importance for the country's national economy.] *Морской Сборник*. (1) Jan. 1930: 66-100.—The subject-matter pertaining to the narrow question of Rumania's foreign commercial relations and routes without touching the questions of financial dependency on western countries, or of her foreign trade organization is grouped as follows: (1) General data on Rumania's export and import during 1911-1915, and 1919-1928 by amount in tons and dollars, by specification of goods, and by countries. (2) Detailed survey of the principal elements of foreign trade, estimating their comparative importance: agriculture, oil, lumbering, mining, and industries. (3) Roads of communication: (a) railroads, statistics on length, rolling stock, traffic (sketch map attached); (b) maritime routes, the port of Constantza (plan attached), ships; (c) Danube River, its international status, the delta, traffic, river ports. (4) Rumanian merchant fleet: river and maritime. (5) General conclusions on the

importance of foreign trade in Rumania's economic life, on the role of the Danube, on the government's measures for developing the trade and ports, and on the statistical material presented in this article. The author gives short comments on each of the 34 tables, grouped according to subjects, and makes deductions thereon, in the course of his article.—*Vladimir P. de Smitt.*

### Italy

(See also Entries 9936, 10407)

9914. LEYDEN, FRIEDRICH. *Neapel.* [Naples.] *Geog. Anz.* 30(12) 1929: 369-379.—The climate of Naples is characterized by the absence of rainfall from May to September and by mild temperatures during that time. The coldest month is February; no year passes without some frosts and even snow. Cold weather is disagreeable because people are not prepared to resist it, and the dust of the city contributes to the discomfort. Despite its certain beauty the Mediterranean flora is apt to become monotonous in the long run, for it lacks the variety of the north. The original landscape has been completely changed by man. For three thousand years people have settled, planted, and built in this country. The architecture shows all kinds of styles, and the population represents all kinds of races. For eighteen centuries a tunnel under the Pocilipp built by the Romans has been in use. In the 80's a new tunnel was constructed; it crumbled after forty years of existence. The Fascists have dug a new large and solid passage through the hill to link the new suburb Fuorigrota with the city. Since 1925, a subway passing under Mount Vómero and Pocilipp connects the Central Station with Pozzuoli. The city has grown rapidly (now almost 1 million population) and is still the city of *dolce far niente* and of poverty (terrible housing conditions). A high infant mortality counteracts the fecundity of the population. The harbor is now one of the biggest and most modern in the Mediterranean. (One map and 11 photographs).—*Werner Neuse.*

### France

(See also Entry 9947)

9915. BJOERNOW, A. *Une nouvelle migration normande au nord de la France.* [A new Norman migration to the north of France.] *Rev. Écon. Française*. 51(9) Sep. 1929: 302-306.—A well-regulated Scandinavian immigration of from 40,000 to 50,000 individuals annually into the north of France would be very desirable (these immigrants now number per year 6,000 Danes, 9,000 Norwegians, and 12,000 Swedes). There is need for more workers for growing industries; and commerce and navigation offer opportunities. French agriculture would profit greatly by an influx of Danish agriculturists, bringing with them the highly developed Danish agricultural methods. France does not offer much virgin land, but subdivision can profitably be carried out as in Denmark. Furthermore, with such an immigration more French energy could be directed into her own colonizing activities, especially in North Africa (France now being the second greatest colonizing power of the world).—*E. P. Jackson.*

### Low Countries

9916. BOONE, OLGA. *La culture du lin en Belgique.* [Flax growing in Belgium.] *Univ. de Liège, Séminaire de Géog. Travaux fasc. XXI. Cercle d. géog. liégeois, Travaux fasc. I.* 1929: pp. 63.—The flax-retting in the Lys, often called the golden river, is world-famous. But there are other centers of flax-production in Belgium, e.g., the Waesland, the southern part of the Hesbaye, the Tournaisis and the region of



Ath. The extension of flax-growing has varied with the demand for flax. In 1866: 57,046 hectares, in 1919: 19,400, in 1920: 50,726, in 1926: 23,678 hectares. But the above cited centers always remain important. All the flax-retting cannot be done in the Lys; it is done partly in stagnant waters and partly by artificial means. The annual production of flax-yarn was 235,364 h.w. for the period 1909-13, (Belgium third place, following Russia and Austria-Hungary); the production of linseed was 119,878 h.w. (second place following Austria-Hungary). In 1926 the production was respectively 348,794 and 118,042 h.w. A great deal of foreign flax is brought to Belgium for the retting and this gives rise to a very important commerce in flax. Three maps show the extension of flax growing in Belgium in 1866, 1895, and 1910. (A few illustrations.)—*Gaston G. Dept.*

9917. [DELMER.] L'organisation de la production de l'énergie électrique dans le bassin industriel de Liège. Ses caractères géographiques. Ses conséquences sur la localisation des industries. [Organization of electric-power production in the industrial region of Liège. Its geographic character. Its consequences for the localization of industries.] *Bull. du Cercle des Géog. liégeois*. 1 (1) Nov. 1928: 10-12.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

9918. NIEUWENHUISEN, A. M. De haven van Maassluis. [The harbor of Maassluis.] *Tijdschr. Econ. Geog.* 20 (2) Feb. 15, 1929: 52-60.—Maassluis situated at the mouth of the new Maas may become an important port if a good harbor is built.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

9919. SMEETS, M. Les haies protectrices en Haute Ardenne. [Protective hedges in the High Ardennes.] *Cercle d. Géog. Liégeois. Travaux du Séminaire de Géog. de l'Univ. de Liège*. (23) 1930: pp. 16.—In the high Ardennes, especially where the altitude is greater than 500 m., the old pise-houses were protected against the violent winds by means of beech-hedges. But the ancient pise-houses are disappearing and with them the very characteristic hedges. Some of them remain for their beauty, or to protect not the houses, now strongly built, but the inhabitants. (A map of the actual extension of the hedges is appended.)—*Gaston G. Dept.*

9920. VUUREN, L. van. De waterwegen, die Rotterdam en Antwerpen verbinden met het Nederlands-Belgisch industriegebied. [The waterways which connect Rotterdam and Antwerp with the Dutch-Belgian industrial region.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 19 (10) Oct. 1928: 321-337.—A contention that the connection Liège-Antwerp is less favorable for the Liège industrial zone than the waterway Liège-Rotterdam.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

### Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 10402, 10413, 10414, 10456)

9921. DÖRRIES, HANS. Entstehung und Formenbildung der niedersächsischen Stadt. Eine vergleichende Städtegeographie. [Origin and construction of the town in Lower Saxony. A comparative town geography.] *Forschungen z. Deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde*. 27 (2) 1929: 83-266.—By Lower Saxony is understood the principal part of northwest Germany between the Kamm in the Teutoburger Wald in the southwest and the lower Elbe in the northeast, and from the North Sea coast in the north to the Harz in the south. Within this region with its varied landscape (coast, lowland, mountain) there are now 289 urban settlements of different sizes and very different economic character. Of these only 28 trace back to the early Middle Ages. The majority of the existing towns arose in the later Middle Ages and only a few in modern times. A close connection has been found between the medieval network of highways and the towns which have steadily grown up along the old trade routes. The

course of the old routes, whether through mountains or lowlands, were related to physical and geographical conditions, and the towns have arisen to correspond with the old routes. Again in becoming the backbone of the town plan the trade route shows its constructive function. Market trade took place originally on the principal broad street, and to this side streets were added. The square is of later origin and is always built methodically. The few large towns outgrew their medieval limits in the late 18th century, while the smaller ones have done so since the middle of the 19th. Genetic research on the forms of early settlement show the organic development of town plans from the stage of grouped villages to the modern rectangular layout. (28 illustrations and maps.)—*H. Dorries.*

9922. HENNIG, R. Die Leistungen des deutschen Luftverkehrs im Lichte der Zahlen. [Accomplishments of German air commerce as shown by figures.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 3 (3) Oct. 1929: 113-115.—This is a comparison between Germany's air commerce and that of other countries. Although Germany has only had a free hand in competition since the Paris agreement of 1926 she is already at the head in air traffic. In 1926 the figures (given in numbers of kilometers flown) were: 48,872 by German machines, 25,382 by Dutch, 22,680 by French, and 10,395 by English.—*Walter Geisler.*

9923. SCHWARZ, B. Über Behandlung der deutschen Eisenbahnen im Unterricht. [Education in regard to German railroads.] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (2) 1929: 345-350.—On ordinary maps one cannot recognize either the manner or the extent of the commerce which takes place along a given section. It is necessary that maps of railroad commerce should show a useful differentiation of sections because on many lines between great points of business, as for example between Breslau and Berlin, there is branch traffic, and a single railroad line cannot indicate this. On a very distinct map, with a scale of 1:2,000,000, express train traffic for Germany during the summer of 1929 is shown. The article concludes with two tables of roads, one whose daily express train loadings exceed 20, while the other shows loadings between 20 and 10. (maps.)—*Walter Geisler.*

9924. UNSIGNED. Wirtschaftskarten. [Economic maps.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 3 (3) Oct. 1929: 121-131.—Four maps of the world on a scale of 1:166,000,000 are shown. They represent: (1) marine export trade of the world in 1913 and 1925; (2) the most important countries doing business in grain and flour with Germany in 1927-28; (3) countries having trade relations with Germany in eight of the most important groups of manufactured goods; (4) largest imports between Germany and other countries. These relationships for Europe are shown on three special maps to a scale of 1:45,000,000 and 1:30,000,000. Two maps of Germany on a scale of 1:7,000,000 show the chief uses to which the soil is put and other agricultural facts.—*Walter Geisler.*

9925. WALTER, FRIEDR. Bodennutzung und Siedlungsraum. [Land utilization and settlement space.] *Verhandl. u. Wissenschaftl. Abhandl. d. 23. Deutschen Geographentages zu Magdeburg 21. bis 23. Mai 1929*. 1930: 190-217.—This article is a study of the methods whereby the facts of land utilization and land settlement are to be related to each other, and thus to gather more definite facts for research on settlements. Here the relationships for Germany and for Central Europe are brought together, yet the discussions are of general as well as of theoretical interest. Space for settlement, on the one hand, and manner of settlement on the other, depend upon the possibility and manner of local land utilization. This close dependence is only altered by the development of commerce. Using settlement research as a basis, a special value has come to be applied to the geographical distribution



of various modes of soil improvement. Such modes have their basis in a number of factors which may be brought under three heads: natural, economic, and human. Analysis of these factors leads among other things to the discovery of relations between the limits of settlement, the land frontier, and the cultivation limit frontier, all of which have a general significance. Transformations in land settlement and land utilization were decided in earlier times with relation to climate. Only in higher cultural stages did man succeed in increasing the settlement area by acquiring, clearing, and cultivating land.—*Walter Geisler.*

9926. ZANDER. Der Mittellandkanal. [The Mittelland Canal.] *Verhandl. u. Wissenschaftl. Abhandl. des 23. Deutschen Geographentages zu Magdeburg 21. bis 23. Mai 1929.* 1930: 295–299.—The idea of constructing a canal between the industrial Rhine-Ruhr District and the prevailingly agricultural provinces East of the Elbe River was inaugurated in 1886. This important work was started with the construction of the Dortmund-Ems Canal connecting the Rhine-Ruhr Harbors with the Ems River, avoiding the transport on the Rhine and affording a German industrial outlet to the North Sea. The Mittelland Canal traverses the whole industrial area of the Rhine-Ruhr District (belonging to the Prussian provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia), in a length of about 25 miles to Herne in Westphalia. The Dortmund-Ems Canal is the connection to Bevergern (65 miles) and from there the canal runs just at the foot of the mountains, passes Minden (64 miles) and Hanover (64 miles). The part between Hanover and Magdeburg is now under construction. One economic effect of the Mittelland Canal will be the possibility of exchanging products and food between west and east Germany by ships of 1,000 tons, the so-called regular ships. All north German rivers tend to flow toward the northwest. The smaller canals only could connect parts of this river system. The Mittelland Canal will now change these traffic conditions. Side Canals will be constructed to pick up potash from the southern part of Hanover and soft coal from the middle German area. Finally about 57,000 acres will be added on both sides of the canal to the north German crop land.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich-Vienna.*

#### British Isles

(See also Entries 9901, 9947)

#### ENGLAND AND WALES

See also Entries 10375, 10385, 10400)

9927. APPLETON, JOHN B. The British coal mining industry. *Bull. Geog. Soc. of Philadelphia.* 28(2) Apr. 1930: 123–141.

9928. SCHULTZE, JOACHIM HEINRICH. Fünf englische Hafentypen. [Five English port types.] *Geog. Anz.* 30(10) 1929: 318–323.—Looked at from the standpoint of economic geography every British port is best understood in terms of its hinterland. Various types in the ports correspond to different regional types in the hinterland. The following classes of ports can be distinguished: (1) densely populated regions, centrally located like London, or peripheral like Southampton; (2) industrial regions such as Liverpool; (3) coal mining regions such as Blyth; and (4) the entire English country as exemplified by the naval ports.—*Walter Geisler.*

#### East Central Europe

(See also Entries 9183, 9202, 9204  
9225, 9233, 10329)

9929. BLINK, H. Gdingen en Dantzig als concurreerende havens voor het poolsche achterland.

[Gdynia and Danzig competing ports for the Polish hinterland.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 19(9) Sep. 1928: 307–309.—Since the treaty of Versailles Danzig has become a free city. The Poles therefore have developed a national sea-port at the little town of Gdynia, situated a very small distance northwest of Danzig. They make every effort to ruin Danzig in favor of Gdynia; and although the task is difficult, the situation may become dangerous for Danzig. Yet this free city has the great advantage of location on the Weichsel, while Gdynia is joined to the hinterland by railroad. This will give the victory to Danzig if Poland gets tired of spending much money on her national sea-port.—*Gaston G. Depl.*

#### AFRICA

##### Atlas Region

9930. CÉLERIER, J. Une voie transversale Casablanca-Taflelt. [A transverse route, Casablanca to Taflelt.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* n.s. 51(6) Jun. 1929: 193–199.—As already developed in Algeria, the expanding rail and route net of Morocco will consist of main longitudinal lines with transverse routes extending inland. The orientation of the Moroccan Atlas and of the other varied natural regions give the protectorate a northwest-southeast economic axis. The extension of a trans-Atlas transverse route to the Taflelt oasis area is advisable politically because it is a center for such anti-French agitation as still exists. Economically it is a center of desert routes and oasis trade. It is traditionally a terminal of trans-Saharan traffic. To the northwest of the mountains, Marrakech, Meknes, and Fez are interior cities in a piedmont situation controlling transmontane routes. A direct rail route along the piedmont may logically develop, connecting these cities. It is the French city and port of Casablanca, however, that is destined to be the unifying focal center of Morocco. Taflelt, and the trans-Atlas oases logically form part of its hinterland. Fortunately the Atlas barrier is least effective in a line between Casablanca and Taflelt. One of several possible routes could be used. (See also the more comprehensive paper on communications in Morocco by this author: *L'Atlas et la circulation au Maroc, Hespéris*, Vol. 7, 1927, pp. 447–497; a summary of which appeared in the *Geogr. Jour.*, Vol. 73, 1929, pp. 487–489.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

9931. LÉPINEY, J. de, NELTNER, L., and STOFFER, A. Carte—esquisse orographique de la région du Djebel Ouenkrim-Djebel Toubkal. [Map—ographic outline of the Ouenkrim and Toubkal massifs.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine.* 7(2–3) 1928: 229–234.—Description of map on scale of 1:20,000 showing merely the essential lines of the relief of that portion of the High Atlas Range south of and accessible from Marrakesh. (Reproduction of map on scale of 1:40,000; tables of altitude determinations.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

#### Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 10004)

9932. ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. Note di geografia coloniale. [Notes on colonial geography.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane.* 3(9) Sep. 1929: 882–893.—(1) A summary of recent non-Italian contributions to the study of the geography of Libya. (2) "The anthropological position of the Ethiopians." (3) Brief notices concerning recent explorations in southwestern Abyssinia and neighboring regions.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9933. GRINOVERO, CESARE. Valorizzazione agricola della Tripolitania. [The agricultural exploitation of Tripolitania.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane.* 3(8) Aug. 1929: 769–787.—The fact that for centuries Libya formed one of the great granaries for the Roman metropolis has misled many into an exaggerated idea of the



agricultural possibilities of that region. Herodotus, Pliny, Strabo, et al. are examined in order to derive an idea of Libya two thousand years ago. Comparisons are made with other semi-arid areas around the Mediterranean to show that agricultural decline has been general. It has been suggested that the solution of the problem in Libya is to practice dry-farming and make of Italy's north African colony another California. The difficulties in the way of realizing this suggestion are not so much due to lack of water (especially since considerable flow from deep wells is now being obtained), but to the shallowness of the soil. Furthermore, Californian agricultural prosperity succeeded, and in part was conditioned by, the exploitation of her mineral resources—which Libya does not possess. Further discussion of agricultural potentialities is supplemented by a statistical examination of selected oases and areas.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9934. RUBEIS, ANGELO de. Ghat—La città Sahariana. [Ghat—the city of the Sahara.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (8) Aug. 1929: 735-768.—This article contains detailed information concerning: (1) the political history of Ghat since 1835, when the Ottoman government resumed control over it; (2) the physiography of Ghat and vicinity; (3) a description of three of the most important routes leading to Ghat; (4) a description of the indigenous tribes, with a map showing their location and tables showing their numerical strength. (Maps and illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9935. ZUCCO, GIOVANNI. Una nuova industria in Tripolitania—I Sali Potassici di Pisida. [A new industry in Tripolitania—the potassium salts of Pisida.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (8) Aug. 1929: 718-734.—Investigations and experiments have been undertaken on a large scale in the vicinity of Pisida on the Tripolitan coast near the Tunisian frontier with the result that a company capitalized at 30,000,000 lire has been organized to exploit the potassium salt resources of this otherwise highly unprofitable region. (Maps and illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

### Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entry 10357)

9936. PIGLI, MARIO. Il commercio italiano nel Congo Belga. [Italian trade with the Belgian Congo.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (9) Sep. 1929: 877-881.—Italian commerce with the Belgian Congo is at present very small (13,000,000 out of a total of 2 billion total trade of the Congo) but it is rapidly increasing. A table itemizes for 1926 and 1927 the value of the various categories of goods imported into the Belgian Congo from Italy. Wine, automobiles, and trucks are the most important. The chief export to Italy is palm oil. The exact amount of oil and other exports to Italy is unknown because some of them are imported via Marseilles and Antwerp. Almost no Italian shipping calls at the ports in the Belgian Congo.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9937. RYCKMANS, PIERRE. La situation actuelle du Ruanda-Urundi. [The present situation in the Ruanda-Urundi.] *Bull. Soc. Belge d'Étude et d'Expansion*. (70) Apr. 1929: 150-161.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

### East Africa

9938. ANNARATONE, C. A. L'impero etiopico di oggi. [The present-day Empire of Ethiopia.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (4) Apr. 1929: 346-354.—The approximately ten million inhabitants of Abyssinia—or Ethiopia, as it is officially designated—live under a feudal system not unlike that of the Middle Ages in Europe. The Abyssinians customarily divide their own country into three zones: (1) *Quolla*, which runs from sea level up to about 4500 feet. This zone is hot,

insalubrious and sparsely populated by such peoples as the savage Danakils. (2) *Uoina Dega*, which is the land with an altitude between 4500 and 7500 feet above sea level. This is the zone where are found the climatic conditions favorable for Europeans, and is the one in which Abyssinian culture has developed and is chiefly centered at the present time. (3) *Dega*, over 7500 feet above sea-level, where the climate is cool and vegetation is limited. In a few regions a fourth zone is distinguished—*Urcc*, which includes elevations above 10,000 feet (e.g., in Gojjam). The plateau, or second zone, is the location of that mediæval hierarchical society, which is the core of the empire today. The Emperor, or Negus Neghesti, is in theory an absolute monarch, but in reality is to a great extent dependent upon the good-will and cooperation of the high dignitaries of the Coptic Church in Abyssinia and of the local Rasses, Degiaccs, etc. The Emperor has also upon several occasions felt the storm of popular hostility against any attempts to alter the national traditions by sudden changes. The administrative organization of the state is based in large part on the ethnic and historic conditions of the various regions. The fifty odd administrative districts into which the Empire is divided are variously governed by local feudal lords, imperial appointees, regional assemblies of notables, etc. as the circumstances dictate. In addition there are ecclesiastical fiefs, holy cities, and religious foundations enjoying mediæval privileges and immunities. There are estimated to be more than 200 languages and dialects spoken in Abyssinia. Deducting the dialects there are 75 languages, of which 16 are important. The new Negus—Ras Tafari Makonnen—has encountered great opposition to his efforts to modernize his empire from the entrenched feudalism of the church and of the local chieftains. He has promised the League of Nations to secure the gradual abolition of slavery. He has recently secured from Italy the concession of free port facilities at Assab, which will be of utility when communications by road are established between Assab and the hinterland. Perhaps the strongest and most unsleeping opposition to the new Emperor's reforms comes from the ecclesiastical hierarchy, which in Abyssinia is all-powerful politically and economically.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9939. CORTESE, GUIDO. Programma agricolo Eritreo. [An agricultural program for Eritrea.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (10) Oct. 1929: 1024-1028.—What is needed is a comprehensive plan for the exploitation of Eritrea's resources. That the agricultural possibilities of Eritrea are not promising should be admitted at the start—but that they are not worth developing is untrue. After almost half a century of occupation there are only 4000 Italians in the colony, and few of these are engaged in agriculture. The children of the Italian colonists manifest no desire to till the soil, while even the natives aspire to become stenographers rather than farmers. The Fascist regime must face this situation and proceed to take energetic measures to remedy it.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9940. LUIGI, LUIGI. La Spedizione Nesbitt in Dancalia. [The Nesbitt expedition into the Danakil country.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (4) Apr. 1929: 325-339.—This is another account of the Nesbitt expedition, which explored the length of the Danakil country in 1928. [See entry—2-5666.] This article is amplified by a double-page map and numerous illustrations.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

9941. MEREGAZZI, RENZO. La Regione di Obbia. [The region around Obbia.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 20-40.—The region of Obbia is in the central part of Italian Somaliland. Its physiography, climate, fauna and flora, population, commerce, and natural resources are described. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*



## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

## NORTH AMERICA

## Canada

(See also Entries 9241, 9286, 9293, 10409)

9942. MECKING, LUDWIG. Die Hudsonbai-Bahn, ihr Hafen und ihr Seeweg. [The Hudson Bay Railway, its port and the sea route.] *Petermanns Mitteilungen*. 75 (9-10) 1929: 249-257.

## United States

## NORTH CENTRAL STATES

9943. SMITH, GUY-HAROLD. The settlement and distribution of the population in Wisconsin. *Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters*. 24 1929: 53-107.—In the settlement of Wisconsin there has developed a sectionalism in the distribution of the population which reflects the physical conditions of the landscape, the soil, the climate, as well as the social elements. For more than a century a few people in a primitive stage of civilization won a livelihood from the fur industry. Only when the agriculturists came was the intrinsic value of the land realized. Gradually the development of commerce, manufacturing, and service occupations has produced readjustments in population distribution in keeping with the cultural progress of mankind. The effects of soil, drainage, relief, and climate persist, however, as the eternal economic bases of the relation of man to his habitat. The first section of Wisconsin to have much population was the southwestern corner, where lead mining was carried on extensively, commencing in the 1820's. This region contained about half the total population in 1830 and 1836. Most of these people ascended the Mississippi River and were of southern stock. Western Wisconsin, north of the lead region, had only 9,000 people in 1850 but it had 100,000 in 1860, 200,000 in 1870, and 300,000 in 1880. Most of southeastern Wisconsin was homesteaded, or obtained by speculators, in the years 1836 to 1838. The more open parts, "oak clearings," were settled largely by people from New England and New York, who came on the Great Lakes. The 38,000 Germans who came to Wisconsin before 1850 chiefly settled on the forested zone just north of the areas occupied by the Yankees. The author calls attention to this as a sort of geographical experiment. In a generation or two the Germans had removed the forests, making their zone much like that of the Yankees. But the smaller farms of the Germans led to the development of a denser rural population. Hence in this instance, differences in ideals were more important than slight environmental differences. In Wisconsin the time of settlement of the several regions and the density of population attained reflect in a variety of ways the regional geography. (20 figures, mostly population maps.)—*Stephen S. Visser*.

## SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

9944. CHAMBERS, WILLIAM T. Life in a cotton farming community. *J. of Geog.* 29 (4) Apr. 1930: 141-147.

9945. MURPHY, RAYMOND E. Land values in the Blue Grass and Nashville basins. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (2) 1930: 191-203.—The geologic and physiographic similarity between the Blue Grass region and the Nashville Basin does not find similar expression in land values. The larger Blue Grass area is favored by a slightly better soil and a less hilly landscape. The Nashville Basin, though similar to the Blue Grass Basin in origin is characterized by many knobs which greatly diversify the basin landscape, and explain why land values are generally lower. Furthermore, the location

of the Blue Grass area near the Ohio River has given it advantages over the less favorably situated Nashville Basin. No doubt the growing of tobacco and the breeding of thoroughbred horses in Kentucky have increased land values above those of the Nashville Basin.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

## Central America

(See also Entry 7903)

9946. RICKETSON, OLIVER Jr., and KIDDER, A. V. An archeological reconnaissance by air in Central America. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (2) Apr. 1930: 177-206.

## THE PACIFIC WORLD

9947. BOURGE, GEORGES. La conquête pacifique des Nouvelles-Hébrides. [The peaceful conquest of the New Hebrides.] *Rev. de Géog. Commerciale*. 52 1928: 10-29.—The author speaks from several years' experience in organizing the postal service and communication in the islands. An historical summary covers the discovery, the activity of French missions, and the later commercial history of the region. Detailed typical activities of the ship *Pacifique* of the Messageries Maritimes in developing inter-island trade are described. A strong conclusion that the joint protectorate and control by England and France should give way to sole ownership by France is justified by many facts. The population figures (1887-1927) show an increase of French and a decrease of English inhabitants. More property is owned by French than by English or natives. There is a predominance of French shipping entries into island ports after 1918 (period 1903-1927). In terms of value the commercial activity (1904-1927) distinctly shows French predominance. The number of laborers brought in from French Indo-China is steadily increasing (1620 in 1924; 4293 in 1928). The successful development by the French of the neighboring island group of New Caledonia sets a good example for the New Hebrides.—*E. P. Jackson*.

9948. ROLLIN, LOUIS. Les îles Marquises. Géographie, ethnographie, histoire, colonisation et mise en valeur. [Marquesas Islands. Geography, ethnography, history, settlement and possibilities.] *Soc. d'Éditions Géog., Maritimes et Coloniales. Paris*. 1929: 1-334.—The climate is moderate due to a permanent trade-wind, called doctor-wind. The Marquesians are of Maori descent. They are full of wit and skilled in various handworks. They practice polygamy and, in the past, sometimes anthropophagy. Their tribes settled on arable lands near to running water or along the sea. They were ridden by political chiefs, priests, and warriors. Up to the 19th century the Marquesians used but polished stone tools. Their constructions were built of wood and paved with rough stones. As scientific knowledge they had located a few stars useful to boating, had divided the year in 10 moons, could number on their fingers up to 4,000, could distinguish numerous plants by the sense of smell. Various expeditions visited the Islands from 1595 to 1842. France then assumed military occupation which was changed to civil government in 1860. The result of this sudden change in their social living and the importation of infectious diseases caused a decrease in the population from 20,200 to 2,255 in 85 years. The author suggests as remedies: more schools, the teaching of health-preservation, an improvement of the Marquesian's diet, protection of the native against unscrupulous traders, organization of a sanitary control. As economic improvements he suggests cultivation in the valleys, cattle-raising on the plateaus, the development of Taiohae as a trading and revictualling port.—*B. Brouillette*.



# CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

## LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 9992, 10744)

9949. FINNOBOGASON, GUDMUNDUR. Die Ursachen der Lautveränderungen im Isländischen. [The causes of sound-change in Icelandic.] *Z. f. Deutsche Philol.* 54 (2) Sep. 1929: 187-197.—The author examines the causes of sound-changes in Icelandic, which are markedly present at some epochs and absent during others. He correlates the changes with eras of increased social and economic advance. "They seem to show the pulse-rate and breathing-rate of our people in those centuries." "Some of these new tones disappear or are changed in the 'cold' bustle of the Sturlunga times. Finally a third period begins when consonants are less enunciated and vowels become diphthongs. Thus the harp of speech takes on its own manner in each century, and this can awaken no astonishment since the harp is in reality that of living men."—*E. D. Harvey.*

9950. KOPPELMANN. Ostasiatische Zahlwörter in südamerikanischen Sprachen. [East Asiatic numerals in South American languages.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnol.* 30 (4-5) 1929: 77-94.—Taking up Rivet's comparative linguistic studies between American on the one hand and Melanesia and Australia on the other, the author confines himself to numerals from cultural tongues, in which borrowings appear more intelligible than among more primitive stocks. Numerals are specially adapted to such comparisons since the fundamental ideas are narrowly transcribed. Since almost all numerals of the Quiché and a part of those of the Aymara are derived from Tibeto-Chinese, it is more possible to think of a comparatively recent transfer, but without excluding a distant genetic relationship. Similarity between Chibcha and Japanese admits above all of no conclusion whatsoever in regard to speech relationship. Most probably there are connections between Chimu and pre-Korean, the latter having borrowed higher numerals from Tibeto-Chinese.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9951. LOWIE, R. H. Word-formation in the American Indian languages. *Amer. Mercury.* 14 (55) Jul 1928: 332-333.—American Indian languages to

meet changed conditions have exploited their own resources (much as German has done) instead of borrowing terms from European languages (much as English has done). Illustrative examples from Crow are given.—*T. Michelson.*

9952. MEILLET, A. La situation linguistique de l'Asie. *Scientia.* 45 (203) 1929: 173-187.

9953. PALAVECINO, ENRIQUE. Glosario comparado Kičua-Maori. [Comparative glossary of Kičua-Maori.] *Atti d. XXII Cong. Internazionale degli Americanisti, Roma-Settembre 1926.* 2 1928: 517-525.—*Philip A. Means.*

9954. POPPE, N. N. ПОПШЕ, Н. Н. Заметки по фонетике танну-тувинского языка в связи с вопросом об алфавите. [Notes on the phonetics of the Tannu-Tuvu language in connection with the question of an alphabet.] *Культура и Письменность Востока.* 4 1929: 49-61.—The author gives a brief characterization of (1) the phonetics of the Tannu-Tuvu language, and (2) an alphabet project, and expresses a number of opinions regarding the orthography of the Tannu-Tuvu language.—*G. Vasilevich.*

9955. RILEY, E. BAXTER. Sixteen vocabularies from the Fly River, Papua. *Anthropos.* 25 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 173-194.

9956. SMITH, MAURICE G. American Indian tribal names. *Amer. Speech.* 5 (2) Dec. 1929: 114-117.—Gives the sources of the English names of several American Indian tribes.—*T. Michelson.*

9957. UNSIGNED. The language problem in West Africa. *African World Suppl.* Apr. 27, 1929: 5-7.

9958. WERNER, ALICE. Some Bantu linguistic problems. *J. African Soc.* 28 (110) Jan. 1929: 155-166.

9959. WERNER, ALICE. English contributions to the study of African languages. *Biblioth. Africana.* 3 (2-3) Jul. 1929: 199-214.—A general historical account of the work done by English missionaries and scholars in the field of lexicography and grammar. The material is valid up to 1927. The editor has made some additions and corrections.—*C. P. Pearson.*

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entry 8841)

9960. OBERMAIER, HUGO, and WERNERT, PAUL. Alt-Paläolithikum mit Blatt-Typen. [The old paleolithic with blade types.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 59 (5-6) 1929: 293-310.—The old paleolithic appears to be divided into more parts than the facts to date have let it be known, both in regard to the time sequence and in the structure of regional cultural circles. Proceeding morphologically from the cleaver type (*Faustkeiltypus*), but showing also a relationship with the old paleolithic hand point (*Handspitze*), the finely worked two-edged blades belong essentially to the Acheulean when they are larger and more primitive specimens and to the Mousterian when they are smaller and more variable. Stratigraphically the early forerunners are already found in the Upper Chellean and the Older Acheulean. Regionally the hand point became the key form to a definite old paleolithic culture. Today it would seem daring to hold the theory that this type of artifact was retained longer in a cultural circle which cannot be otherwise substantiated, in order to lead later on, through distri-

bution, to sporadic revivals in the Solutrean and neolithic.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9961. PERRIER, L. Les stations préhistoriques et la topographie palestinienne. [Prehistoric sites and the topography of Palestine.] *Études Theol. et Relig.* 3 (4) Jul-Oct. 1928: 516-526.—The location of prehistoric remains in Palestine shows that each successive culture came in by a wave of migration. Three such waves may be distinguished: (1) a palaeolithic coming from east to west and occupying restricted areas in the mountains; (2) an earlier neolithic coming from the north and spreading into the pasture lands east of the Jordan (from this group come the megalithic monuments); and (3) a later neolithic, continuing until the use of metals had begun, which began settlement in the arable plains. (Map).—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

9962. MOIR, J. REID. The art of Pliocene man. *Sci. Amer.* 141 (6) Dec. 1929: 508-509.

9963. SALMONY, ALFRED. Eine neolithische Menschendarstellung in China. [A neolithic human representation in China.] *Jpek.* 1929: (publ. 1930): 31-34.—While scholars have heretofore brought Chinese neolithic art into relation with southeastern Europe, Russian Turkestan, and northeastern Germany,



Salmony stresses the idea that China owes a part of its earliest art activity to northwest India. A complete plastic human representation in the Swedish East Asiatic Museum at Stockholm, which belongs to the ceramics of Kansu, may be understood in this sense. The genesis of culture in ancient China thereby acquires a fresh illumination. Likewise the dragon, the national symbol, may be referred to Indo-Sumerian stimulation.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

## NORTH AMERICA

### NORTH OF MEXICO

9964. BURKE, R. P. Ceramic art of the Tallapoosa River, Alabama. *Arrow Points*. 15(4) Dec. 10, 1929: 48-56.—*William C. McLeod.*

9965. DUSTIN, FRED. Some ancient Indian village sites in Saginaw County, Michigan. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters*. 12 1929: 75-93.—Characteristic Indian village sites in Saginaw County, Michigan are described and a check list and map of prehistoric sites appended. The author cites evidence to prove that this region was a center of aboriginal population.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

9966. HINSDALE, WILBERT B. Reports of archaeological field work in the summer of 1928 in Montmorency, Newaygo and Lake Counties of Michigan. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters*. 12 1929: 127-135.—A summary of the work done in this region, supplementing the work of 1927. Five plates and one figure illustrate methods of excavation and certain typical recoveries. Among the specimens found in mounds are bone and antler harpoons, chert projectile points, notched and triangular, pottery, "one-holed" pendant gorgets, monitor pipes, shell beads, and pigments. Some of the pottery has curved designs and other specimens, generally ovate in form, were brush marked or paddled.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

9967. PARKER, ARTHUR C. Aboriginal cultures and chronology of the Genesee country. *Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci.* 6(8) Sep. 1929: 243-283.—Description and geographical distribution of the several distinct aboriginal cultures,—Algonquian, Eskimo-like, mound-builder, Iroquoian,—of western New York, as shown by the available archaeological evidence. Chronological sequence and interrelationships of these cultures are given, as well as a tentative dating of the respective intrusions and occupations. The paper gives a bird's-eye-view of the whole field, including both facts and interpretations.—*John M. Cooper.*

## EUROPE

9968. ARBMAN, HOLGER. Ett sörmländskt gravfynd från den begynnande vikingatiden. [A grave discovery from the beginning of the Viking era.] *Fornvännen*. (6) 340-348.—The author describes the collection of objects found in a grave-mound, the date of which is placed in the first half or the middle of the 9th century; this age, about which little is known, represents the turning point between the great migrations and the Viking days. The above date was selected by the author as the correct one, after he had made a study of the bronze objects, whose ornamentation is a mixture of Salins "style 3" and the animal figures stressed during the time of Charles XII. Another point of interest is a very primitive bow-mounting which seems to be a forerunner of the type prevalent during the Viking era.—*Göteborg Museum.*

9969. BÉGOUEN, COMTE. Les peintures et dessins de la grotte de Bédeilhac (Ariège). [Paintings and designs of the grotto at Bédeilhac (Ariège).] *Jpek.* 1929 (publ. 1930): 1-5.—The history of the discovery and a description of the paintings and engravings in the

grotto at Bédeilhac are accompanied by 10 illustrations on 3 plates.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9970. BREUIL, H. Les roches peintes de Zarza-Junto-Alange (Badajoz). [The painted rocks of Zarza-Junto-Alange (Badajoz).] *Jpek.* 1929: (publ. 1930): 14-30.—The minute description is accompanied by 2 plate illustrations and 14 text figures.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9971. GOESSLER, PETER. Der Silberring von Trichtingen. [The silver ring from Trichtingen.] *Jpek.* 1929: (publ. 1930): 46-52.—A far reaching meaning in regard to its artistic value has been given to this unique silver find from Trichtingen. As votive rings for a god had their origin among the Celts in the Danube Balkan region, this is an important record for the eastern origin of the La Tène style, as Schuchhardt in particular has pointed out. (10 plates and 1 text illustration).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9972. NEWTON, W. M. A remarkable gravel pit. *Man*. 30(3) Mar. 1930: 41-44.—*W. D. Wallis.*

9973. ROSENBERG, G. Et Gudebillede fra Broncealderen. [An idol from the bronze age.] *Danske Studier*. (1-2) 1929: 1-9.—An interpretation of the archaeological find at Faardal near the Viborg-Faarup railway line in the summer of 1926, suggests that the little bronze statue in the group is the earliest representation of a personal deity to be found in Denmark. The idea of a personal deity must have taken definite shape among the inhabitants of this region as early as 600 B. C. (There are ten illustrations of the articles found).—*Oscar Falnes.*

9974. SCHELTEMA, ADAMA F. van. Altnordisches Kunstgewerbe und altnordische Kulturforschung. [Ancient northern arts and crafts and cultural research.] *Jpek.* 1929: (publ. 1930): 6-13.—In the ancient northern or European culture the arts and crafts are the real bearers of artistic development, in fact they bear a position of power similar to that possessed by church architecture during the Middle Ages. In the struggle of creative fantasy and the inartistic substratum of art form and utility form, the outlook on life of the men of the late stone, bronze and ice ages is reflected, uninfluenced by foreign effects. But the historical process of mental development follows a line by no means straight. It can be divided into several periods separated by critical transitions. Within each period one can observe a repetition of the same sequences.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9975. STENBERGER, MÅRTEN. Öländska husgrunder från järnåldern. [Iron age house foundation on the Island of Öland.] *Fornvännen*. (4) 1929: 202-220; (6) 321-339.—Some relics of antiquity, the so-called *Kämpagravarna* (Fighter's Graves), have of late been discovered; these so-called graves, however, are naught but primitive house foundations. These ruins, which are separated from present-day building areas, appear in village-like groupings. The author portrays the investigation of one of these hamlets on the Isle of Öland. Aside from the four house foundations in this village, there were also found other relics which clearly belonged to it; amongst these relics is to be noted a plateau-like structure, which the author considers to be the remains of a means of defense. Two stone mounds were also found; the excavation of these revealed them to be actual graves containing, amongst other things, a number of weapons, which date to the second century A. D. The foundations of the huts consisted of rectangular walls of a very primitive type (*skalmurar*). The dimensions of the largest one was 26.1 × 9 m. The huts have two entrances and the thresholds are of limestone plates. Inside the walls are found the hearths and holes for the roof props; the bottom of the holes are filled with limestone, and of these we find 31 in the largest hut. Among the objects found were some broken pottery, some "sea-ore," and some semi-iron goods, but the most important specimen consisted of (1) several bronze ob-



jects, and (2) fragments of a Roman glass vessel. These indicate that the date of the existence of the village must be placed during the 5th century A. D. Such a date, furthermore, agrees well with the age of the *kämpagrarne* of Gottland. The author was unable to determine how long the villages had been occupied before the time of their abandonment.—*Göteborg Museum*.

## AFRICA

9976. BURKITT, M. C. "Bushman Art" in South Africa. *Jpek*. 1929: (publ. 1930): 89-95.—Under the term "Bushman Art," which is used in a very generalized sense, are included art forms of very widely separated periods. A large part of this art is quite modern, but at least some part may be old (pre-Bushman) and comparable with the Capsian of eastern Spain. Also similar wanderings must have occurred from a common point of origin, perhaps from the southern Sahara, to the north and south, of similar peoples who produced similar forms. Burkitt perceives in magical ideas the motivation of early artistic creation. The art of later periods was purely decorative. The characteristics of the three zones of painting—Southern Rhodesia, The Central Area, and The Southern Area—together with the rock engravings, are explained with the aid of 8 plates and 5 text illustrations.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

9977. DART, RAYMOND A. The bronze age in Southern Africa. *Nature*. (2806) Mar. 30, 1929: 495-496.—According to Dart, the existence in South Africa of a definite bronze age period has been established. His second conclusion is that the "ancient mining

period" in South Africa dates back to the bronze age, since the methods of exploitation of the copper, tin, gold, and iron fields are culturally uniform. The mining industry passed through several phases, the oldest of these dating back to a fairly remote antiquity. When first discovered, the Bantu peoples did not belong to a "bronze" but to an "iron" culture; but there is no evidence to show that they evolved through a bronze phase to the iron phase. Therefore the highly intricate metallurgical processes of bronze-making, as seen in the deposits at Blaauwbank, betray the actual presence there at a remote age of skilled and intelligent craftsmen from a superior culture area. Dart believes the bronze age in South Africa is synchronous with those of Egypt and Sumeria.—*George G. MacCurdy*.

9978. GOODWIN, A. J. H. Notes on three groups of stone implements from Southern Rhodesia. *Proc. Rhodesia Sci. Assn. (Bulawayo)*. 1928-29. 29 1929: 1-5.

9979. MAUFE, H. B. The pigments of the Bushman rock paintings. *Proc. Rhodesia Sci. Assn. (Bulawayo)*. 1928-29. 29 1929: 10-11.

9980. WAYLAND, E. J. African pluvial periods and prehistoric man. *Man*. 29 (7) 1929: 118-121.—A discussion of the difficulties in determining the ages of the respective "Pluvial" periods in Eastern Central Africa in which prehistoric implements have been found.—*W. D. Wallis*.

## ASIA

9981. PERTOLD, O. A singular Sinhalese mask in the collection of "Náprstkovo Museum" in Prague. *Arch. Orientální*. 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 350-353.

## ETHNOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 10080, 10158, 10931, 10969)

9982. BENNETT, M. R. The legend of the green tree and the dry. *Archaeol. J. (London)*. 83 (329-332) Mar.-Dec. 1926 (Publ. 1929): 21-32.

9983. LÉVY-BRUHL, L., et al. L'ame primitive. [The primitive mind.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française de Philos.* 29 (4) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 105-132.—Lévy-Bruhl states his theory that primitive mentality is essentially different from that of civilized man, since it disregards our categories and confuses the essences of things. In the discussion, Franz Boas points out that the same kind of confusion exists in civilization, as, for example, when a man becomes emotionally disturbed because some one spits on his photograph and he reacts as though someone had spit on him, thus confusing his photograph with himself.—*W. D. Wallis*.

9984. SPECK, FRANK G. Land ownership among hunting peoples in primitive America and the world's marginal areas. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre 1926*. 2 1928: 323-332.—The social unit characteristic of the marginal peoples of the world seems to be the consanguineous family with bilineal descent, and possessing definite usufruct in restricted exclusive hunting territories in which inheritance tends to follow the male line. The hunting territory institution is very probably an inevitable consequence of the needs of life among primitive hunters, not an institution which has diffused from region to region. Data on the land tenure of such primitive hunters as the Tierra del Fuegians, Australian, Northwest Coast Americans, Siberians, Kalahari Bushmen, Veddas, and Northeast North American Algonkian are brought together and appraised. There is note of the theoretical implications of the data.—*William C. MacLeod*.

### NORTH AMERICA

#### NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 9951, 9956)

9985. DUNCAN, HANNIBAL GERALD, and DUNCAN, WINNIE LEACH. Superstitions and savings among the southern Highlanders. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore*. 42 (165) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 233-237.

9986. GILMORE, MELVIN R. Months and seasons of the Arikara calendar. *Indian Notes*. 6 (3) Jul. 1929: 246-250.—Gives an account of the months and seasons of the Arikara calendar according to the information furnished by Four-rings in 1925.—*T. Michelson*.

9987. GILMORE, MELVIN R. The Arikara book of Genesis. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters*. 12 1929: 95-120.—The Arikara account of creation explains the appearance of plants, animals, and men, and the specific powers and attributes of each species. In the beginning there were no plants, no fishes in the water, no birds nor insects in the air, and no living creature in the light of the sun, nor on the lap of Mother Earth. All things were in embryo. But all were struggling toward the light, making every endeavor to attain freedom on earth. They groped, prayed, and ventured, each in its own way overcoming obstacles, though, as it proved, some who attained the surface could not stand the glare of the light and retreated to subterranean regions.—*W. D. Wallis*.

9988. GILMORE, MELVIN R. The old-time method of rearing a Dakota boy. *Indian Notes*. 6 (4) Oct. 1929: 367-372.—Gives a sketch of the former aboriginal training of a Dakota boy.—*T. Michelson*.

9989. HENRY, MELLINGER E. Ballads and songs of the southern Highlands. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore*. 42 (165) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 254-300.

9990. MOLTKE, HARALD. Knud Rasmussen. *Amer.-Scandinavian Rev.* 17 (9) Sep. 1929: 543-553.—



Several intimate episodes from the Rasmussen Greenland expedition to Cape York in 1903-04 portray some of the very human qualities of the leader. Rasmussen's greatest achievement, the Fifth Thule expedition which set out in 1921 to trace the kinship between the Eskimos of Greenland and North America, is briefly sketched.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

9991. RANDOLPH, VANCE. The Ozark play-party. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore*. 42 (165) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 201-232.

9992. SWANTON, JOHN R. The Tawasa language. *Amer. Anthropol.* 31 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 435-453.—Gives an account of some new material bearing on the Tawasa town and tribe. The new vocabulary shows that the old view that the language of the tribe was standard Alabama must be abandoned. Tawasa must be aligned with Timuquanan. Timuquanan and Muskogean, supposedly distinct linguistic groups, in reality are genetically related. Tawasa is almost intermediary.—*T. Michelson*.

9993. TAYLOR, ARCHER. The English, Scottish and American versions of the Twa sisters. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore*. 42 (165) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 238-246.

## SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 9950)

9994. BAUDIN. L'organisation économique de l'empire des Incas. (Perou precolombian.) [The economic organization of the pre-Columbian empire of the Incas.] *Séances et Travaux Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 89 Nov.-Dec. 1929: 445-455.—There were three outstanding phases of this organization: (1) It had a strong agrarian foundation, with a type of proprietorship and land holdings very similar to certain forms of feudalism. The central government built roads and canals, divided the land yearly, and distributed guano. Much of the land belonged to the Inca. (2) There was an elaborate supervision of every phase of economic life by the government, which consisted of the Inca, assisted by a council of viceroys. (3) Not only was the idea of the subjection of the individual to the state carried out in dealings with the native Incas, but various other tribes were conquered and subjected to an even more rigorous supervision.—*J. A. Rickard*.

9995. MÉTRAUX, A. Un ancien document peu connu sur les Guarayú de la Bolivie orientale. [An old and little known document on the Guarayus of eastern Bolivia.] *Anthropos*. 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 913-941.—An introduction and translation of a letter, or account, of a journey made by Jesuit missionaries in eastern Bolivia, in the latter part of the 16th century, among the Guarayus. These tribes were then but recent immigrants from modern Paraguay. The account is a mixture of ethnographic facts and religious fictions made by the pious fathers. (Valuable and plentiful ethnographic footnotes are included.)—*E. D. Harvey*.

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 9949, 10040, 10058, 10118, 10241)

9996. ERIXON, SIGURD. Offerkast utan döds-motiv. [The sacrifice heap without the death motive.] *Fataburen*. (3) 1929: 117-123.—This article throws further light on the custom of offering sticks and stones and throwing them into a heap, the so-called *Offerkast* (sacrifice heap). In connection with the spread of this custom, both inside and outside the northern countries, the author attempts to show that, in its original form, it is merely a good-luck-seeking sacrifice. That luck for long journeys, for hunts, etc., was sought is shown by the fact that it is practiced among primitive peoples, hunters, fishers, and nomadic peoples. The author maintains that the use of the sacrifice heap as an offer-

ing to the dead, is a custom restricted to agricultural and more highly civilized peoples.—*Göteborg Museum*.

9997. FLEURE, H. J. Anthropometrical records. *Bull. Board Celtic Studies* 5 (1) Nov. 1929: 75-79.—This is a continuation of tabulated measurements made in the county of Cardiganshire, Wales. The subjects are all of local ancestry and local residence. Measurements of head, facial features, and limbs are given, together with color of hair and skin. The grouping is in the order of increasing cephalic index. The previous results appeared in the same journal during 1928 and 1929. The work is to be continued.—*C. P. Pearson*.

9998. KALININ, I. M. КАЛИНИН, И. М. О распространении самоедов в прошлом. [The distribution of Samoyeds in the past.] *Известия Государственного Русского Географического Общества*. 61 (1) 1929: 77-80.—The author submits new material from monastic books showing that until the middle of the 17th century the Samoyeds lived more to the south reaching the Onega Lake.—*G. Vasilevich*.

9999. KLEIN, ERNST. Skärkarlsliv i Möjatrakten. [Life in the Möja district.] *Fataburen*. (3) 1929: 124-147.—This is a preliminary report from an ethnographic investigation of fisheries. The surprisingly primitive life of the fishing population on Möja, one of the islands outside Stockholm, as it existed before the advent of the motorboat and regular steamship lines, is described. The fishery, its tools, and accompanying customs are discussed, and reference is made to the seal-hunts. (With 15 figures. Résumé in German. Stockholm, 1930.)—*Göteborg Museum*.

10000. LAŠAS, VL. Über die Blutgruppen der Litauer, Letten, und Ostpreussen. [Concerning the blood-groups of the Lithuanians, Letts, and East-Prussians.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch. Biol.* 22 (3) Nov. 20, 1929: 270-274.—By the 17th century the Old Prussians were almost completely absorbed by the Germans, who were known as Prussians after that. From that time on the differentiation among the offshoots from the original Aest or Baltic language increased; the Letts had more contacts with the Slavs, while the Lithuanians mingled with the White Russians and the Poles to the South and the Germans to the East. Comparisons of the serological indices of these groups, computed according to the formula of Bernstein, also show these minglings. Previously reported analyses, and those of the author on a group of Lithuanians, yield indices: Inhabitants of East Prussia, 2.23; Lithuanians, 1.99; Letts, 1.4; Russians to the East of the Letts, 1.1-1.3; Polish soldiers, 1.6. Unless climatic and other unknown factors enter in, the low index of the Letts is due to mixture with the Russians. The expected influence of Polish mingling on the Lithuanian index was either very slight or counterbalanced by the influence of the Germans. The index for East Prussians is lower than for the inhabitants of other parts of Germany, the result of the persistence of the Old-Prussian strain and of mixture with the peoples to the East.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 9932, 9934, 9957-9959)

10001. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. Some collective expressions of obscenity in Africa. *J. R. Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Britain & Ireland*. 59 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 311-332.

10002. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. The Borgo. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 12 Part I. 1929: 1-61.—The author has attempted to enlarge upon and correct the older works of Schweinfurth, Heuglin, Petherick, and others by recording his own recent observations on this tribe. He quotes extensively from these older authors and appends a bibliography to his article. The following



are among the topics upon which he has gathered new information: physical characteristics, mutilations, chiefs, rain makers, magic and religion, dwellings, law and games. The relation of the Borgo to contiguous tribes and geographical surroundings are also discussed.—*C. P. Pearson.*

10003. FAHEL, SHEIKH IBRAHIM. The "Nahās" of the Kababish. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 11 1928: 213-215.—Historical note on four drums (*nahās*) of a local tribe.—*C. P. Pearson.*

10004. LAMPEN, E. A short account of Medob. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 11 1928: 55-67.—This article is largely descriptive of the Medob mountains which lie in the northwest corner of Darfur. The Medob tribe consists of four divisions. The contacts of this tribe with their various neighbors since the Mahdist war are outlined. Dynastic tables are appended.—*C. P. Pearson.*

10005. ROBINSON, ARTHUR E. "Abu El Kaylik," the kingmaker of the Fung of Sennar. *Amer. Anthropol.* 31 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 232-264.—The Fung ruler was elected from among the sons of his predecessor or, failing sons, from among his brothers, by a council consisting of the vizier, the leading religious personality, the commander of the royal army, and the leading men of royal blood other than princes. Unsuccessful candidates were executed by one of their relatives who held the office of court executioner. The Fung Sultan was veiled to his subjects. The council could depose him at any time if they considered him unsuitable or unworthy of his office, and he then met death by his own hand or at the hands of the executioner.—*W. D. Wallis.*

## ASIA

(See also Entries 9950, 9954-9955, 10071, 10714, 10737)

10006. BESTERMAN, THEODORE. The belief in rebirth of the Druses and other Syrian sects. *Folk-Lore.* 39 (2) Jun. 30, 1928: 133-148.—The Druses expect the reappearance of Hakim, who was the tenth and last incarnation of divinity. They divide the past duration of the world into 343 million years, comprising 70 cycles, each of which has been ruled over, in turn, by 7 speakers, 7 trustees, and 7 sovereigns. The soul of an individual passes successively into various bodies of the new born, and may thus inhabit a series of otherwise independent persons.—*W. D. Wallis.*

10007. CHATTERJEE, K. N. The use of nose ornaments in India. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, n. s.* 1927. 23 (3) Feb. 1929: 287-296.

10008. DYRENKOVA, N. ДЫРЕНКОВА, Н. Птица в космогонических представлениях турецких племен Сибири. [The bird in the cosmogonical conception of the Turkish tribes in Siberia.] *Культура и Письменность Востока.* 4 1929: 119-126.—After quoting a number of examples from material gathered by himself personally and from literature, the author distinguishes two steps in the development of the bird myths which concern the creation of the earth and the acquisition of fire. The earlier step is connected with the conception of the bird. Later on the creator of the world and giver of fire appears anthropomorphic. The primary deity preserves in later conceptions the ability to fly. The first set of myths regarding the creation of the world broadly embraces all Eurasian folklore. The second set regarding the acquisition of fire approaches the cycle of similar myths of northeastern Asia which V. G. Bogoraz connected with the myths of northwestern America. (3 drawings).—*G. Vasilevich.*

10009. GORDON, D. H. Momiyāi. *Man.* 29 (12) Dec. 1929: 203-205.—In northern India a substance called *momiyāi* is often spoken of, rather surreptitiously, by the natives, but is almost unknown to the whites. The natives believe that *momiyāi* is extracted from the human head, but more likely it is a bituminous

product from Persia. As the name indicates this substance is related to mummy extract. It is believed to have talismanic and healing properties for its possessor. Many natives believe that the government has a secret monopoly of its manufacture and that the white man's rule and supremacy are due to this circumstance.—*C. P. Pearson.*

10010. KUNST, J. Een en ander over den Vorstenlandschen Gamelan. [Notes on the Gamelan of the Principalities.] *Oedaya* 5 (9) No. 64 Sep. 1928: 130-137.—The Gamelan (Javanese musical orchestra) is here technically discussed by the best connoisseur of native music and musical instruments.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

10011. MITRA, SARAT CHANDRA. Note on the goddess Maharanj worshipped by the Bhuiyās of the Hazāribag district in Chota Nagpur. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay.* 14 (2) 1928: 277-280.

10012. MODI, JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI. The Vish-Kanya or poison damsel of ancient India, illustrated by the story of Susan Ramashgar in the Persian Burzo-Nameh. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay.* 14 (2) 1926: 200-213.

10013. ORLOVA, E. P. ОРЛОВА, Е. П. Коряки полуострова Камчатки. [The Koriaks of the Kamchatka Peninsula.] *Северная Азия.* 3 (27) 1929: 83-113.—The district investigated by the author during the 1926-27 census extends from the Tigil River in the North to the village of Bolsheretsk in the south, and from the borders of the Okhotsk Sea in the west to the Kamchatka River in the east. Having described the number, the type, and the character of the Koriaks, the author pictures in detail their clothing, their *yurta*-dwellings, and their food. In describing marriage and marriage conditions the author points out cases of marriages between Lamut women and Koriaks, bigamy, levirate and divorce. In describing funerals the author emphasises the absence of voluntary death among old men. More space is devoted to trades. From the Lamut the Koriak have adapted the saddle deer. The working day of a deer breeder is broadly sketched. Russians exchange tea and sugar for slaughtered deer; one deer may be obtained for from 1 to 3 rubles; great numbers of deer are killed for this Russian trade. Besides deer, some possess dogs with which long journeys are made. Some have horses which are given to the sedentary population "in board." The importance of hunting gains from year to year as does fishing with the settled tribes. All the merchandise and products are bartered for raw furs. Nearly all fish is used locally. Descriptions of the methods of hunting and fishing and statistical tables are included.—*G. Vasilevich.*

10014. PADHYE, K. A. The story of Samb—the descendant of Shri Krishna—with special reference to the cure of his leprosy by sun-worship. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay.* 14 (2) 1928: 268-276.

10015. POLTORADNEV, P. G. ПОЛТОРАДНЕВ, П. Г. Тункинские сойоты. [Tunkinian Soyots.] *Жизнь Бурятии.* 1 1929: 125-131; 2 1929: 95-99.—A general description of the economics of a Soyot household from the Ilchir Lake and the upper Irkut River region. On the basis of historical and legendary data regarding the origin of the Soyots, the author concludes that the Soyots originated in Mongolia whereby he assumes that the Soyots originally were cattle breeders, later on, when they approached the dwelling-grounds of the Karagas-population, they adapted from them the deer, and now, because of frequent intermarriage with Buriat-women, the Soyots are again becoming cattle breeders. The author pays particular attention to the economic side of the transition from deer breeding to cattle breeding. A number of practical measures are being proposed to tie over the transitional stage in the economic situation.—*G. Vasilevich.*



10016. ПОТАРОВ, Л. ПОТАПОВ, Л. ОХОТНИЧЬИ поверья и обряды у алтайских турок. [Hunting legends and ceremonies of the Altai-Turks.] *Культура и Письменность Востока*. 5 1929: 123-149.—The author, on the strength of material gathered by himself in recent years, discusses the importance of the hunting trade in the household activities and then proceeds to analyze the imprint left by the trade on the spiritual life of the Altai Turks. Religion penetrates this trade so strongly that it makes it sacred in the conception of the natives. The author quotes a number of taboos connected with hunting, the natives' conception of animals and their attitudes toward them, analyzes: the master spirits and the relationships and taboos connected with them; different kinds of "luck"-amulets; and a number of magical actions and dreams connected with the trade. Hunting legends exist and are formed on a general magical and analytical basis. With the Altaians, the hunting ceremonies are more complicated because impregnated by Shaman influences which are mixed with elements of the Mongolian cult. With the Shors they are simpler and older.—*G. Vasilevich*.

10017. РІАЗАНОВСКИЙ, В. РЯЗАНОВСКИЙ, В. Монгольское право и сравнительное правоведение. [The Mongol law in the light of comparative law studies.] *Известия Юридического Факультета в Харбинѣ*. 7 1929: 287-302.—Riazanovskii emphasizes the interest in the study of Mongol law from the point of

view of sociology and of comparative law. "In Mongol law of the 19th and 20th centuries we meet a well preserved embodiment of legal life, which European peoples have passed through long ago." In Mongol laws one can retrace not only clan regime and order, but even patriarchal order. Buriats, Mongols, and Kalmucks all have the same state order, the bases of which are: family, clan, and tribe. Mongols, Buriats, and Kalmucks recognize relationship by male descendants only. They consider marriage as a clan affair. According to a Mongol Eurat statute (a written document of 1640) ten persons must help one to conclude a marriage; according to Kalmuck law all expenditures of the wedding are paid by the whole community; among the Buriats the whole clan participate in wedding expenditures lending money for *Kalym* and granting loans for the wedding itself. The origin of law concerning private property is common for all three peoples. In the beginning they recognize as private property only personal estates, yet gradually with the change from nomadic life to a settled one they recognize real estates too.—*Paul Gronski*.

10018. ROY, SATINDRA NARAYAN. The festivities in honour of Siva in the month of Chaitra. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14(2) 1928: 181-185.

10019. VOGEL, J. PH. The woman and tree or śālabhañjikā in Indian literature and art. *Acta Orientalia*. 7(2-3) 1928: 201-231.—*C. P. Pearson*.

## HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

### BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 9961)

10020. GLUECK, NELSON. Recent archaeological work in Palestine. *C. C. A. R. Yearbook*. 39 1929: 265-292.—Archaeological investigation in Palestine began in 1865 by the Palestine Exploration Fund. At first its researches were confined to the topography, geography of the land, and to the culture of the inhabitants. At present the entire range of history is the concern of Palestinian archaeology. The discovery of the Galilee skull of the Neanderthal type sets the beginning of palaeolithic culture in Palestine probably before 10,000 B.C. At Beisan, the University of Pennsylvania Museum has removed a number of layers, which proved to belong to the periods of the crusaders, and back to the Mohammedans, Hellenistic, Greco-Roman, and Egyptian (Thothmes III) ages. It also found objects of Aegean, Syro-Hittite, and Mesopotamian origin. Beisan seems to have been a place in which the great world cultures merged. The University of Chicago is making excavations at Megiddo (Armageddon). Evidences of Egyptian occupation were found. Four strata have been examined extending from the 10th to the 4th century B.C. The fourth one from the top is undoubtedly Solomonic. Excavations were made also at Kiriat Sepher, Jerusalem, and the Gilboah of Saul. The archaeological finds corroborate historical tradition. In general, there is very little inscriptional material among the finds.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

10021. GRAF, ARTHUR. L'archéologie, l'histoire, et la géographie de la Palestine. [Archaeology, history, and geography of Palestine.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 16(69) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 270-282.—A rapid survey of the geographical and archaeological researches in Palestine, from the earliest Christian centuries until the present day.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

### CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 10033)

10022. LE SUFFLEUR, A. DAVID. Bulletin archéologique. [Archaeology.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 42(194) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 39-102.—*Donald McFayden*.

10023. PISANI, VITTORE. Über die sog. thrakische Inschrift von Ezerovo. [The so-called Thracian inscription from Ezerovo.] *Indogermanische Forsch.* 47(1) Mar. 1929: 42-47.—The inscription on a gold ring found at Ezerovo is here interpreted as a dedicatory inscription of one Rolis Teneas in return for an abundant harvest. The language retains in general the vocalism of the Indo-Germanic. Whether it is Thracian, Pisani is not prepared to say. For a Thracian origin, both the finding-place of the ring and the name Rolis offer some support.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

10024. SCHWEITZER, BERNHARD. Antiken in Ostpreussischem Privatbesitz. [Antiquities privately owned in East Prussia.] *Schr. d. Königsberger Gelehrten Gesellsch., Geisteswissenschaftl. Kl.* 6(4) 1929: 155-198.

### ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entries 10033-10034, 10061)

10025. PELLATI, FRANCESCO. Recent scavi e scoperte archeologiche in Italia. [Recent archaeological excavations and discoveries in Italy.] *Nuova Antologia*. 269(1389) Feb. 1, 1930: 384-398.—Throwing considerable light upon the life of the ordinary Roman, the excavations of Ricci have opened the Market of Trajan in the Subura for examination. At Lipari in the Aeolian Islands, sepulchral remains show that the Greek population lingered on after the Roman conquest and was apparently not replaced by Roman. At the site of ancient Croton the sole surviving column of the Temple of Hera is to be preserved from danger



by the sea even in its present leaning condition. The lowering of Lake Ledro in northern Italy has revealed another *palafitta* village. These lake dwellers were probably of the bronze age.—*J. C. Russell.*

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entry 10178)

10026. DUNNING, G. C. An engraved bronze mirror from Nijmegen, Holland: with a note on the origin and the distribution of the type. *Archaeol. J.* 85 Mar.-Dec. 1928 (publ. 1930): 69-79.—This article traces the origin of British mirrors from Greek prototypes imported into the Celtic area in the 5th century B.C. along a trade route from Massilia. Three stages, illustrated by mirrors, are shown: early exact copies by native craftsmen, transformation into the Celtic style, and a later decadence. Distribution of mirrors and a Romano-Celtic cultural connection between Britain and the Rhineland are indicated.—*Audrey Bell.*

10027. MUCMOV, N. A. Un trovamento di monete Romane. [A discovery of Roman money.] *Rassegna Numismatica.* 26(12) Dec. 1929: 441-444.—In November, 1929, in the course of excavating for a building at Reka Devnia in Bulgaria, discovery was made of a hoard of Roman coins weighing about 400 kg., nearly two thirds of which are now in the National Museum at Sofia. The treasure probably belonged to the state, as it was too large for private ownership at the time of its burial, the late 3d century. It consists of debased coinage, later than Septimius Severus, as well as of earlier silver. A careful examination and classification is yet to be made. Reka Devnia is the ancient Marcianopolis, founded by Trajan, which had the right of coining its own money from Commodus to Philippus. Its language and institutions were Greek, but Roman influence can be seen. The coinage throws light on the religious cults popular in various periods.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

10028. PETERSEN, E. Neue Ergebnisse über die frühgermanische Kultur in Schlesien. [New results concerning early German culture in Silesia.] *Alt-schlesien.* (2-3) 1929: 196-240.—Some recent researches made in Silesia justify the supposition that five centuries before our era, the most ancient Germanic

civilization known blended there with an Illyrian civilization. The first Germanic tribes came from territories now occupied by Poland, Galicia, and Silesia.—*G. L. Duprat.*

10029. RICHMOND, I. A. Discoveries at Birdswald, on Hadrian's wall. *Antiquity.* 4(13) Mar. 1930: 102-104.—Excavations in 1929 at the Birdswald fort revealed two important inscriptions, one referring to the restoration of a building under Severus, ca. 204-208 A.D., and the other telling of rebuilding under Diocletian and his colleagues, 297-305. Both were used for flooring which was laid after 368. These allow some slight revision of the chronology of the wall. The history of the wall may now be divided into the following periods: (1) from its foundation to the time of Severus; (2) from Severus to the end of the 3d century; (3) from about 300 to 367; (4) after 367. Three levels of pottery deposits are still to be studied and should prove important for the dating of pottery in this part of Britain.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 7368, 7389, 9100)

10030. BHANDARKAR, D. R. Excavations at Besnagar. *Modern Rev.* 47(1) Jan. 1930: 17-26.—The excavator of ancient temple sites near Bhilsa in Gwalior draws some conclusions from his discoveries there in 1913 to 1915. The Kham Baba Pillar at Besnagar, coated by pilgrims with countless applications of vermilion paint, was scraped bare and deciphered. The inscription named Heliodora, envoy from the Indo-Bactrian king Amtalikita (Antialkidas ca. 140 B.C.), as the donor of this shaft to the god of gods Vasudeva, thus indicating a conversion of a Greek visitor to the Hindu faith. Near the monolith were the fragments of another shrine including part of an image of Vishnu, assigned to the period of Chandragupta II. Two wedges installed as supports for the column of Heliodora proved to be steel, the first examples of that metal discovered in a pre-Mohammedan site in India. Lower strata contained a carefully built irrigation ditch of the Maurya period and two sacrificial pits. Near the latter were 26 clay seals, one with the Sanskritized form of the name Demetrius, apparently another Greek convert.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

### GENERAL

10031. GREGORY, J. W. The dawn of mining. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(636) Feb. 1930: 236-244.—Recent excavations have caused a revision of statements of the antiquity of iron. Instead of the Iron Age commencing about 700 B.C. recent finds display iron working at Ur nearly 4000 B.C. Iron relics are scarce because of their rapid decay. Iron working may have come either from Africa or Asia Minor (an Egyptian bas-relief of 1500 B.C. shows a Negro working the bellows of an iron furnace). Copper was an early and easily worked metal, but being too soft by itself led to demand for tin for use in bronze. Bronze finds date back to 2000 B.C. Gold may have been the first metal worked, as the grains were easily beaten into plates and wire. Having value only for decorative purposes it was not highly rated by stone age man. There must have been a tremendous supply in Egypt about 2000 B.C., for Tutankhamen's coffin was solid gold, and huge solid gold statues were not unusual. The source of supply may have been Asia, Tibet, or Afghanistan. The writer thinks Rhodesia had an adequate quantity to account for the enormous amounts of gold in antiquity.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

10032. WALEK-CZERNECKI, T. Le rôle de la nationalité dans l'histoire de l'antiquité. [The role of nationality in ancient history.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2(2) (7) Oct. 1929: 235-47.—See Entry 1: 173.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

### HISTORY OF ART

10033. DRAGENDORFF, H. Amphora strengen Stils in Freiburg im Breisgau. [An amphora of the strong style in Freiburg in Breisgau.] *Jahrb. Deutsch. Archaeol. Ver.* 43(3-4) 1928: 331-359.—A red-figured colonnette amphora lent to the Freiburg archaeological seminary by Noack, director of the Augustiner-museum, is interesting for its technique and style. The design of the vase belongs stylistically with the school of Phintias, Euthymides, and Euphronius. There are but four figures and these large. The poses are characteristic of Euthymides' period when painters were trying to escape from their limitations in the depiction of bodies and to give accurate front and back views and foreshortening. The style of the amphora is that of the close of the 6th century or of the early years of the 5th. Though its technique is unusual, there are several groups of vases, some Attic, some



Italian, which also show it. The vases of Italian origin lack the beauty of proportion, the strong elastic curve, of the Attic vases. They are products of Etruria which imitate Attic red-figured vases of the strong style and thus initiate red-figured painting in Italy. It is clear that the provenance of the Freiburg vase is Etruscan. The figures are excellent but its proportions are not Attic. They lack sweep and grace. Also, the animal figures on the flat upper surface of the handles are not Attic. It is one of the oldest pieces of the Etruscan group.—*J. Birdsall.*

10034. KORSINSKA, S. Römische Mosaiken in Zarskoje Sselo. [Roman mosaics in Tsarskoje Sselo.] *Jahrb. d. Deutsch. Archaeol. Ver.* 43 (3-4) 1928: 360-371.—In the pavilion, built by Guarenghi in 1782 in the park of Zarskoje Sselo, there are three mosaics acquired for Catherine II in Rome. The mosaic on the floor of the main room represents in black and white, the rape of Europa. Europa on the bull's back preceded by Eros is in the center. A comparison with other silhouette mosaics in the Vatican and in Ostia proves that its provenance is Italian, its date the period of the Antonines, more exactly the close of the 2d century. It is a product of late Roman art in which decoration was the end in view, and in which line and rhythm predominate. The pattern of the mosaic in the room to the left is purely decorative, a star in the middle of a circle which is made, by the use of color, to seem to revolve. This may be assigned to the second half of the 2d century. The pattern of the mosaic in the room to the right is composed of rectangles and lozenges in polychromy. It is dated to the end of the 1st century. Both these mosaics illustrate Roman decoration of flat surfaces with conventional design.—*J. Birdsall.*

10035. WUILLEUMIER, P. Questions de céramique italote. [Questions concerning the ceramics of Magna Graecia.] *Rev. Archéol.* 30 (5) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 185-210.—The author reviews the various theories regarding the development of the art of pottery in Magna Graecia and maintains the existence of an important center of the art on the site of the modern Ceglie, near Bari, as early as the middle of the 5th century.—*Donald McFayden.*

## BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 10031)

10036. KOSCHAKER, PAUL. Forschungen und Ergebnisse in der keilschriftlichen Rechtsquellen. [Researches and results in cuneiform legal source material.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 188-201.—Certain deficiencies in the technique of editing prevent full utilization of documentary cuneiform material by juristic scholars, for purposes of the present day, particularly for comparison with other cultural legal systems, namely the Germanic, Greek, and Hellenistic, not directly the Roman. Historical interest, for example the influence of the Orient upon Roman law, must be developed, but the possibility of parallel development should not be forgotten. It is particularly difficult to prove legal reception in the absence of history by basing it entirely upon legal principles and institutions. The material, moreover, is scanty; for the influence of the Orient on Hellenism there exist but a dozen documents. Reception may have occurred but at the present time

it can not be proved. Further examination of neo-Babylonian material is a necessity and here it may be noted that the term "Babylonian-Assyrian" law is a misnomer. The legal material of other peoples, e.g., Hittites, South Arabians, must be included, and when the legal history of the peoples employing the cuneiform writing is examined it will be found that "oriental" is not equivalent to "absolute." Separate periods can still be studied, but the best efforts of the future will lie in the connecting links between the fairly well-known periods and in developing the singleness of the legal historical occurrences of the cuneiform world.—*A. Arthur Schaller.*

## PALESTINE

(See also Entries 9961, 10021, 10061, 10083)

10037. KÖNIG, ED. Die sprachliche Gestalt des Pentateuch in ihrer Beziehung zur ägyptischen Sprache. [The language of the Pentateuch in relation to Egyptian.] *J. Biblical Lit.* 48 1929: 333-353.—This article was called forth by A. S. Yahuda, *Die Sprache des Pentateuch in ihrer Beziehung zu den Ägyptischen* (1929). König points out that Yahuda in part ignores the work of his predecessors and in part misrepresents it. To Yahuda's claim that the original language of Israel was Aramaic and that they later adopted the language of Canaan, König cites Deut. 26:5 and Gen. 31:47 and declares that the Hebrews brought with them a dialect from Babylonia much like the Phoenician. To Yahuda's claim that Hebrew became a literary language only after close contact with Egyptian, König replies: (a) Semitic and Hamitic have certain points in common which run through all the dialects; (b) the similarities of idiom are merely parallel phenomena in different language groups and do not imply mutual dependence; (c) Yahuda declares the Hebrew power of assimilation to be so great as to render it very difficult to detect borrowed words and phrases; consequently it is unsafe to speak confidently of the Egyptian influence upon Hebrew! The article then takes up individual Hebrew words supposedly borrowed from Egyptian and shows how weak such a claim is. Yahuda thinks he has laid the corner-stone of a new view of the origin of the Pentateuch, but König refuses to grant this.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

10038. SILVER, ABBA HILLEL. The democratic impulse in Jewish history. *C. C. A. R. Yearbook.* 38 1928: 199-216.—In the desert, Israel was led by tribal chiefs. The rule of the kings in Canaan was short-lived. Beginning with the Babylonian exile, for half a millenium, priest leaders and assemblies of representatives of the people administered the limited political and religious autonomy the Jews had. The priest never had a special moral status. The moral law was binding alike upon king, priest, and subject. The Torah was the inheritance of the house of Israel and not of one sect, while prophecy aimed to transform the Jewish people into a "kingdom of priests and a holy nation." Also the economic thought of Israel is permeated with democratic idealism. The Biblical social legislation aims to protect the individual against exploitation. Since the dispersion, for more than 1900 years, the Jewish people, scattered throughout the world, without king, pope, or any other central authority, have preserved a well disciplined and integrated Jewish life.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*



## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 10022, 10026-10027, 10058, 10063)

10039. BIRT, THEODOR. Zur Tachygraphie der Griechen. [Greek stenography.] *Rheinisches Museum*. 79 (1) 1930: 1-6.—Partly on the basis of the evidence given by Varro and others that the Sibylline books made use of a stenographic system long before the days of Cicero and Tiro, and partly on evidence drawn from Greek authors, Birt establishes the use by the Greeks in general of systems of rapid and condensed writing. It was left for the Romans to organize, codify, and systematize these symbols, differing in the various Greek states, into one efficient and universal system. The question of the relationship of the Greek stenography of the empire to the pre-Tironian systems has not yet been investigated.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

10040. BOYANCÉ, PIERRE. Leucas. *Rev. Archéol.* 30 (5) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 211-219.—The author collects the allusions in ancient literature to the magic herb, *leucas*, and discusses its use and significance in Pythagorean and Orphic ritual, incidentally discussing the Pythagorean interpretation of the myth of the suicide of Sappho at Leucas.—*Donald McFayden*.

10041. BROUWERS, ALBERT. La guerre de Sigée. [The war of Sigeum.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 42 (194) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-10.—Herodotus (v. 94-95) attributes the Athenian conquest of Sigeum to Pisistratus. Later authorities refer it to the end of the 7th century. Inasmuch as a stele recently discovered at Sigeum, described by the author of the present article in *Rev. d. Études Grecques* 41 1928: 107-116, proves that the Athenians were in possession of Sigeum ca. 575, the earlier dating is to be preferred. The Athenian trade with the Black Sea must therefore have been considerable as early as the 7th century.—*Donald McFayden*.

10042. COUISSIN, PIERRE. L'origine et l'évolution de l'εποχή. [The origin and evolution of the epoch.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. (198) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 373-397.—Discusses the origin and evolution of the idea of suspense of judgment in the Pyrrhonic and Academic philosophies.—*Donald McFayden*.

10043. DE SANCTIS, GAETANO. I precedenti della grande spedizione ateniese in Sicilia. [The preliminaries of the great Athenian expeditions to Sicily.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57 (4) Dec. 1929: 433-456.—Thucydides gives the impression that the Sicilian expedition had little connection with the preceding events of the Peloponnesian War. Most modern historians have followed him in this, though a suggestion of criticism is found in Freeman and Beloch. The correct explanation of Thucydides' treatment of the incident is found in the theory of Cwicklinski. Books VI and VII were originally written as an independent work. The first scholar to see the close connection between the expedition and the events following the Peace of Nicias is Arnaldo Momigliano, who has discussed the problem in a recent number of the *Rivista*. (See Entry 5835.) The treaties with Sparta explain the lack of Athenian energy in their intervention in the Peloponnese. The defeat at Mantinea must have had a profound effect on the allies of Athens. It was necessary to strengthen Athenian prestige. The affair of Melos was intended as a demonstration of Athenian supremacy at sea. As to the Sicilian expedition, it was thought that expansion in the west would strengthen the empire also in the east. The motion that made the expeditions a really large undertaking was due to Nicias, and in spite of Thucydides' effort to free him from blame, the responsibility must be placed on him. Thucydides' account of the council of war planning this campaign does not disprove this conclusion. The responsibility

for the fatal attack on Syracuse was placed on Lamachus, the only one of the three generals who had no influential friend to safeguard his reputation. The responsibility for the failure of the operations must be placed entirely on Nicias. Was there any chance for success? With a general of real ability, the success of the first operations would not have been impossible, but Athens was unable to furnish such a general, and at any rate would have lacked strength to assure a permanent success.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

10044. FENSTERBUSCH, CURT. Bericht über die Literatur zur Geschichte des Theaters der Griechen und Römer aus den Jahren 1896-1926. [Bibliography on the history of the Greek and Roman theater, 1896-1926.] *Jahresb. u. d. Fortschr. d. Klass. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 3. Altertumswissensch.* 56 (227) Feb. 1930: 1-76.

10045. HATZIDAKIS, G. N. L'Hellénisme de la Macédoine. [The Macedonians as Greeks.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 41 (193) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 390-415.—The author sharply controverts the arguments by which Gustav Weigand in his recent book, *Die Ethnographie von Makedonien*, seeks to prove that the ancient Macedonians were not Greeks, and maintains that the Macedonian language was essentially a dialect of Greek and that they were universally regarded as Greeks by the ancients.—*Donald McFayden*.

10046. KAPP, E. Schadewaldt: Die Geschichtsschreibung des Thukydides. [Schadewaldt: Composition of the histories of Thucydides.] *Gnomon*. 6 (2) Feb. 1930: 76-100.—Schadewaldt clearly distinguishes Thucydides' earlier motive of writing a useful account of contemporary events from his conception of his history as an "everlasting possession" as seen in the portions written after 404. He finds definite grounds to place Books 6 and 7 in this category. He denies the existence of a lacuna between the first and second chapters of Book I and insists on the continuity of chapters 22 and 23 with the earlier portion of Book I. Kapp supports Schadewaldt's theses by further discussion and adds evidence that the great excursus on the Pentecontaetia was composed after 404.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

10047. RICCI, SEYMOUR de. Bulletin papyrologique IX (1927). [Papyrology IX (1927).] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 41 (193) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 416-445.—*Donald McFayden*.

10048. RITTER, CONSTANTIN. Bericht über die in den letzten Jahrzehnten über Plato erschienenen Arbeiten. [Bibliography on Platonic studies in the last ten years.] *Jahresb. u. d. Fortschr. d. Klass. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 1. Griechische Autoren.* 56 (225) Feb. 1930: 121-168.

10049. ROBERT, LOUIS. Epigraphica. *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. (198) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 426-438.—Continues the series of proposed emendations of readings in published inscriptions begun in the volume of 1924, pp. 279-284, and that for 1927, pp. 214-223. The present contribution deals with the following inscriptions of Asia Minor: *IG* xii. 2.35 = *IGR* iv. 33; *IGR* iv. 142 line 5 ff; *IGR* iv 860; *IGR* 1429 (4); also the following inscriptions of Delphi: Haussoullier *BCH* (1881) 323 (4) = Baunack *SGDI* 2643 = Dittenberger *OGI* 305; and Fouilles de Delphes III 1.469.—*Donald McFayden*.

10050. ROUILLARD, GERMAINE. Bulletin bibliographique (1927). [Bibliography (1927).] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 41 (193) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 446-471. 42 (197) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 299-319.—*Donald McFayden*.

10051. ROUSSEL, PIERRE. Bulletin épigraphique.



[Epigraphy.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* 42 (195-196) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 181-204.—Donald McFayden.

10052. SCHRÖDER, OTTO J. Bericht über die Homerische Textkritik für die Jahre 1913 bis 1925. [Bibliography on Homeric textual criticism, 1913-1925.] *Jahresb. ü. d. Fortsch. d. Klass. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 1. Griechische Autoren.* 56 (225) Feb. 1930: 1-106.

10053. SOORMA, C. A. Islam's attitude towards women and orphans. Women in Greece. *Islamic Rev.* 16 (8) Aug. 1928: 291-297.—The position of women in early Greece was extremely low, with man's superiority asserted everywhere. Two orders of womanhood were recognized, the faithful, rather stupid wife, and the educated *hetæra* or mistress. A virtuous wife was always under male domination, and passed her time in domestic seclusion. The *hetærae* were the centers of the intellectual life of the times. In Sparta, there were so few women that one wife had several husbands, and old men were forced to yield their wives to young men in order to raise healthy boys for the state.—H. M. Dudley.

10054. VOGT, J. Cornelius: Die Tyrannis in Athen. [Cornelius: The tyranny in Athens.] *Gnomon.* 6 (2) Feb. 1930: 100-103.—Review largely unfavorable.—Eva M. Sanford.

10055. WIDMANN, SIMON PETER. Bericht über Thukydides für die Jahre 1926-1929. [Bibliog-

raphy on Thucydides 1926-1929.] *Jahresb. ü. d. Fortsch. d. Klass. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 1. Griechische Autoren.* 56 (225) Feb. 1930: 107-120.

10056. ZIMMERMANN, R. Die Quellen Plutarchs in der Biographie des Marcellus. [The sources of Plutarch's Life of Marcellus.] *Rheinisches Museum.* 79 (1) 1930: 55-64.—Soltau's theory that the source of chapters 2-7 of the *Marcellus* was the history of Coelius Antipater must be discarded as inconsistent with Peter's reconstruction of the latter work; the true source is to be found in Livy, as is shown by correspondence with the accounts known to depend on Livy, and with the Epitome. Chapters 9-12 and 24-29 are also directly dependent on Livy, whom Plutarch twice names among his sources. The correspondences between Plutarch and Valerius Maximus are sufficient to indicate the use of a common source for the two. The cases in which Plutarch is in error may be accounted for by Plutarch's methods of work; instead of taking careful notes, as did the Elder Pliny, and working from these, he depended solely on the memory of his careful reading and study. On the other hand, this contributes vastly to the unity and effectiveness of his biographies. Plutarch certainly read with care the five authors whom he names as sources for the life of Marcellus—Polybius, Livy, Caesar Augustus, Nepos, and Juba.—Eva M. Sanford.

## ROME

(See also Entries 10025-10027, 10029, 10035, 10039, 10044, 10071, 10076, 10109, 10123)

10057. BIDEZ, J. La tradition manuscrite et les éditions des discours de l'Empereur Julien. [Manuscript transmission and editions of the discourses of the Emperor Julian.] *Univ. de Gand. Rec. de Travaux publiés par la Faculté de Philos. et Lettres.* (61) 1929: pp. 152.—Bidez was collaborator with Fr. Cumont in 1922 in editing the letters of the Emperor Julian together with his laws and fragments of his lost writings. He now presents a history and description of the surviving texts and editions. The work forms an introduction to a critical text of the 58 extant manuscripts. It is followed by two appendices, (1) on the date of the Epistle to Themistius; (2) on the Epistle of Themistius to Julian on politics.—B. W. Bacon.

10058. EITREM, S. Romersk Digtning og Elskovsmagien. [Roman poetry and erotic magic.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Industri* 5 (7) 1929: 526-544.—The black magic of the middle ages ultimately goes back to classic and oriental sources. Ancient Rome in particular was thoroughly saturated with superstition, partly native Italic, partly borrowed from Greece. Very extensive use of scenes showing the practice of erotic magic is made by practically all the great Roman poets, e.g., Vergil, Ovid, Propertius, Tibullus, and Horace.—L. M. Hollander.

10059. JONES, J. WALTER. Expropriation in Roman law. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45 (180) Oct. 1929: 512-527.—"Whilst the principle of expropriation was never explicitly formulated by legislator or jurist, there are several texts which show that private individuals were not infrequently called upon to give up their property in return for some kind of compensation." The authority for proceeding was given by legislative enactment. When compensation was not in money its nature was specifically determined by the enactment. The exact plots of land affected were specified by the magistrates or officials in charge of the work. Scholars in the 17th and 18th centuries were apt to exaggerate the individualistic element in Roman ownership. This view was enshrined in the French Civil Code. However, the German Civil Code significantly modified its definition of property, and this

change "represents not only a new perspective in relation to the Roman rules of ownership, but also a revolutionary change of the legal attitude towards the position of property as a factor in modern social life." Indeed, Ihering regarded expropriation as fulfilling the idea of property.—T. F. T. Plucknett.

10060. LAURAND, L. Notes bibliographiques sur Cicéron. [Bibliographical notes on Cicero.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 7 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 348-369.—These notes constitute the third part of a series, of which parts I and II appeared in *Musée Belge* of 1914 (139-156) and 1922 (289-308). The titles are of books or articles in which only incidental reference to Cicero is made. The 119 items, arranged under a variety of subject headings, give information about Cicero, information from his writings, or references to his reputation and influence.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

10061. LEON, HARRY JOSHUA. New material about the Jews of ancient Rome. *Jewish Quart.* 20 (4) Apr. 1930: 301-312.—The various ancient Jewish catacombs in Rome have yielded up to the present a total of 494 inscriptions. Of these, 74% are in Greek, 24.4% in Latin, and 1.6% in Hebrew. The Jews of ancient Rome were therefore predominantly Greek-speaking. The inscriptions refer to 11 different synagogues, confirming the estimate that there were between 40,000 and 60,000 Jews in Rome during the early empire. They bore predominantly Latin names. The poverty of the tombs indicates that the Jews in ancient Rome were economically poor and distressingly illiterate; errors of spelling and grammar were frequent. The tombs show no indication of intermarriage with the gentiles.—D. de Sola Pool.

10062. LEUZE, OSCAR. Bericht über die römische Chronologie (Chronologie und Jahrzahl) in den Jahren 1901-1928. [Bibliography on Roman chronology (calendar and years) in the period 1901-1928.] *Jahresb. ü. d. Fortsch. d. Klass. Altertumswissensch. Abt. 3. Altertumswissensch.* 56 (227) Feb. 1930: 97-138.

10063. LEVY, ERNST. Westen und Osten in der nachklassischen Entwicklung des römischen Rechts.



[West and east in the post-classical development of Roman law.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 230-259.—Since the appearance of Mitteis' *Volksrecht und Reichsrecht* the east has generally been considered the fount of post-classical Roman law. To counteract this, Levy points out the influence of imperial constitutions, of the law school at Rome, and of the writings of western jurists. Of the latter he particularly notes the *Codex Furici* and the various commentaries. In content the writings of the jurists of the east and west differed in (1) organic development, the former being scholastic, the latter simpler, and (2) character, the east exhibiting no outside influences, the west full of external legal factors, in part Germanic. As a result, wherever theoretical speculation or scholastic categories are present, eastern influence is to be seen; where not, the question is open whether parallelism or influence is present. Parallelism is possible because of (1) organic reform, (2) general legislation, and (3) general Indo-Germanic principles of law. Direct influence from the east is also perceptible in some fields. In conclusion, just as Justinian is not the inventor, so Hellenism or the "mechanical development" or any one factor is not the source of the elements of the Justinian codification of Roman law.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

10064. MATZ, F. Neppi-Modona, Cortona etrusca e romana. [Neppi-Modona, Cortona, Etruscan and Roman.] *Gnomon.* 6 (2) Feb. 1930: 73-76.—This is the first attempt to gather together the whole literary and monumental record of an important Etruscan city. The material is too scanty and the dates of the monuments too uncertain to permit of a complete picture. The author is inclined to date the monuments too early. In other respects the book sets a model for future studies of the Etruscan cities, and its bibliography is particularly admirable.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10065. RANDALL, H. J. Population and agriculture in Roman Britain. A reply. *Antiquity.* 4 (13) Mar. 1930: 80-90.—Collingwood argues (*Antiquity*, Sept. 1929. See Entry 2: 3884.) that in Roman Britain a farming population of 200,000 or 250,000 supported an urban and military population of 250,000 or 300,000 by primitive agricultural methods. At the same time the Britons paid for imports of various kinds and exported surplus grain. This could not have been the case if really primitive methods were used. The Celtic inhabitants were an upland people cultivating the light soil well and profitably and adding to their knowledge of agriculture by contact with the Romans. The province was in a flourishing condition until the disaster of 367 A.D. The Saxons were a valley people who, after devastating the uplands and driving out their inhabitants, cleared the lowlands.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

10066. REINACH, SALOMON. Une séance du sénat romain sous Tibère. [A meeting of the Roman senate in the time of Tiberius.] *Rev. Hist.* 162 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 95-99.—Tertullian, in his *Apologetic*, tells a strange story of Tiberius' moving the acceptance of Jesus among the gods of Rome, at a meeting of the senate. A hypothesis which exonerates Tertullian of fraud and explains a text which can hardly be without all foundation, is that a generation or two after Tiberius, the meeting of the senate at which Tiberius found himself in a minority, noted by Suetonius, was confused with a probable meeting at which Tiberius informed it—and it was his custom to inform it of everything—of Pilate's action in Palestine, after the entry into Jerusalem and the occupation of the Temple in 31. We know from Josephus and Tacitus that the agitation in Palestine reached the ghetto in Rome and was met by Tiberius with repressive measures. This account would then have been found by Tertullian in a collection of texts made to refute the pagan position.—*J. Birdsall.*

10067. SCHÖNBAUER, ERNST. Studien zum Personalitätsprinzip im antiken Rechte. [Studies on the principle of personality in ancient legal systems.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 345-403.—After a discussion of Bickermann's views on the significance of birth notices in papyri as evidence of the status of inhabitants of Greco-Roman Egypt, and offering a different viewpoint, namely, that notices of the place of birth signify civilian status, Schönbauer poses the question whether the principle of personality (the law follows the person) did exist in Egypt. Official decrees in Ptolemaic times differentiate between Hellenes and Egyptians, just as in other Hellenistic regions (Cyrene). Furthermore, the "descendants of the Persians," together with other military forces, can be considered as having the status of "subjects" in Egypt. The fundamentals of the principle of personality are contrasted with those of the territoriality principle. The former did exist in both the Greek and Ptolemaic law, though in limited extent in certain fields. Since Wlassak and Mitteis it is generally accepted that the same principle is found in Roman law, and the difficulties presented by a statement in the XII Tables and elsewhere, can be explained away. Since the *ius gentium*, incorrectly defined by the Romans, was in fact Roman customary law as developed in the "world" community with Rome as the center, its principles are not guiding in the question of whether the foreigner was subject to the personality or territoriality rule. In the time of Augustus the evidence of the recently discovered Cyrenaic inscriptions and others shows that the personality principle was widespread. In the provinces the citizens of the local "state" were in some legal relations governed by the civil law of Rome, but in the great majority in accordance with local civic principles. The peculiar mixture of legal "Romanism" with affiliation to another national community aids in the understanding of the development of law in the period of the principate.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

10068. SOORMA, C. A. Islam's attitude towards women and orphans. *Islamic Rev.* 16 (7) Jul. 1928: 249-254.—A study of woman under different religious and social systems shows that Islam has raised, not degraded, her status. By Roman law, a woman was subject to the complete authority of her father, and after her marriage, to that of her husband. Once married, she no longer had any legal connection with her father's household. Three types of marriages were recognized: (1) patricians were married by *confarreatio* which was practically indissoluble, and therefore the highest type; (2) marriage by sale gave the husband complete domination over his wife's person and property; (3) prescription, a simple declaration between man and wife, easily broken. By this union, the wife could hold property independent of her husband. Under the republican marriage ties were loose and polygamy prevalent.—*H. M. Dudley.*

10069. ZIMMERMANN, R. Zum Geschichtswerk des Florus. [The history of Florus.] *Rheinisches Museum.* 79 (1) 1930: 93-101.—The four divisions adopted by Florus as the framework of his Roman history, while admirable for chronological and territorial development, presented serious difficulties for the other aspects of his subject. The division into two books is part of Florus' original plan, the first book for foreign, and the second for civil wars. Historical accuracy, however, required a modification of the second division, so that the second book begins with the civil wars, and then presents the periods of Caesar and of Augustus, each taken as a unit, with both civil and foreign wars included. The account of the Augustan age is an inherent part of the whole, though some scholars have considered it as a mere appendix.—*Eva M. Sanford.*



## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entry 10030)

10070. ABHYANKAR, S. Y. Stray notes on Kautilyan law. II. *Bombay Law J.* 7(3) Aug. 1929: 205-209.—This is a résumé of the law of deposits from a chapter in the *Arthashastra* (the science of government and administration) by Kautilya, who served as prime minister in the court of Chandragupta. The work is generally believed to have been composed between the 3rd century B.C. and the 1st century A.D. The particular chapter with which the article is concerned, deals with family rights, shares of sons in family property, recovery of debts, deposits or bailments, real estate laws, and original offences.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

10071. HENNIG, R. Der Hafen Kattigara und der Magnetberg des Ptolemäus. [The Harbor Cattigara and the magnetic mountain of Ptolemaeus.] *Klio.* 23(2) 1929: 256-276.—Thinae of Ptolemaeus is identified with Loyang on a branch of the lower Yang-tse-Kiang. This river once had three mouths, of which the southernmost entered the harbor of

Hang Chow, and this should be identified with the harbor of Cattigara. A long canal runs from here to Peking, and this waterway was probably in use long before the beginning of the Christian era. Trade between China and India by sea may have begun as early as 100 B.C., and in the 2nd century A.D. this route was much frequented. Roman trade with China may be traced between ca. 80-275 A.D. Traders with China gave the ports which they visited names derived from their own tongue. Thus Cottiaros, for the Yang-tse-Kiang, is evidently of Indian origin. Some of the words in Ptolemaeus show Malayan influence. Thus Maniola seems to be a Malayan word meaning "becoming green," and is evidently to be identified with Luzon in the Philippines, formerly known as Manila. The magnetic mountain which drew to itself ships built with iron nails is evidently a legend arising out of the Chinese use of the compass. The Malaysians still build their boats without iron (for purely economic reasons). The Chinese traders may have observed this fact, and combining it with their vague knowledge of the working of the compass, developed the legend of a mountain of magnetic iron in the neighborhood of Malayan Maniola.—*A. C. Johnson.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entry 10066)

10072. ALÈS, ADHÉMAR d'. Le *πρεσβύτερ* de Saint Irénée. [The "aged man" of Irenaeus.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* (198) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 398-410.—Suggests an identification of the "aged man . . . greater than I" frequently referred to by Irenaeus with Pothinus, bishop of Lyons, martyred under Marcus Aurelius.—*Donald McFayden.*

10073. BOWEN, HENRY B. Comments on the Fourth Gospel. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 12(3) Jan. 1930: 225-238.

10074. CAPELLE, D. B. Les origines du symbole romain. [The origins of the Roman "symbol."] *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale.* 2(1) Jan. 1930: 5-20.—The use of short "symbols" at baptism was general in antiquity. An Egyptian "symbol" (papyrus of Der-Balyzek—in Greek) of the end of the 2d century reads: "I believe in God the Father Almighty; and in His only begotten Son, our Lord Jesus Christ; and in the Holy Spirit; and in the resurrection of the body; and in the Holy Catholic Church." An older form (*Epistola Apostolorum*) reads approximately the same, but includes "the remission of sins." Justin and Irenaeus give the text of "symbols" in use in their times. The *textus receptus* in use to-day did not become definitive until the liturgical movement in Gaul under Charlemagne.—*C. H. Harrison.*

10075. CERFAUX, LUCIEN. Le baptême des Esséniens. [Essenic baptism.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 19(3-4) Jun.-Aug. 1929: 248-265.—A reasoned review of Reitzenstein's *Vorchristliche Taufe*. Josephus' description of the Essene mode of life is compared with Philo's and with recent researches into the history and religious ideas of the Mandaeans and other baptizing sects. Sacramental ablutions are characteristic of the Jewish and Hellenistic syncretism of the period, which was alienated from the sacrificial ritual of the temple. [See Entry 2: 10082.]—*B. W. Bacon.*

10076. GOGUEL, MAURICE. Jésus et le messianisme politique. Examen de la théorie de M. Robert Eisler. [Jesus and political messianism. A criticism of Eisler's theory.] *Rev. Hist.* 162(2) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 217-267.—Eisler's theory, set forth in *Jesus Basileus*, that Jesus is one stage in the development of a long movement, religious in inspiration and political in aim, working toward a national theocracy with a purified

priesthood, must stand or fall with the documents on which he bases it. His chief authority to which all his other evidence is ancillary is a Slavic version of Josephus' *Jewish War* called the *Halosis*. But it is not possible to attribute the *Halosis* to Josephus. It is a piece of Jewish polemic aimed at preventing Jews from succumbing to Christianity. Its evidence is directly opposed to that of Josephus in Greek, Tacitus, and the Christian tradition. It is possible to tell the story of Christianity from the Gospels, but not from the *Halosis*, so fragmentary is it. Further, granted that the teaching and activity of Jesus were as Eisler describes them, it is impossible to see how historical Christianity could have arisen from them. History is for Eisler an art of conjecture based on interpolations and reconstructions of documents to destroy negative evidence and to supply affirmative evidence—a method he applied even to Tacitus.—*J. Birdsall.*

10077. GOGUEL, MAURICE. La relation du dernier repas de Jésus dans I Cor. 11, et la tradition historique chez l'apôtre Paul. [The story of the last supper of Jesus in I Cor. 11, and historic tradition in the apostle Paul.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Religieuses.* 10(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 61-89.

10078. GOODSPEED, EDGAR J. The place of Ephesians in the first Pauline collection. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 12(3) Jan. 1930: 189-212.

10079. GRUMEL, V. Les textes monothélites d'Aetius. [The Monothelite texts of Aetius.] *Échos d'Orient.* 32(154) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 158-166.—Aetius was one of the personages most prominent during the Arian disputes. His writings were used by the protagonists of Monothelism which arose three centuries later. Five fragments of them are found in the *Doctrina Patrum*, and two are cited by Anastasius the Sinaite.—*Q. Breen.*

10080. HUG, WILLIBRORD O. S. B. Quellen-geschichtliche Studie zur Petrus- und Pauluslegende der Legenda Aurea. [A study of the sources of the legends of St. Peter and St. Paul contained in the Legenda Aurea.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 49(4) 1929-30: 604-624.—Several studies of this kind have already been made on other portions of Jacobus de Voragine's collection of legends, which is known as the *Legenda Sanctorum*, more commonly *Legenda Aurea*. What Jacobus relates



of St. Peter and St. Paul goes back to a truly astounding variety of sources, most of which have now been recognized as legendary and void of all historical value.—*F. S. Betten.*

10081. **LEBRETOR, JULES.** *La théorie de la connaissance religieuse chez Clement d'Alexandre.* [The theory of religious knowledge in Clement of Alexandria.] *Rech. di Sci. Relig.* 18 (5) Oct. 1928: 457-488.—In the view of Clement of Alexandria we may know God dimly by natural means, but a sufficient knowledge can come only through revelation given to the few who are able to receive it and have been prepared for it by purification.—*W. L. Braden.*

10082. **REITZENSTEIN, R.** *Zwei Arten religionsgeschichtlicher Forschung.* [Two kinds of enquiry in the field of comparative religion.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 27 (3-4) 1929: 241-277.—A reply to the critics of *Vorchristliche Taufe*. The definition of method proposed by H. H. Schaeder is rejected. Reitzenstein adds new details to his argument for priority of the Mandeian rite against the contention of Schaeder, Petersen, Lohmeyer, and others for dependence of the Mandeian on the Christian. [See Entry 2: 10075].—*B. W. Bacon.*

10083. **ROLD, ALBAN.** *Neue Palimpsest-Bruchstücke der griechischen Bibel.* [New palimpsest frag-

ments of the Greek Bible.] *Biblische Z.* 18 (3/4) 1929: 241-270.—Three new palimpsest fragments and two that were formerly known have been made accessible by the use of palimpsest photography. The new mss are (1) The Genesis fragment, owned by the abbey of Beuron, 2 folios, over-writing Arabic. The hand is a beautiful uncial, probably 8th century. The text most closely approaches Codex Cottianus Geneseos, D. Contents: Gen. 41: 8, 10-12, 39-41, 43-44. (2) Gospel fragment, owned by the abbey of Beuron, 2 folios. Overwriting is a Greek Typicon of the 11th century. Under-writing is an uncial of the 9th century. Its text belongs to the "expanded" text. Contents: Mt. 20: 22-23, 25-27; 22: 30-32, 34-37. (3) The Wolfenbüttel Gospel fragment in Codex Gaudianus Graecus 112. The palimpsest is f. 138v. and 141r. of this ms. Overwriting is a Greek cursive; under-writing is also cursive with many unusual ligatures, probably of the 11th or 12th century. The text is too brief to be accurately classified, but it probably comes from a liturgical book. The formerly-known palimpsests are (1) Codex Sangallensis 18 (Gregory o131) ff. 143-146, (2) Codex Sangallensis 45, ff. 1-2. The under-writing in each of these comes from the same Greek uncial gospel ms of Saint Gall. (Transcriptions of the text with a photographic facsimile of one page of each.)—*E. C. Colwell.*

## THE WORLD 383-1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 7434, 10122)

10084. **HARİZ, YÜSUF F.** *Al-rāzi wa-'iduhu al-alf.* [Al-Rāzi and his thousandth anniversary.] *Al-Mukataf.* 75 (5) Dec. 1929: 509-516.—A sketch of the life of the famous Arab physician whose works were translated in the 12th century into Latin and were used as textbooks in some of the European schools of medicine as late as the early part of the 18th century. The picture of al-Rāzi (Rhazes) adorns one of the walls of the Medical College of Paris and an ointment still bears his name.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 10094)

10085. **BOYER, FERDINAND.** *Un inventaire inédit des antiques de la Villa Médicis (1598).* [An unpublished inventory of the art of the Villa Medici (1598).] *Rev. Archéol.* 30 (5) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 256-270.—Hitherto the only known catalogues of the art collection of Cardinal Ferdinand de Medici (to which the *Venus de Medici* belonged) have been a bill of sale of art objects to the cardinal dated 1584, and a list of the objects whose transfer from Rome to Florence in 1780 and 1788 was authorized by the papal commissioner of antiquities. The author of the present article has uncovered in the Florentine archives a catalogue of the contents of the Villa Medici in the year 1598, which he here publishes *in extenso*.—*Donald McFayden.*

10086. **BRÉHIER, LOUIS.** *Les origines et l'évolution de la peinture byzantine.* [Origin and evolution of Byzantine painting.] *Rev. Archéol.* 30 (5) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 220-243.—A summary and discussion of two important recent studies: R. C. Morey, "Notes on East Christian Miniatures," (*Art Bull.* 11 Mar. 1929: 5-103), and André Grabar, *La peinture religieuse en Bulgarie* (Paris, 1928). Morey has shown conclusively that Byzantine painting was the outgrowth of two previous schools: an "Alexandrian" school, characterized by the use of perspective and natural backgrounds, also by the commingling of allegorical figures

with the human, its themes being always the representations of ideas; and a "Cappadocian" school, which employed neutral backgrounds in monumental frames, made no use of perspective, and eschewed allegorical figures, its themes being for the most part dramatically conceived narratives. The human figures in "Cappadocian" art are usually limited in number, and are represented in stiff, ceremonious attitudes; whereas in "Alexandrian" art the groups are larger, considerable skill being exhibited in their combination into a single group, and the drawing is more lifelike. Morey conjectures that after the capture of Alexandria by the Arabs in 641 A.D. Alexandrian painters migrated to Constantinople. For a time the two styles continued to exist side by side, but by the 10th or 11th centuries they began mutually to contaminate each other. Brehier accepts Morey's distinction of two styles in early Byzantine art, but believes that the two styles coexisted, both in the Balkan peninsula and elsewhere, even in Egypt, long before 641 A.D.; the "Alexandrian" style being used for the depicting of doctrines, while the style which Morey would call the "Cappadocian" was a popular, monastic art, intended to teach the gospel story to the uneducated. The paintings described by Grabar must be classed as Byzantine, for Bulgaria had no art of its own. They display clearly the mingling of the two tendencies discerned by Morey. Among the most interesting of the paintings which Grabar has described for the first time are two of the 13th century, which serve to give us an idea of Byzantine art as it was just before the Italian Renaissance. They display, interestingly enough, naturalistic tendencies which remind us of the slightly later Italian art; nevertheless, there can be no doubt that these tendencies are wholly Byzantine (not Italian) developments. From the 14th century onward, Byzantine art as represented in Bulgaria presents a growing complexity, both as to themes and manner.—*Donald McFayden.*

10087. **DRAKE, F. MAURICE.** *The technique of stained glass.* *Archaeol. J.* 85 Mar.-Dec. 1928: Publ. 1930: 80-90.—The glazier has an important part in the making of stained glass windows. The glass painter is dependent on the glazier and his lead lines, since the windows are made of differently shaped panes fitted



together in grooved strips of lead and must be cut and fitted by the glazier before the painter can do his work. Three important rules of lead lines must be followed: each line arises from and is inserted in another; every lead line must follow a curve which can be cut in glass; and each line must be wide enough to contain two grooves. The early story of glass is a struggle against these rules. Emigration of French painters to England and the consequent rivalry led to improved methods. The discovery of yellow stain made possible the use of two colors on one sheet of glass without an intervening lead line. Abrasion, or grinding off part of a layer of colored glass mounted on white glass, insertion, and annealing or melting on pieces of glass, all made possible the use of varied colors on the one pane of glass. The last step was the discovery of the use of enamel, made by crushing colored glass and laying it on with a brush, afterward to be melted in.—*Audrey Belt.*

10088. MURATOV, PAUL. The traditionalism of ancient Russian art. *Slavonic & East European Rev.*

8(23) Dec. 1929: 259-268.—When Russians became Christianized, Byzantine art was transplanted to Russian soil. No opportunity was given for the initiative and freshness found in western primitives. Up to the 15th century no Russian trait appears in the images. The church, by preserving the Byzantine tradition in art, preserved the Hellenic also. In popular art the Russians showed a creative imagination in ornament. They had no realistic system of their own, but looked upon it rather as a variation of ornamental motifs with symbolic meaning. In the 15th century the old tradition and the decorative tendency were in a state of equilibrium. This is the period of the best icon painting. The decoration of the iconostasis combined the symbolic and decorative. In the 16th century the Hellenic features gave way to Russian; a freer development resulted from painting Russian saints. Byzantine traditions finally disappeared, and by the end of the 17th century popular art was also ended by the western influences.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10074, 10080, 10110-10111, 10116, 10135-10137, 10273, 10320)

10089. ALPHANDÉRY, P. Traces de manichéisme dans le Moyen-Âge latin (VI<sup>e</sup>-XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle). [Traces of Manichæism in the Latin medieval period (6th to 12th century).] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 451-467.—Letter No. 112 of St. Boniface in Jaffé's *Monumenta Moguntina* illustrates the author's purpose. It describes a woman's vision of a series of heavens interconnected by rainbows as in the *Ascensio Isaiae*, a Manichean-gnostic apokryphon. Similar visions are reported in the trials of Cathari by inquisitors. The dualistic philosophy and the doctrine of migratory purgation of souls characteristic of Manichæism frequently reappear in the well known visions of purgatory belonging to this period. Anitchkov has shown that the "theology of visions" is often colored by Manichæism in medieval western Europe.—*B. W. Bacon.*

10090. BERGENDOFF, CONRAD. Church and state in the Reformation period. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 36-62.—The medieval ideals of a single universal state, and a universal visible church, were brought to an end by the permanent break in the church during the Reformation. In Germany the Lutheran princes were given the right of determining the comparatively simple religious organization of the new church. In Sweden, the Protestant movement found instant acceptance with the newly established monarchy under Gustavus. The king made himself "the highest protector of the holy Christian faith throughout the whole realm." In England the king was made head of the Church of England. This was a change merely of the church constitution and government. In Switzerland, Calvin would have the state maintain discipline, and uphold the religious by-laws, edicts, and sentences, while the fixing of doctrine belonged to the preachers.—*Roger Craven.*

10091. BORNE, FIDENTIUS van den. Ursprung und erste Entwicklung des franziskanischen Dritten Ordens: Seine Bedeutung für die Geschichte des religiösen Lebens. [Origin and early development of the Third Order of St. Francis: its significance in the history of religious life.] *Franziskanische Studien.* 16(3) Oct. 1929: 177-192.—St. Francis instituted three orders: (1) the friars, (2) the nuns, and (3) the lay persons, men and women, banded together in the "Third Order." This Third Order, for which a rule was promulgated in 1221 (revised in 1289), was to cope with prevalent evil religious, political, and economic-

social conditions. Heresy (especially the Waldensian and Albigensian) infected the burgher class of northern Italy all the more dangerously, because the corruption in the church and the interests involved in the communal revolutions (e.g. Arnold of Brescia) made this class anti-clerical. The regulations of the rule against extravagance in food, drink, and dress, against going to war, and against taking oaths reflect the economic-social phenomena characteristic of the new money economy. The rich burghers often forgot temperance at their tables and moderation in their dress; strife within and among the city-states tended to become more frequent; and oath-making for insufficient causes was undermining popular reverence for God's name. Other lay orders called into being by the evil conditions of the time were the Militia of Christ and the Humiliati. Unlike the latter the Franciscan organization was religious rather than economic (anti-capitalistic) in its inception, and always thoroughly orthodox and pro-clerical. Instead of tending toward estrangement from the world, the Third Order sought to deepen the religious life of lay men and women in the world and breathe into it the Catholic idealism of St. Francis. Unfortunately the good accomplished by the Franciscan Third Order seldom receives notice in the manuscript materials out of which history is fashioned.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

10092. BOSSERT, G. Zum Briefwechsel der Reformatoren. [From the correspondence of the reformers.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 26(1-2) 1929: 129-132.—The text of three letters: (1) Chilian Goldstein to Paul Eber, 1546; (2) Hieronymus Baumgartner to Eber, 1551; (3) Johann Aepinus to Melancthon, ca. 1551.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

10093. BOYE, MARTIN. Die Synoden Deutschlands und Reichsitaliens von 922-1059. Eine kirchenverfassungsgeschichtliche Untersuchung. [The synods of Germany and imperial Italy from 922 to 1059. An ecclesiastical-constitutional historical study.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Kanonist. Abteil.* 49 1929: 285-562.—Boye first considers the two most probable theories concerning synods, namely, that of Hinschius, who considers these councils as "representative organs" of the church, and that of Sohm, who sees in them not clerical organs but successors of divine assemblies, and synodal law not ecclesiastical law, but "the effect of the divine law upon the church." As a preface to a theory that will reconcile the universal



validity of all the acts of one synod and the validity of all synods for the whole church, Boye studies the types of synods, their jurisdiction and competence and the guiding force of synods in the period 922-1059. A specific, detailed, historical study presents the types of synods: the provincial with its variant, the diocesan; the larger synods, namely the national and imperial, the former under ecclesiastical authority, the latter under temporal sovereigns; finally, the papal councils of the close of this period. Provincial are related to national synods, imperial to papal. The classification of synods according to canon law and the synodal designations illustrates the replacement of Germanic canonical law by the canon law of the Roman church during the period. From detailed study of documentary sources, Boye reconstructs the material or concurrent jurisdiction of synods regarding discipline, administration, ecclesiastical orders, etc., and the appellate jurisdiction or executory acts of immediate higher and lower synods. The guiding functions of synods Boye considers according to the types of synods concerned, namely, the provincial, national, and Italian imperial synods (replaced by the papal councils), all with the most careful and detailed use of source materials. Two appendices, on the non-episcopal clergy at synods and the monks at synods, conclude this work.—A. Arthur Schiller.

10094. DUDON, PAUL. Simple note sur l'iconographie de Saint Ignace. [The iconography of St. Ignatius Loyola.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 202(4) Feb. 20, 1930: 446-450.—Review of P. Tacchi Venturi's book: *Saint Ignace de Loyola dans l'art du xvii<sup>e</sup> et du xviii<sup>e</sup> siècle*. The work is appearing in Italian, Spanish and French.—J. T. McNeil.

10095. FRIEDENSBURG, WALTER. Aus dem Briefarchiv des Justus Menius. [Selections from the correspondence of Justus Menius.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 26(1-2) 1929: 121-128.—The third of a series of articles, the former appearing in 21, 192-209 and 24, 118-141. The present article comprises the text of four letters from Nikolaus Medler, the Naumburg reformer, and two from Johann Streiburger, Medler's younger colleague. The letters fall between 1538 and 1547.—Walther I. Brandt.

10096. JUGIE, M. La confession orthodoxe de Pierre Moghila. A propos d'une publication récente. [The Orthodox Confessions of Peter Moghila; à propos of a recent publication.] *Échos d'Orient*. 32(156) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 414-430.—In 1927 there appeared an important work, "The Orthodox Confession of Peter Moghila, metropolitan of Kiev (1633-46), approved by the Greek patriarchs of the 17th century. Unpublished Latin text with introduction and critical notes, by Antoine Malvy and Marcel Viller. After 13 critical remarks on the Malvy-Viller edition, the doctrinal authority of the Orthodox Confession in the Greco-Russian church is discussed.—Q. Breen.

10097. MACNAMARA, THOMAS F. Sketches in Indian life and religion. [Christianity in India (500-1300): the Nestorian period.] *Irish Eccles. Rec.* 35(746) Feb. 1930: 164-176.—The neighborhood of Malabar in eastern India was a stronghold for Nestorian Christians in India who claimed St. Thomas the apostle as their founder. This group was not subject to the pope at Rome, but to a patriarch at Bagdad; they had no rite of baptism. The Thomas Christians were in the zenith of their power and prosperity between the 9th and the 14th centuries, when they had their own Christian kings, with Diamper as their capital; but their dynasty died out in the 14th century, after which time Christianity did not hold a very important position in India.—Roger Craven.

10098. MERRILL, WM. STETSON. St. Simeon: pillar saint. *Thought*. 4(4) Mar. 1930: 548-564.—The contemplation of Simeon's penances and the hearing of his fervent exhortations brought many passionate

and vicious characters to lead upright lives.—W. F. Roemer.

10099. MOREAU, ÉDOUARD de. Le centenaire d'un apôtre trop oublié—Saint Anschaire et la Suède. [The centenary of a neglected apostle—St. Ansgar and Sweden.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 200(15) Aug. 5, 1929: 257-272.—The author has just published a complete life of St. Ansgar: *Un missionnaire en Scandinavie au IX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Saint Anschaire*. (Louvain, 1930.) Both the life and the summary here given are based on the old Latin life by Adam of Bremen.—G. G. Walsh.

10100. PANNIER, JACQUES. Les origines françaises du protestantisme français. [The French origins of French Protestantism.] *Bull: Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Française*. 77(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 209-224.—Protestantism is native to the French soil. Michelet agrees with this statement, as do Faguet, Imbart de la Tour, Renaudet, and Romier. Women of royal family supported the Protestant cause: Louise of Savoy, Marguerite of Valois, Jeanne d'Albret, Renée (daughter of Louis XII). Le Fèvre taught Lutheranism before Luther and Farel and Calvin were Frenchmen.—Q. Breen.

10101. SALAVILLE, S. Épitaphe métrique de Constantin Mèlès, archidiacre d'Arbanon (début du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle ou fin du XII<sup>e</sup>). [Metrical epitaph of Constantine Meles, archdeacon of Arbanon, at the beginning of the 13th or the end of the 12th century.] *Échos d'Orient*. 31(152) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 403-416.—Transcription and translation of the epitaph; a description of the Meles family; identification of Constantine as man and archdeacon; his tomb at the monastery of St. Andrews.—Q. Breen.

10102. SCHAEFER, OSKAR. Ein Exemplar von Erasmus' "Enchiridion militis christiani" mit Glossen von der Hand des Humanisten Jakob Micyllus von 1519. [A copy of Erasmus' "Enchiridion militis christiani" with glosses from the hand of the humanist Jacob Micyllus, 1519.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 26(1-2) 1929: 81-120.—The *Enchiridion* marks the close relationship between the ideas of Erasmus and Luther. The copy under discussion, with marginal notations in German, Latin, and Greek, is from the state archives at Gelnhausen. The glossator has a remarkable knowledge of the Bible, the Greek and Latin fathers, and the classics. He knew something of Luther's writings, and had a low opinion of the scholastics. Internal evidence of the annotations points to a young disciple of Erasmus. Since at least two humanists lectured on the writings of Erasmus at Erfurt, Schaefer searches there for the glossator. After discussing various possibilities, he concludes that the glossator was Jacob Micyllus (1503-1558), who in 1533 became professor of Greek literature at Heidelberg.—Walther I. Brandt.

10103. SCHMIDT, HERMANN. Trier und Rheims in ihrer verfassungsrechtlichen Entwicklung bis zum Primatialstreit des neunten Jahrhunderts. [Treves and Rheims in their legal constitutional development up to the controversy regarding the primacy in the 9th century.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Kanonist. Abteil.* 49 1929: 1-111.—In the 9th century the bishop of Treves called himself the *primas Belgicae Galliae*. This serves as the focal point for Schmidt's study. At the beginning of the 5th century Treves and Rheims were the metropolises, respectively, of *Belgica prima* and *secunda*. Christianity was firmly established long before this, but the indication is that the bishoprics date from the council of Turin (ca. 400). The 5th, 6th, and first half of the 7th centuries illustrate the developing ecclesiastical organizations of Treves and Rheims and the close relations between the two. Then a period of decadence set in due to internal wars, and terminated in the primacy of Milo (717-751) over both organizations. The ecclesiastical province of Treves was



the first to regain its strength and far outshadowed the intermittent bishopric of Rheims. The latter half of the 9th century depicts the struggle of Hincmar, bishop of Rheims, against Thietgaud of Treves who claimed the primacy of both *Belgicae*. After the death of Louis the German Hincmar acquired power and crowned Charles the Bald at Metz in 869. The following year, however, the provinces were divided, Rheims going to the West Frankish kingdom, Treves (with Metz) to East Francia, and ten years later Hincmar saw Rheims lose by treaty to Treves what had been part of its ecclesiastical province (Verdun). In 1049 the bishop of Rheims put forth a claim to the whole of the Belgian primacy for the last time, but it was a primacy in theory and not in jurisdiction.—A. Arthur Schiller.

10104. SHAHAN, BISHOP. Saint Catherine of Siena. *Catholic World*. 130(780) Mar. 1930: 657-670.—Already 120 biographies of Catherine Benincasa have been published, among them those of Gardner, Jörgansen, and Curtayne. Her political life, after a youth marked by her vision of Jesus and the lurid scenes of the Black Death, began in 1367 and was dominated by two ideas: the return of the papacy to Rome and the recovery of the Holy Land by a crusade. Due to her efforts Gregory XI left Avignon for Rome.

In the schism she conducted a European propaganda for Urban VI and denounced Clement as a usurper and an antichrist. Of nearly 400 letters addressed to various civil and ecclesiastical authorities, not a single word written by the hand of Catherine has reached us. She was the first literary "pacifist." The famous *Dialogue* has never been paralleled. Her spiritual and mystical writings rank among the classics. She received the stigmata, in the words of Urban VIII, "not bloody but luminous." She was canonized in 1461 by Pius II.—John J. O'Connor.

10105. UNSIGNED. La orden del Santo Redentor. [The order of the Holy Redeemer.] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura*. 10(3) May-Jun. 1929: 124-126.—A. P. Whitaker.

10106. WOTSCHKE, THEODOR. Caselius' Beziehungen zu Polen. [The influence of Caselius in Poland.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 26(1-2) 1929: 133-152.—Johann Caselius (1533-1613), a disciple of Melancthon and a prominent German humanist, for 50 years carried on a correspondence with various scholars and nobles in Poland. Wotschke discusses briefly the career of Caselius and his correspondents. (Ten letters from Caselius, and one from Melancthon to Caselius.)—Walther I. Brandt.

## EASTERN EUROPE

### BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 8956, 9097, 10063, 10086, 10101)

10107. LAURENT, V. Sceaux Byzantins. [Byzantine seals.] *Échos d'Orient*. 31(152) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 417-439.—The importance of Byzantine seals is due to the fact that the Eastern empire has left comparatively little in the way of monuments, documents, etc., on its material life, though we have vast materials portraying its spiritual side. There are here presented descriptions and prints of 19 seals.—Q. Breen.

10108. SBATH, P. PAUL. Manuscrits orientaux de la bibliothèque du R. P. Paul Sbath. [Eastern manuscripts from the library of R. P. Paul Sbath.] *Échos d'Orient*. 31(151) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 343-361; (152) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 485-493.—MSS. Nos. 627-731 and 732-776.—Q. Breen.

10109. TORNARITES, I. CHR. Τὸ αἰνίγμα τοῦ Βυζαντινοῦ ἀερικοῦ ἐν σχέσει μετὰ τὸ ρωμαϊκὸν *aerarium* καὶ τὸν *fiscum* [The riddle of the Byzantine aerikon in relation to the Roman *aerarium* and *fiscus*.] *Ἀρχαίον Βυζαντινοῦ Δικαίου* 1(1) 1930: 1-212.—William Miller.

### OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entry 9097)

10110. d'ALESSIO, E. DALLEGIO. Une inscription inédite d'Arab Djami. [Unpublished inscription of Arab Djami.] *Échos d'Orient*. 32(156) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 407-413.—In restoring the mosque of Arab Djami in 1914 a number of funeral plaques bearing Latin inscriptions were brought to light, mostly from this ancient Dominican church whose origin dates from the 13th century. The plaques are marble and are now in the Museum of Antiquities at Stamboul. The one here described concerns the Testa family whose fortunes are briefly recounted (with genealogy appended).—Q. Breen.

10111. LAURENT, V. Les chrétiens sous les sultans. Recueil de documents turcs. [The Christians under the Turks. Collection of Turkish documents (1553-1592).] *Échos d'Orient*. 32(156) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 398-406.—During the War there appeared at Stamboul a work with a bilingual title, Turkish and French: *Life in Constantinople in the 10th century of the Hegira*.

The author, Ahmed Réfiq, has gathered from the Ottoman archives a collection of 242 official documents concerning life in Constantinople at the end of the 16th century. They are of interest to all branches of Orientalism. The documents are grouped into ten series.—Q. Breen.

### SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 8979, 10088, 10096, 10246)

10112. REŠETAR, MILAN. Dubrovačke Tamnice. [Ragusan prisons.] *Glasnik dubrovačkog učenog društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1(1) 1929: 39-44.—The prisons of the republic of Ragusa, of which the author attempts to reconstruct the exact topography from documents extant, were of regular medieval character. They were narrow, bare, built of stone, without light, damp, and unclean. The upper prisons were better than the lower ones, while prisoners who required special guarding were shut up in the castle. There were also differences in the internal regime, for some prisoners were allowed to floor their cells with boards in order to protect themselves from the dampness, while others were chained or even immured alive. The latter penalty does not appear to have been as severe as its name suggests, for there are many records of immured prisoners who escaped; a famous case was that of Agnesa Benešić, a nun, who was "built in" for having set fire to her convent. Previously she had been forced to become a nun.—A. Vidaković.

10113. REŠETAR, MILAN. Popis dubrovačkih vlasteoskih porodica. [Records of Ragusan noble families.] *Glasnik dubrovačkog učenog društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1(1) 1929: 1-11.—The author traces the history of the noble families of Ragusa from a comparative and critical study of old chronicles, unpublished documents, and monuments extant, with a view to elucidating their origin, ethnographic character, and extinction.—A. Vidaković.

10114. ŠTUK, DON N. Dolazak Rikarda "Lavova Srca" god. 1192 u Dubrovnik, i njegova zavjetna zadužbina. [The coming of Richard Lion Heart to Ragusa and his votive church.] *Glasnik dubrovačkog učenog društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1(1) 1929: 121-125.—The author attempts to establish the historic veracity of



Richard Lion Heart's coming to Ragusa from a comparative and critical study of chronicles, historical essays, and unpublished documents. According to the story Richard was surprised by a violent storm in the Adriatic and vowed to erect a church in the place of his rescue. Having landed at Lacroma outside Ragusa he was persuaded by the rector and senate to build his votive church at Ragusa. The author considers that the material available justifies the conclusion that the story is substantially correct.—A. Vidaković.

10115. TADIĆ, JORJO. Pomorska trgovina Dubrovnika svršetkom srednjega veka. [Ragusan sea trade towards the end of the middle ages.] *Glasnik dubrovačkog učenog društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1(1) 1929: 117-121.—The expansion of Ragusan sea trade, dating from 1358, must be ascribed partly to the renunciation of the Venetian protectorate in that year, and partly to the downfall of Serbia and the frequent wars within the Balkan peninsula following the Turkish invasion. Inland trade having become unsafe, the republic was forced to its commercial rivalry with Venice on the south Italian coast, in Spain, and North Africa. The zenith of commercial prosperity of Ragusa, reached in the 16th century, coincides with the definite establishment of Turkish rule in the Balkans for only then did inland trade routes become comparatively safe again, and Ragusa was able to enjoy equally the benefits of sea and inland trade.—A. Vidaković.

10116. VOJNOVIĆ, LUJO. Nikola Machiavelli, nesugljeni sekretar dubrovački (1521). [Invitation to Niccolò Machiavelli to become secretary of Ragusa in 1521.] *Glasnik dubrovačkog učenog društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1(1) 1929: 19-39.—After his downfall Pietro Soderini, the gonfalonier of the republic of Florence, fled secretly to Ragusa. Ragusa, afraid of Pope Julius II, and his fiery adherent, the chancellor of the republic, Francesco Sfondrati of Cremona, decided not to give Soderini an official reception. Mindful of its traditional hospitality to political refugees, however, it hid him in a small villa near the village of Rijeka within its territory. Soderini wrote from here to Machiavelli, knowing him to be embittered over the loss of his post

following Soderini's downfall, and invited him to become secretary of Ragusa. This attempt did not succeed, as conditions had improved and Machiavelli was not desirous of cutting himself off from Italy at a fateful moment in his career.—A. Vidaković.

10117. VUČETIĆ, ANT. Dubrovčani na obrani svog teritorija i slobodne plovidbe prema Mlečanima početkom XVII vijeka. [Ragusa in defense of its territory and freedom of navigation against Venice at the beginning of the 17th century.] *Glasnik dubrovačkog učenog društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1(1) 1929: 74-117.—The article is an attempt to document in detail from unpublished diplomatic correspondence and decisions of the senate in the Ragusan archives all cases of conflict between Ragusa and Venice in the early 17th century. Conscious of the decline of Turkey, whose protectorate Ragusa enjoyed, Venice began to molest Ragusan merchants and fishermen and to claim as her own all islands in the Adriatic. Two serious conflicts arose out of this. The first occurred when, after an abortive attempt in 1602, Venice in 1603 occupied the island of Lastovo (Lissa) using as pretext a rising of the islanders against Ragusa, fomented by herself. She was forced to leave it, however, in June, 1606. The second came in 1630 and 1631, when Venice made repeated attempts to occupy Lacroma outside the very gates of Ragusa. Direct appeal to Venice having failed, Ragusa turned to Turkey for protection, but fared badly, for Abas pasha of Bosnia used this opportunity to plunder Ragusan territory and hold the town to ransom. Only after several years of complaints to Constantinople, and after rousing the whole West by no less than 26 appeals to popes, cardinals, kings, and princes for intervention, did Ragusa regain the island and get rid of Abas pasha.—A. Vidaković.

10118. VUKASOVIĆ, VID VULETIĆ. Stari običaji grada Dubrovnika. [Old customs of the town of Ragusa.] *Glasnik dubrovačkog učenog društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1(1) 1929: 151-163.—A description of religious festivals, official ceremonies, death customs, sanitary institutions, hygiene, wedding customs, old money, the cost of living, the rector's levy, etc. chiefly in the 13th to 15th century.—A. Vidaković.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### GENERAL

10119. BEDDIE, JAMES STUART. The ancient classics in the medieval libraries. *Speculum.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: 3-20.—Special attention is paid to 12th century catalogues. The article is accompanied by an appendix giving a list of catalogues that have appeared in print but are not listed in Gottlieb's *Über mittelalterliche Bibliotheken*, or that have appeared since its publication.—Cyril E. Smith.

10120. HANDELSMAN, MARCEL. Le rôle de la nationalité dans l'histoire du moyen âge. [The role of nationality in the history of the middle ages.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2 pt. 2 (7) Oct. 1929: 235-47. [See Entry 1: 200.]—Koppel S. Pinson.

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 9921, 9968, 10028, 10099, 10103, 10119, 10122, 10147, 10213)

10121. DAHLGRÉN, P. Om sjöförbindelserna emellan Östersjön och Nordsjön under Vikingatiden. [Maritime trade routes between the Baltic and the North Sea during the Viking age.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap. Konst och Indus.* 6(1) 1930: 12-25.—In the later iron age the transportation of wares was for the most part coastwise, and confined to nationals. Thus, the commerce about the British Isle was handled

by Celts, that of the North Sea by Frisians, that of the Baltic by Scandinavians. Non-nationals were in still greater danger from pirates than natives. Goods from the Rhine country destined for the Baltic, and *vice versa*, probably only in small part rounded the Jutish peninsula, on account of the long and dangerous voyage along unprotected coasts with few harbors. Light boats of from 15 to 25 pairs of oars, and of a length not exceeding 24 meters, with a draught of not over 1 meter, were probably rowed far up the Eider, then drawn on rollers 7 km. across the low land to Hedeby, present town of Schleswig. Place-names seem to bear this out. The natural short-cut across the sands separating the Ljmfjord from the North Sea appears to have been but rarely used. The smaller boats, though less seaworthy than the larger sail cargo boats of the times, were favored also for warlike expeditions on account of their mobility. Nevertheless there are records of the journey around the Skaw by sailships.—L. M. Hollander.

### FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 9921, 10058, 10091, 10093, 10114, 10119, 10213)

10122. ALPHANDÉRY, P. De quelques documents médiévaux relatifs à des états psychasthéniques.



[Certain medieval documents relating to psychasthenic states.] *J. de Psychol.* 26(9-10) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 763-787.—In his list of the eight fundamental vices, Cassian mentions *acedia*, which he translates by the Latin terms *taedium*, *anxietas cordis*. In speaking of this failing he uses the word *morbus* instead of *vitium*, and gives a careful analysis of its elements and forms of manifestation. Gregory, Isidore of Seville, and Thomas Aquinas draw on his discussion and develop it from their own observations. In the 13th century the great moralists, Caesar of Heisterbach, Étienne de Bourbon, Jacques de Vitry, and Thomas of Cantimpré, give abundant illustrations of this failing, apparently a familiar feature of monastic life, and make interesting observations on its causes, symptoms, and therapeutics.—*E. H. McNeal*.

10123. BENAS, BERTRAM B. Some jurists and humanists. *Juridical Rev.* 41(3) Sep. 1929: 205-219.—Holding that the mingling of narrative, legend, poetry, and legislation is a mark of humanism, and observing that this mingling is very marked in Rabbinical writings on law, the author sketches Mosaic influence on Roman and English law.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

10124. BRACKMANN, A. Nachwort. [Reply.] *Hist. Z.* 141(3) 1930: 472-478.—Reply to Kantorowicz "‘Mythenschau.’ Eine Entwidderung," pp. 457-471 of the same issue, regarding the latter's book, *Kaiser Friedrich der Zweite*. [See Entries 2: 4004 and 2: 10127.]—*H. P. Lattin*.

10125. BRANDT, WALTHER I. Pierre Dubois: modern or medieval? *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(3) Apr. 1930: 507-521.—The numerous scholars who have discussed the striking ideas of this 13th century lawyer have tended to fall into the error of considering his ideas "modern" and without parallel in his age. He exerted little or no influence on the policies of Philip the Fair. A court for the peaceable settlement of international disputes, the abolition of feudal warfare, the aggrandizement of France, confiscation of church property and the reform of monasteries, the consolidation of the military crusading orders, European colonies in Syria, modification of legal procedure, educational ideas such as the study of Oriental languages, education of women, and abridged textbooks: all these were medieval; only his definite plan for an international court and a system of schools regularly admitting women to professional training are new.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

10126. HOLLNSTEINER, JOHANNES. "Sacrum Imperium." *Hist. Jahrb.* 49(4) 1929-30: 577-603.—A controversial article concerning the nature of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, a reply to Alois Dempf.—*F. S. Betten*.

10127. KANTOROWICZ, E. "Mythenschau." Eine Entwidderung. ["Mythical Picture." An Answer.] *Hist. Z.* 141(3) 1930: 457-471.—An answer to the criticism made by Albert Brackmann of the author's book, *Kaiser Friedrich der Zweite* (*Hist. Z.*, 140: 534-549), chiefly on questions of historical method. [See Entries 2: 4004 and 2: 10124.]—*H. P. Lattin*.

10128. LAAR, A. van. De taaltoestanden in Brabant onder Hertog Jan I en de internationale betrekkingen van dezen vorst volgens de rijkskronijk van Jan van Heelu. [The language situation in Brabant under Duke John I and the international relations of this prince according to the Jan van Heelu's chronicle.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde*, 8 6th ser. 1929: 203-224.—The author seeks to ascertain the attitude of John I, duke of Brabant and Limburg (1261-1294), towards the kings of France, especially Philip IV, and the emperors of Germany. The conversational sections of Van Heelu's chronicle show that the Brabançon dialect, not French, was habitually used by the chivalry of Brabant. Further proof

of this is found in the fact that John I wrote his love poems in it. The dukes constantly sought to weaken the bonds which linked them with the empire. For this reason they often looked to the Capetians of France for assistance against the emperors. On the other hand, they knew how to profit from their vassalage, for it enabled them to assert complete independence of the French kings. Duke John's relations with Edward I of England (1272-1307), whose daughter Marguerite married his son John, later Duke John II (1296-1312), reveal the varied activities of the prince of an important duchy like Brabant. The article is a criticism of Pirenne's statements in his *Histoire de Belgique* that John I was a docile satellite of the French king and that his court had practically adopted the French language as its own.—*H. S. Lucas*.

10129. MATEU i LLOPIS, F. Troballa de Moneda de Jaume I. [Discovery of coins of James I.] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 10(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 69-75.—*A. P. Whitaker*.

10130. PIUR, PAUL. Ein unbekannter Fürstenspiegel Petrarcas an Kaiser Karl IV? [An unknown "prince's mirror" of Petrarch for Charles IV?] *Euphron.* 30(1-2) 1929: 93-111. *Cod. Vat. lat.* 5167, f. 21<sup>r</sup> contains a poem ascribed to Petrarch which begins *Tu licet extremos late dominere per Indos*. This is not by Petrarch but by Claudian and the lines are verses 257-275 of the *Panegyricus de quarto consulatu Honorii*. On the other hand, the *Vita Caesaris* for centuries ascribed to an ancient author, Julius Celsus, has recently been shown by C.E.C. Schneider to be one of Petrarch's most mature works.—*H. P. Lattin*.

10131. PUIG, JOAN. Colección de Cartas Pueblas. [Collection of "Cartas-Pueblas."] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 10(2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 85-97.—The discovery of local records dating from 1233 throws light on the settlement of the kingdom of Valencia by immigrants from Catalonia.—*A. P. Whitaker*.

10132. RAMÓN de MARÍA, P. Colección de Cartas Pueblas. [Collection of "Cartas-Pueblas."] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 10(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 339-344.—*A. P. Whitaker*.

10133. SEGARRA, VICENTE. Colección de Cartas Pueblas. [Collection of "Cartas-Pueblas."] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 11(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 36-40.—*A. P. Whitaker*.

## LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 9921, 10085, 10090, 10092, 10094-10095, 10100, 10102, 10104, 10106, 10115-10117, 10119, 10213, 10215)

10134. CATTÀ, TONY. Charles VII et Jeanne d'Arc. [Charles VII and Joan of Arc.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 57(4) Oct. 1, 1929: 257-330.—Charles VII's attitude toward Joan of Arc was more commendable than is generally believed. Surrounded by treachery and unparalleled difficulty, he yet received her as soon as he was belatedly informed of her arrival, and the same day he gave her his confidence. Common prudence demanded a thorough investigation of her mission. He stood her friend against the jealous nobility, showed his respect for her publicly, and, though sometimes hesitating, followed her demands even to the formal surrender of his kingdom. With his consecration at Rheims, Joan's divine mission ended; but in spite of this Charles did not send her home. He did, however, prefer the advice of his council in agreeing to a secret truce with Burgundy; and this truce prevented him from supporting Joan's move on Paris. During the forced inactivity he conferred letters of nobility on her. After her capture—for which he had no share of re-



sponsibility—he tried to save her first through negotiation, and then probably by some secret missions on which he sent his most trusted captains. Her rehabilitation was due entirely to his efforts, which were made strenuously as soon as the necessary preliminaries had been achieved by the captures of Paris and Rouen. Meanwhile he had shown his regard by his care for her family and friends, and he was responsible for at least two monuments to her memory.—*G. H. Guttridge.*

10135. CLARKE, M. V. and GALBRAITH, V. H. The deposition of Richard II. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 125-181.—Study of Gray's Inn MS No. 9 (*Chronicle of Dieulacres Abbey, 1381-1403*) reveals that it was the composite product of two writers of strongly opposed views—probably revealing a clash of opinion within a Cistercian abbey during a revolution. A comparison of the official story of Richard II's deposition with other 15th century sources demonstrates that on three points—the free resignation at Conway, Richard's cheerful bearing in the Tower, and the silence about Richard's demand to confront parliament and a public protest on his behalf—the Parliament Roll has either distorted or suppressed the truth. Since Stubbs and others have relied on this source the rewriting of this history is now necessary. (The *Chronicle* is printed and edited as an appendix.)—*Frank Monaghan.*

10136. COSTE, P. Saint Vincent de Paul au secours des provinces désolées. [St. Vincent de Paul and the relief of the stricken provinces.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 58(1) Jan. 1, 1930: 30-120.—Between 1639 and 1657 the Thirty Years War and its Franco-Spanish sequel reduced the provinces of Lorraine, Champagne, and Picardy to depths of distress. St. Vincent organized the collection of funds and their administration by Sisters of Mercy and missionaries in the chief towns and by itinerant priests. His efforts, recognized and assisted by the government, greatly helped to repair the moral and economic losses caused by famine and war.—*G. H. Guttridge.*

10137. DALLY, PH. Les Justel. [The Justels.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 78(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 349-390.—This article is devoted to Christophe Justel, 1580-1649, a liberal Huguenot scholar, and director of the library of the Sedan academy. His extensive writings are briefly described. They include source materials on canon law, works on the church and on the sacraments, and a number of studies in French history which were designed to support the pretensions of the Dukes of Bouillon. Amid other respectful statements on his work by later scholars, Dupin is quoted as saying that Justel was the man of his time who knew most medieval history.—*J. T. McNeill.*

10138. DAM VAN ISSELT, W. E. VAN. Het voorspel van den veldtocht van 1599. [The prelude to the campaign of 1599.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* 8 6th ser. 1929: 289-300.—The United Provinces were called to resist the military power of Spain without the assistance of the French when their king, Henry IV, made the treaty of Vervins in 1598 with the Spanish monarch. The severe frosts of the following winter were very dangerous, for the enemy might seek to cross the frozen streams. The Spaniards had at their disposal 20,000 men and 20 guns, about twice as many as Prince Maurice, but their effectiveness was greatly impaired by the spirit of mutiny caused by failure to pay the troops. The year 1599 was a serious crisis in the struggle of the United Provinces for their liberty, deprived as they were of the help of the French. On the other hand, many who had been reluctant to abjure allegiance to Philip II now felt no scruples in refusing the oath of loyalty to his successor, Philip III.—*H. S. Lucas.*

10139. DAMON, S. FOSTER. Marie de France: psychologist of courtly love. *Bull. Mod. Lang. Assn.* 44(4) Dec. 1929: 968-996.—Marie de France was an intense realist, and her characters seem to live as human beings in contrast to the idealistic and extremist figures which characterized the highly conventionalized and stereotyped medieval love themes of her contemporaries. The author attempts a symbolical interpretation of her plays.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

10140. GNOLI, DOMENICO. Il Teatro Capitolino del 1513. [The Capitoline theatre in the year 1513.] *Nuova Antologia.* 269 (1390) Feb. 16, 1930: 409-432.—In a theater on the Capitoline erected by Pietro Roselli, a great celebration occurred in 1513 when Julian de Medici, the pope's brother, was admitted to Roman citizenship. After a six hours' feast a pageant to which the greatest contemporary poets contributed lasted until 2 A.M. The memory of this affair lingered long among the people.—*J. C. Russell.*

10141. MAGNAGUTI, ALESSANDRO. Gli Osanna. Tygrafici mantovani dei secoli XVI e XVII. [The Osanna family. Mantuan printers of the 16th and 17th centuries.] *R. Accad. Virgiliana di Mantova. Atti e Memorie.* 19-20 1929: 65-78.—This family of printers operated a famous press in Mantua from ca. 1570 to ca. 1685. It served the Gonzagas loyally for over a century. Information concerning the publications of this press is given, as well as several photostatic reproductions of title pages.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

10142. QUAZZA, ROMOLO. "La guerra per la successione di Mantova e del Monferrato" nei giudizi di G. B. Picotti. [G. B. Picotti's criticisms of Quazza's "The War for the Succession to Mantua and Monferrato."] *R. Accad. Virgiliana di Mantova. Atti e Memorie.* 19-20. 1929: 281-295.—This is a reply to Picotti's review of Quazza's book, which appeared in the *Arch. Storico Ital.* (Jan. 1928). Quazza's exhaustive work, based upon the extensive material in the Gonzaga Archives at Mantua, demonstrated that this war of succession in Italy was not merely an episode in the Spanish domination of that country, but was of European significance—that it was, in short, an essential part of the Thirty Years War and as such is to be inserted between the Danish and Swedish phases. Quazza is inspired by Picotti's review to restate and buttress his conclusions.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

10143. READ, CONYERS. The fame of Sir Edward Stafford. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(3) Apr. 1930: 560-566.—Neale has attempted in the *Engl. Hist. Rev.* of April, 1929, to vindicate Stafford, English ambassador to France, 1583-1590, from the imputation of treason. [See Entry 1: 9841.] It may be that Stafford was employing the device of dispensing somewhat inaccurate information to Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador in Paris, in order to elicit information in return. But he had scanty results to show to the queen, while he himself was steadily providing Mendoza with facts concerning the plans for Drake's expedition to Cadiz in 1587 and for the defence of England in 1588. That there would be slight discrepancies between this information and the actual plans is to be expected when one considers that Burleigh and Walsingham would not entrust the highest confidences to messengers going abroad and that Stafford must therefore have received his information from less reliable sources. The fact that Stafford withheld some information which Mendoza sought may be explained by his fear of discovery. Stafford, moreover, cannot be cleared of the charge of misappropriating funds. From the evidence it cannot be proved that he deliberately plotted treason but he seems at least to have been guilty of treachery.—*W. H. Coates.*

10144. SCHLOSSER, D. H. Étudiants français à l'université de Herborn aux XVIe et XVIIe siècles.



[French students at the university of Herborn in the 16th and 17th centuries.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 78 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 382-388.—J. T. McNeill.

10145. UNGER, W. S. *De scheepvaart der Bretons naar de Walchersche reede in de XV<sup>e</sup> en XVI<sup>e</sup> eeuw.* [The commerce of the Bretons with Walcheren in the 15th and 16th century.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde*. 3 6th Ser. 1929: 225-244.—During the 15th and 16th centuries the Bretons brought unrefined salt from the Gulf of Borgneuf, Brouage near La Rochelle, and neighboring places to Walcheren, an island in the county of Zeeland in the mouths of the Schelde, where it was refined and used in curing herrings, an important article of commerce to be carried in their ships on their return voyage. Their trade in salt with the Baltic areas ceased completely in 1536 and became a monopoly of the Dutch.

Wine was brought to the Low Countries and to Baltic lands almost entirely by the Bretons. At first relations between Zeelanders and Bretons were not peaceful, but with the peace established by Philip the Good of Burgundy in 1440 a new era opened. In 1445 the first Breton ships came to Arnemuiden, and large numbers followed thereafter. In 1483 there were 344, in 1533-1534, 808. The war with Spain in the latter part of the century materially interfered with this trade, and, while there was some revival between 1579-1583 it practically disappeared after 1625. Arnemuiden and Middelburg were the chief beneficiaries of this activity; the efforts of Veere, on the northern coast of Walcheren, to secure a share of this trade had but slight success. The Bretons came especially from Penmarch. Later they brought goods from Madeira and the Canary Islands.—H. S. Lucas.

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 8923, 9043, 9101, 9748, 10084)

10146. MAHMŪD, 'ABD-AL-RAHĪM. *Ta'rikh al-ghinā'al-'arabi: tuways.* [History of Arabic music: Tuways.] *Al-Mukhtaf*. 75 (5) Dec. 1929. 551-553.—A sketch of the life of Tuways (632-ca. 722) credited by the Arabs with being the first singer to introduce into Islam Persian songs and music and to put Arabic music on a scientific basis. Some of the early Umayyad caliphs patronized Tuways.—Philip K. Hitti.

10147. SÁNCHEZ-ALBORNOZ, CLAUDIO. *España y el Islam.* [Spain and Islam.] *Rev. de Occidente*. 7 (70) Apr. 1929: 1-30.—The Mohammedan invasion retarded Spain politically, economically, and psychologically. Even the cultural contribution was destroyed by the political consequences.—Anne T. Peloubet.

10148. SOORMA, C. A. *Islam's attitude towards women and orphans.* *Duties of guardians.* *Islamic Rev.* 16 (7) Jul. 1928: 453-462.—According to the *Qur-an*, it is a gross sin to defraud orphans. Guardians are admonished to guard the property entrusted to them, and when it is returned, not to substitute worthless for good. A rich man is to be given no fee for his duties, but a poor man is allowed a moderate one.

Witnesses are required when property is transferred, to avoid disputes. Guardians of all who are of weak understanding are required. Punishment of women as allowed by the *Qur-an* is slight. For minor misdeeds a woman is to be denied liberty. In many cases, the punishment is left indefinite. A Mohammedan is not allowed to inherit a dead man's widows; deprive them of their dowry, or treat them brutally; to accuse his wife of gross immorality so as to force her to sue for divorce so that he may remarry. Punishment is severe for the man who accuses an unmarried woman of immorality unless he has witnesses. If either husband or wife accuse the other without proof, the mere accusation does not result in a divorce. Three degrees of punishment are sanctioned—admonition, separation, and as a last resort, whipping. Marriage within close degrees of consanguinity is forbidden. Female captives of war can be married by Muslims providing that they conform to the Mohammedan religion. Concubinage is expressly forbidden.—H. M. Dudley.

10149. UNSIGNED. *Abstracta Islamica.* *Rev. d. Études Islamiques*. (3) 1929: 341-393.—Bibliography.

## THE WORLD 1648-1920

### GENERAL

10150. EISENMANN, LOUIS. *Quelques aspects nouveaux de l'idée de nationalité.* [Some new aspects of the idea of nationality.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2 pt. 2 (7) Oct. 1929: 225-233.—The period between 1848 and 1870 has been characterized by two types of national movements. Between 1848 and 1870 there is the positive, constructive movement resulting in the unification of Germany and Italy. Between 1870 and 1918 there is the negative and destructive movement culminating in the formation of a host of small national states. The idea of nationality itself has undergone a double modification. As a result of the spread of democracy, respect for the national as well as religious rights of the individual, and the diffusion of education, the political element has yielded in importance to the spiritual and the cultural. Moreover, newly created states have shown a greater spirit of internationalism in that they have found it necessary to justify their existence by an appeal to their contributions to humanity which can

only be realized through their independent national existence.—Koppel S. Pinson.

10151. KOHT, HALVDAN. *L'esprit national et l'idée de la souveraineté du peuple.* [National spirit and the principle of the sovereignty of the people.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2 pt. 2 (7) Oct. 1929: 217-224.—The rise of the idea of nationality is invariably associated with an insurrectionary or revolutionary movement fighting for the principle of the sovereignty of the people. In the United States revolutionary leaders first assumed the name of patriots. They were followed by the revolutionary leaders in France and Belgium. The German War of Liberation was not merely a war against the foreigner (*Befreiungskriege*); it also aimed to establish a constitutional government (*Freiheitskriege*). The triumph of reaction in the person of Metternich resulted in the suppression of the principle of nationality. In Norway this connection between nationality and democracy is strongly evident in the constitution of 1814.—Koppel S. Pinson.



## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 8711, 9110, 9113, 10203, 10315, 10899)

10152. BEK, WILLIAM G. George Engelmann, man of science. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23 (2) Jan. 1929: 167–206; (3) Apr. 1929: 427–446; (4) Jul. 1929: 517–535; 24 (1) Oct. 1929: 66–86.—George Engelmann, a native of Frankfurt am Main, Germany, received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Würzburg in 1831, and in the following year migrated to the United States. After a short residence at Belleville, Illinois, he removed to St. Louis, where, besides developing an extensive medical practice, he also found time to study botany, geology, and chemistry. He published a large number of articles and monographs in botanical science; and the quality of these publications gave him a national and international reputation. Many of the botanical specimens collected by government explorers and army engineers in the Far West were submitted to him for examination and classification. He was aided in his work by the establishment of the Missouri Botanical Garden, an institution which now possesses the great mass of flora collected by him. [See Entry 2: 1290.]—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10153. CAZANOVE. Histoire étiologique, expérimentale et thérapeutique de la fièvre jaune. [The

etiological, experimental, and therapeutic history of yellow fever.] *Outre-Mer.* 1 (4) Dec. 1929: 483–506.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 7655, 9121, 9762)

10154. ESDAILE, ARUNDELL (Mrs.). The Stantons of Holborn. *Archaeol. J.* 85 Mar.–Dec. 1928: Publ. 1930: 149–169.—The Stantons of Holborn were a family of sculptors whose work has been neglected. Thomas, William, and Edward Stanton carried on a family business. Of their memorials 200 or more have been located. The more famous of the works of Thomas Stanton include a family group of Lady Bacon of Suffolk and her first husband and children, a monument to Sir Henry Audley at St. Michael, Berechurch, the St. Barbe monument at Romsey, and memorial to Sir Edward Stanley of Chelsea church. William, born 1639, was Thomas' successor. He is the only 17th century sculptor whose letters survive. A memorial to the Ladies Hatton and a monument to Sir Richard Harrison are among his known works. Edward Stanton during the years 1705–1715 produced an amazing series of works.—*Audrey Belt.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10176–10177, 10193, 10215, 10243, 10254, 10261, 10263–10264, 10278, 10285, 10300, 10310, 10320–10322, 10754)

10155. DELATTRE, PIERRE. Son Eminence le Cardinal Eugène Pacelli. [His Eminence, Cardinal Eugene Pacelli.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 202 (4) Feb. 20, 1930: 400–412.—Pacelli, the successor of Cardinal Gasparri as papal secretary of state, is the descendant of a family of distinction in the service of the church. He was trained under Cardinals Rampolla, Merry del Val, and Gasparri. He became nuncio at Munich in 1917 at the age of 42, and in 1920 was made papal ambassador to Germany. In this post he felt himself, as he stated at Fulda, the successor of St. Boniface and of Canisius. After the concordat with Prussia in 1929, he left Berlin amid a friendly demonstration. He is completely free from national sentiment in his love of humanity and devotion to the church.—*J. T. McNeill.*

10156. HECKEL, JOHANNES. Ein Gutachten Aemilius Ludwig Richters zum Patronatrecht. [An opinion of Aemilius Ludwig Richter on the right of patronage.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Kanonist. Abteil.* 49 1929: 563–568.—Heckel publishes an opinion of the canonist Richter, dated 1847, dealing with patronage and incorporation, and points out that three things are significant at the present time: (1) that the incorporation of a parish under patronage does not destroy the patronage; (2) that the foundation and parish office are destroyed by secularization; and (3) that the new *beneficium* is to be considered free from patronage from the standpoint of ecclesiastical law.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

10157. KENT, MURIEL. A saint of the "age of reason." *Amer. Church Monthly.* 27 (3) Mar. 1930: 208–217.—Henri Gheon, the author of the *Secret of the Curé d'Ars*, is seeking to revive Catholicism by writing and acting plays on religious subjects. Jean-Marie Vianney was born in 1786 at Dardilly. He showed an early aptitude for the church, and at 19, began his training for priesthood. His training was interrupted by the Napoleonic Wars, but he was finally ordained at Grenoble in 1815. As curate at Ars his real work began. He showed himself to have marvelous

insight into human nature, together with sympathy and understanding. He devoted his entire life to his people, who revered him as a saint.—*Audrey Belt.*

10158. LEHMANN, EDV. L'évolution de l'histoire des religions. [Evolution of the history of religions.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9 (6) Nov.–Dec. 1929: 421–427.—Survey of the development of the science of comparative religion (history of religions) from Herder down. H. Usener showed against Max Müller the insufficiency of the old philological method. Comparative mythology was corrected by study of archaeology, ethnography, and folklore. The doctrine of evolution in religion was illustrated by Frazer. The present method is to be designated "psychological." Its problem is the relative significance of the collective or the individual motive in religion.—*B. W. Bacon.*

10159. LEUILLOT, P. Ami Bost à Strasbourg. (Ami Bost at Strassburg.) *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9 (6) Nov.–Dec. 1929: 474–478.—Visits and controversies of Bost, who represented the evangelical movement in Geneva, in Strassburg in the years 1819 and 1821.—*J. T. McNeill.*

10160. LOETSCHER, FREDERICK W. The Adopting Act. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 13 (8): Dec. 1929: 337–355.—An address given before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, May, 1929, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Confession by the Colonial Synod of Philadelphia. This action on the part of the infant Presbyterian body in America in 1729 was for the purpose of protecting their church and ministry from the numerous heretical influences at that time prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, such as Deism, Arianism, and other forms of anti-trinitarianism.—*W. W. Sweet.*

10161. MARITAIN, JACQUES. Catholic thought and its mission. *Thought.* 4 (4) Mar. 1930: 533–547.—The intellectual task of a Catholic student of science and philosophy is difficult as well as important. He must avoid a double error. He must not be too eager to attain practical results, forgetful of the immutable principles of revelation. Nor must he remain attached



to certain moments of history, content with the findings of a past age. The correct view may be obtained only by eminence, by lifting oneself high above the opposing extremes, with a detachment difficult to attain. Examples of such guiding principles of wisdom which should be carefully studied are contained in the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas and the encyclicals of Leo XIII.—*W. F. Roemer.*

**10162. O'NEILL, GEORGE.** The epic of the Bush nuns. *Studies: Irish Quart.* 19 (73) Mar. 1930: 11-19.—The Institute of St. Joseph, founded in 1866 by Mary M'Killop under the inspiration of Julian Tenison Woods, was, in spite of the opposition of the state, the first successful effort to bring religious education to the widely-scattered Catholics of Australia.—*Frank Monaghan.*

**10163. RIEGLER, GORDON ARTHUR.** Aratus Kent, first Presbyterian minister in Northern Illinois. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 13 (8) Dec. 1929: 363-380.—An account of the activities of Rev. Aratus Kent, a Presbyterian missionary working under the American Home Missionary Society, and located at Galena from 1829 to 1839, based largely on 35 letters found in the files of the American Home Missionary Society (Library of the Chicago Theological Seminary). Thirty of these letters were written by Kent to Absolom Peters, secretary of the Society, and five by laymen of Galena. Kent was of New England birth and had served as a missionary of the Society in New Hampshire previous to his coming to Illinois. On his arrival

in Galena he found a village of 200 houses containing a varied population of Indians, French, Irish, English, Germans, Swiss, and Americans. He found Sabbath-breaking, swearing, drinking, and gambling prevalent. In 1831 he formed the first Presbyterian church in the town, and like many frontier Presbyterian ministers also conducted a school by which he was able to add to his meager income.—*W. W. Sweet.*

**10164. WISNICKI, FRITZ.** Der Tractatus de iuribus incorporalibus. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des österreichischen Patronatrechtes. [The tractate on incorporeal rights. A study on the history of the Austrian rights of patronage.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgeschichte, Kanonist. Abteil.* 49 1929: 112-130.—Studies begun in the 16th century in Austria on the right of patronage of churches resulted in the *Tractatus de iuribus incorporalibus* of the middle of the 17th century. The proposal for legislation on the matter, by Püdlér in 1578 and others during the period following, contained little material that was included within the tractate, which became law in 1679. The latter was in the main borrowed from ecclesiastical law and regulated the rights and duties of a patron of a church. Revised in 1723, 1752, and 1855, some of it still remained law under the statutory legislation of 1874. The constitution of 1918-20 has incorporated at least the title in the present day law. Demands for its total repeal, begun in 1848 and reiterated in 1918, may, however, bear fruit in the near future.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

## JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entry 10038)

**10165. AL-MAGHRIBI, 'ABD-AL-QĀDIR.** Yahūd al-shām mundh mi'at 'ām. [The Jews in Damascus a hundred years ago.] *Majallat al-Majma 'al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi.* 9 (11) Nov. 1929: 641-653.—About a century ago the Jews in Damascus were in virtual control of the finances of the Syrian capital. Not only were all the banks and exchange offices in their hands but the treasury of the government also. The registers of the treasury they kept in a script which nobody could read but themselves. Hence the difficulty of finding a non-Jew to replace them. The value of coinage they could raise or depreciate as they wished. Even the money necessary for the conduct of the holy pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina was under their control. All native complaints went unheeded, for the local governor (*wāli*) was quite often subservient to the treasurer, and the sultan in Constantinople was too busy with his Janissaries. One of the governors, Wali-al-Dīn Pasha had courage enough in 1825 to dismiss the treasurer Rūfā'il Fārihi, and succeeded in finding a Christian from Hims who could manage the treasury, but the Jews corrupted the Sublime Porte and had a new governor replace the Pasha. The Christian treasurer was put out of office and had to seek safety in accepting Islam. This condition of affairs lasted until the conquest of the land by the Egyptian Ibrāhīm Pasha.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

**10166. COHON, SAMUEL S.** The theology of the Union Prayer Book. *C. C. A. R. Yearbook.* 38 1928: 246-270.—The Union Prayer Book was produced by a committee appointed by the C. C. A. R. It is not the product of the exalted mood of either saints or poets. It is not designed for daily devotion or private use. The prayers are mostly formal in character. They do not express a cry for help, health, and sustenance, but "a vague meditation on an ethical theme." They reject faith in the restoration of Palestine and expressed faith in the mission of Israel "to keep

aglow the pure faith of God and to be a messenger of peace and justice unto the peoples of the earth."—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

**10167. EGELSON, LOUIS I.** The part played by the layman in the promotion of reform Judaism. *C. C. A. R. Yearbook.* 38 1928: 521-550.—Reform Judaism was inaugurated by laymen. The rabbis distrusted it at the outset. A cultural movement for the dissemination of religious and secular education among German speaking Jews preceded the Jewish reformation. In 1812 the Jews became citizens of the Prussian state. There was an increasing number of conversions to Christianity among Jewish youth. To harmonize the tenets of the Jewish religion with the culture of the age, and to serve as an antidote to apostasy, many cultured Jewish laymen suggested a reform of the Jewish religion. The government looked askance at the various reforms in the synagogue. On several occasions it closed the temples. The first rabbinical conference was held in 1844, more than 20 years after the first reform service was instituted by a layman, Jacobson, who introduced the organ and the sermon in the vernacular. David Friedman, a layman, abolished the prayers for the return to Zion. To worship with uncovered heads was first sponsored by the Berlin reform society of laymen.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

**10168. LEFKOWITZ, DAVID.** The aims and achievements of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. *C. C. A. R. Yearbook.* 39 1929: 464-492.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

**10169. LEVY, FELIX A.** Moses Mendelssohn's ideals of religion and their relation to Reform Judaism. *C. C. A. R. Yearbook.* 39 1929: 351-367.—Moses Mendelssohn's system of Judaism is very indefinite, full of contradictions. He was no reformer. He was primarily a deist, secondarily a Jew. He liberated the Jew, not Judaism. He believed in the magic formula of political rights, but failed to see that the Jew



needed not only political transformation, but that also his religious outlook, his culture, his philosophy had to undergo a change. In philosophy as well as in Judaism he was orthodox, traditionalist.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

**10170. MARCUS, JACOB RADER.** Israel Jacobson. *C. C. A. R. Yearbook*. 38 1928: 386–497.—The author gives the biography of Israel Jacobson, the founder of Reform Judaism in Germany. (Bibliography.)—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

**10171. POLLAK, JACOB B.** Forty years of Reform Jewish education—its achievements and its failures. *C. C. A. R. Yearbook*. 39 1929: 402–433.—In 1888 there were 400,000 Jews in the United States. Of the 80,000 of school age, about 23,800 were registered in 200 religious schools; of these 9,599 were enrolled in 101 Reform Jewish schools. In 1927 there were 4,228,029 Jews in the United States; 845,600 were of school age, only 242,841 or 28.7% received some sort of Jewish education. Sabbath and Sunday schools were attended by 73,246 pupils, of which 48,645 were enrolled in Reform Sunday schools. In 1888, 40.3% of all children attending Jewish religious schools were enrolled in Reform schools, in 1927 only 20%. The decrease in the percentage of children attending Re-

form schools is to be ascribed to the East European Jews who have come in large numbers during the last 40 years and have brought with them different educational ideas. In 1888 two-thirds of all the teachers in Reform Schools were volunteers, and received no pay; in 1928 Reform congregations have spent on education \$413,677 or 8.5% of their entire budget. The conservative and orthodox congregations spend five and six times more for the education of their children. In 1889 there were 495 teachers in Reform schools; in 1928, 2,538—an increase of 412.72%; of these 73% were women, 27% were men. The great majority of the teachers are native born, the average age 25 years. Of the teachers in Reform schools, 93.5% are graduates of normal schools or colleges. The Jewish training of the teachers is inadequate. The average salary of a teacher in 1925 was \$11.55 per month. In the smaller communities, the rabbi spends a third of his time on educational work. The curriculum of the Sunday school has changed very little in the last 40 years. The average school meets two hours per week. More girls than boys attend the Reform schools: 53.6% and 46.4% respectively. Of all the children in the Reform schools 13.6% are below 8 years of age, 6.9% are above 14 years of age.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See Entries 9066, 9083, 9670, 10143, 10174, 10185, 10211, 10223, 10238–10239, 10266, 10312, 10333, 10834)

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

### GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 10154, 10251, 10260, 10266, 10312, 10329, 10336, 10711, 10754, 10877, 10956)

**10172. PARKER, ERNEST E.** A rejected judge: "Peter Haldane, the curse of Scotland." *Juridical Rev.* 41 (3) Sep. 1929: 193–194.—The court of session consisted of ordinary lords, who were the professional judges, and extraordinary lords whose original function was to represent the interest of the crown. By the 18th century they were more concerned with using their influence for private ends. The nomination of Haldane, whom his enemies regarded as a political adventurer, as an extraordinary lord was stubbornly resisted by the court and there followed a series of constitutional conflicts (1721–1724) in which the powers of the court to pass on the learning and character of nominees were in issue. The result was the abolition of the extraordinary lords and the settlement of the powers of the court by statute 10 Geo. I, c. 19.—*T. F. Plucknett*.

**10173. PASCHAL.** Goldsmith as a social philosopher. *Irish Eccles. Rec.* 35 (746) Feb. 1930: 113–124.—Goldsmith believed that excessive wealth is detrimental to real happiness. He was opposed to the increasing commerce of England, for he believed a country should be economically independent and largely agricultural. He opposed the view that man's happiness consisted in the multiplication of his wants: fewer wants mean fewer pleasures but infinitely more happiness.—*Roger Craven*.

### CANADA

(See also Entries 9033, 10256)

**10174. CHABANNES LA PALICE, E. de.** La croisière tragique de M. le Duc d'Enville au Canada, 1745–1746. [The tragic cruise of the Duc d'Enville

to Canada, 1745–46.] *Rév. de France*. 10 (6) Mar. 15, 1930: 220–244.—Louisbourg had just been lost by Louis XV and all Canada was threatened. Maurepas conceived the idea of a squadron which would assemble at Halifax with a view to retaking Louisbourg. The command of both the ships and the accompanying troops was given to Maurepas' young cousin, the Duc d'Enville, who died in the attempt. The duke's letters, most of them hitherto unpublished, show many troubles with commissariat, munitions, etc. He finally set sail with 7,000 men.—*Julian Park*.

**10175. OLIVER, FRANK.** The founding of Edmonton. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (1) Winter 1930: 78–94.—The site of the present city of Edmonton began to acquire importance about 1730 when it was chosen as the seat of western headquarters for the X Y Company. A vigorous policy of westward expansion through the Rocky Mountain House was undertaken, and posts were established on the upper Columbia, amongst the Kootenays. Disagreements between the Kootenays and the Piegiens soon made this route impracticable, and David Thompson first utilized a new one, through Henry House, near the present Jasper. The North Saskatchewan provided easy intercourse between this pass and Edmonton, which thus became, and remained for 30 years, the chief transfer point on the transcontinental route. After 1846 its importance declined on account of the opening of Cape Horn navigation into the Northwest, the coming of the railroad to St. Paul (whence a cart trail led to Fort Garry and west), and finally the beginning of steamboat navigation on the upper Missouri, which tapped the country south of Edmonton. The discovery of gold in the late 60's brought in a population which remained after the gold was exhausted and which has formed the nucleus of the present settlement. The exact site of the city was determined by the area reserved by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1689, when Rupert's Land was transferred to Canada.—*S. M. Scott*.



10176. YOUNG, A. H. The Church of England in Upper Canada. (1791-1841.) *Queen's Quart.* 37(1) Winter 1930: 145-166.—The leaders of the Church of England in Upper Canada were striving not to circumscribe the religious liberties of other communions, nor to extend their own prerogatives, but simply to effectuate what was clearly the policy of the home government and of the imperial parliament in such matters. The instructions of Governor Murray and of his successors showed that the home government had continuously regarded the church as being established in the colonies. The Quebec Act showed that the policy of endowing that church had not been abandoned. Nevertheless, Carleton (Lord Dorchester) systematically disregarded his instructions to this end. The church was established in Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick by enactments of the legislatures, but was never established in either Upper or Lower Canada, although it was endowed by the Constitutional Act of 1791. Bishops Inglis (Nova Scotia, 1787-1816) and Mountain (Quebec, 1793-1825) were unable to move Dorchester in the direction of establishment or even effective recognition of the episcopal functions. Sir John Colborne was less hostile to non-conformity than has commonly been supposed; his establishment of rectories did not give the church any new lands, but merely gave them title and legal possession of the allotments previously awarded. The Methodists were inaccurate in claiming themselves as the earliest of the denominations in the field in Upper Canada. Nevertheless the Methodists played their game cleverly and successfully, and the secularization of the clergy reserves in 1854 may have been a wise policy. The separation of church and state in Upper Canada was completed in 1867.—*S. M. Scott.*

## IRELAND

10177. GWYNN, DENIS. Henry Grattan and Catholic emancipation. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18(72) Dec. 1929: 576-592.—Henry Grattan, a member of the English parliament, was of the Protestant landlord class. Unlike most Protestants, he favored Catholic emancipation, the result of his generous sympathies and of his political creed. From 1790 until his death in 1820 he worked unceasingly in the cause of Irish Catholic emancipation. Work in presenting petitions to parliament, and pleading the Irish cause as a matter of fairness and liberty, yielded no material results before he died.—*Roger Craven.*

10178. MURRAY, LAURENCE P. Ulster archaeology. *Irish Eccles. Rec.* 35(746) Feb. 1930: 187-193.—This is a scathing criticism of the book *Ulster, its Archaeology* by Henry Cairns Lawlor.—*Roger Craven.*

10179. O'MADDEN, PATRICK L. The last of our classic historians: Roderick O'Flaherty. *Irish Eccles. Rec.* 35(746) Feb. 1930: 125-134.—Roderick O'Flaherty (1629-1716) was driven by Cromwell and his "babes of grace" from the O'Flaherty home in eastern Ireland into the western region, where he settled in Connacht. Even after the Restoration the land was not returned. Roderick O'Flaherty spent the rest of his life in utmost simplicity and poverty in Connacht, writing works on the history of Ireland, including the *Letter on the Chronology of Irish History* (1665), *The Territory of the West or Iar Connacht* (1685), a geographical study of that country, and the *Ogygia*, the most important of his works. It is written in Latin.—*Roger Craven.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 10059, 10136, 10138, 10144, 10151, 10157, 10174, 10211, 10223 10224, 10228, 10243, 10252, 10335, 10337, 10352, 10686, 10743, 10750)

10180. D'ALIA, ANTONINO. Il cardinale di Richelieu e lo spirito egemonico Francese. [Cardinal Richelieu and the French spirit of hegemony.] *Nuova Antologia.* 269(1388) Jan. 16, 1930: 234-251.—A review of the life and career of Cardinal Richelieu, emphasizing the influence of Machiavelli upon his thought.—*J. C. Russell.*

10181. ATGER, ALBERT. État civil protestant. [Protestant civil status.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 78(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 393-400.—A study of the hitherto unpublished records of the baptisms, marriages, and burials of Protestants in Nettancourt, Meuse, based on two documents, one covering the years 1659-1674, and the other the years 1680-1685.—*J. T. McNeill.*

10182. BIÈVRE, MARÉCHALL de. Aventures de jeunesse du fabuliste Florian. [Youthful adventures of the fabulist Florian.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 17-36.—This article is based largely on the autobiographical account of Jean-Pierre de Florian's *Mémoires d'un jeune espagnol*. It is entirely concerned with his career after the age of sixteen.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

10183. BOND, R. WARWICK. Le manuscrit original sur l'arrestation du Duc d'Enghein. [The original manuscript on the arrest of the Duke of Enghein.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18(90) Sep. 1929: 129-144; (91) Oct. 1929: 193-198; (92) Nov. 1929: 257-270.—Bond communicates a copy of a ms (the original of which is unknown) which was written by the Marquis of Bonnaay at Mittau and dated Sep. 15, 1805. The account tells the circumstances of the arrest of the Duke of Enghein and his journey to Strasbourg, as related by his confidential servant Canonne. There is

also a short account of the life of Canonne in the same ms. Bond discusses the reliability of this document and its history.—*Erik Achorn.*

10184. CARBONERI, G. I sistemi monetari. Belgio. [Monetary systems. Belgium.] *Rassegna Numismatica.* 27(1) Jan. 1930: 7-27.—In 1830 both Dutch and French money were in use in Belgium. In 1832 she established a monetary system in accord with the French. The unit was the silver franc and coins of gold, silver, and copper were provided. In 1847 the standard was changed a little and new types of coins were created. In 1865 the Latin Monetary Union, to which Belgium adhered, was organized; a new coinage was established. After 1850 the National Bank had the monopoly of issuing paper money. After 1914 German money became current in the occupied territory. Local currency was likewise issued. In 1925 Belgium withdrew from the Latin Monetary Union. In 1926 stabilization was carried through at about one-seventh of the former value of the franc. From 1887 to 1909 the Belgian Congo had its own money, using the gold franc as standard, but otherwise following the Belgian system. In 1909 it became an independent member of the Latin Monetary Union. Its notes are issued by the Bank of the Belgian Congo.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

10185. CHARLES-ROUX, F. La mission du Comte Walewski en Egypte. [Count Walewski's mission in Egypt.] *Rev. Hist.* 162(1) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 45-85.—In 1840, England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, without so much as notifying France, agreed on an offer to be made to Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt and a cherished client of France, who was in open revolt against his suzerain, the sultan of Turkey. He was



to have hereditary title to Egypt and life tenure of the pashalik of Acre, if the offer were accepted within ten days; after ten days, Egypt alone; after another ten days, neither. Thiers, as president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, entrusted Count Walewski, son of Napoleon I and Countess Walewska, with a secret mission to Mehemet Ali. He was to persuade the viceroy to put the conduct of his negotiations with the sultan in the hands of France and to maintain a strong defensive. Meantime, Thiers prepared for a European war. The originals of Thiers' letters to Walewski in Egypt, copies of Walewski's reports to Thiers, and a copy of an account of negotiations at Alexandria, begun by Walewski, all in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, afford full information on the course of the mission. Walewski soon learned in Alexandria and Constantinople that Thiers' scheme was based on miscalculations, both as to the strength of Mehemet Ali's character and as to the amount of his resources, and that the four could not be forced to reopen negotiations unless France came openly to the viceroy's aid with men, money, and ships. Thiers fell from power in November on the issue of the Egyptian question, Guizot took his place and Walewski returned to France. The episode is interesting chiefly for the lessons which Walewski, the future minister of foreign affairs of Napoleon III, derived from it: that there was less risk involved in siding with Turkey than against, and that a foreign policy which feared open commitment was futile.—*J. Birdsall.*

**10186. CRABITÈS, PIERRE.** Madame Récamier and her admirers. *Catholic World*. 130 (780) Mar. 1930: 700-709.—An account of the career of the famous beauty and her political influence during the Napoleonic era and the Bourbon restoration.—*Leo Gershoy.*

**10187. DECHÈNE, ABEL.** Sous le signe de Napoléon: Victor Hugo politique. [Under the sign of Napoleon: Victor Hugo's political creed.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 198 (1) Jan. 5, 1929: 23-39.—A review of P. de Lacretelle's *Vie politique de Victor Hugo* (Hachette, 1928) which finds the explanation of the contradictions in Hugo's political creed in the view that he was fundamentally bourgeois and conservative in ideas, but in temperament, feelings, and imagination a romantic imperialist.—*G. G. Walsh.*

**10188. HUBY, JOSEPH.** Renan et "le paradoxe Breton." [Renan and the Breton paradox.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 200 (17) Sep. 5, 1929: 553-564.—Renan was a Breton, and his mind full of contradictions; but was he a "paradox" because he was a Breton? Pierre Lasserre (*Jeunesse de Renan*) and Abbé Edmond Revard (*Renan, les Étapes de sa Pensée*)—neither of whom is a Breton—find the paradox of Renan in his Breton blood. Huby argues that Renan preferred to exploit his virtuosity in irony and contradiction rather than to be the authentic interpreter of his Celtic race.—*G. G. Walsh.*

**10189. KORSCH, KARL.** Das Problem Staatseinheit-Föderalismus in der französischen Revolution. [The problem of centralization and federalism in the French Revolution.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 15 (1) 1930: 126-147.—The author stresses the fact that Frau Hedwig Hintze, in her recent work, *Staatseinheit und Föderalismus im alten Frankreich und in der Revolution*, had no integral conception of the problem which she treated. In the early chapters she was guided by Gierke's definition of federalism, but as the work progressed both her interpretation and her methodology came closer to the materialistic interpretation of history. He discusses her various interpretations of federalism in the light of the distinctions made by Quinet, Proudhon, Jaurès, Aulard, and Mathiez, and modifies the latter's adverse criticism by emphasizing that her error lay less in

exploiting the struggle between the principles of a unified state and those of a federal state than in not recognizing at the outset that the issue between the supporters of each point of view was the concrete question of the economic organization of the two contradictory forms of the political state.—*Leo Gershoy.*

**10190. LE ROY, MARCEL.** Antonio Leleux. *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12 (46): Apr.-Jun. 1929: 176-178.—Antonio Leleux, erroneously believed to be the son of Francisco de Miranda, was born in Calais, Nov. 10, 1781, of parents in moderate circumstances. He was a great admirer of Miranda, came with him to Venezuela in 1810, and entered the army under Bolívar, becoming colonel of engineers. Later he was appointed Secretary of War of Colombia. He returned to France in 1815 and became a bookseller and publisher. He published *The Pas de Calais*, or *The British Continent Mercury*; and *The Bologne Telegraph*. He reentered public life and took part in the July revolution in Paris in 1830. He served Calais as a member of its city council, 1831-1834 and 1839-1846. He was interested in agriculture, commerce, and in the sciences and the arts, and served in executive positions in organizations for the promotion of each. He died in 1849.—*N. Andrew N. Cleven.*

**10191. MONBRUN.** La Société des Amis de Pascal, son esprit et ses travaux. [The Society of the Friends of Pascal, its spirit and its work.] *Séances et Travaux Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R.* 89 Nov.-Dec. 1929: 456-472.—This society was organized in Paris in 1924, its members recruited from intellectuals who admire Pascal. It numbers among its membership many prominent French men of letters.—*J. A. Rickard.*

**10192. MONDADON, LOUIS de.** Le livre d'or d'une grande revue. Cent ans de vie français à la "Revue des Deux Mondes." [The golden book of a great review. One hundred years of French life as depicted in the "Revue des Deux Mondes."] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 202 (2) Jan. 20, 1930: 186-194.—A summary of the history of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* from 1829 to 1929, and its important place in the literary, scientific, and political life of France during this period. The work of its greatest editor, Buloz, gave it its cosmopolitan nature and significance, and made it a periodical to which every writer of importance in France after 1831 contributed.—*Max Savelle.*

**10193. PATRY, RAOUL.** Protestantism in France. *Methodist Rev.* 113 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 222-228.—The history of Protestantism in France is summarized up to the separation of church and state in 1905. Separation weakened the Protestant churches financially, without adding appreciably to their already virtually complete liberty. It brought advantages, however, in enabling Protestantism to adapt itself more readily to changing population conditions. The vitality of Protestantism was shown in the test of the war. The one million Protestants in France have not succeeded in uniting. Those who become interested in Protestant principles are often repelled by its separate state, and by the party conflicts between liberals and orthodox within its groups. A growing consciousness of the necessity of unity is shown in organization by the Federal Council of Protestant Churches which meets every five years, and by the annual general assembly held around the Protestant Museum in the Cévennes, which has become a pilgrimage for Protestants of all types. Evangelistic effort also has a central organization; and the work of foreign missions is combined under the Paris Missionary Society. This society has recently expanded its operations in Africa; it now employs 91 missionaries and carries heavy responsibilities. Within the present century a group of leaders interested in social betterment has arisen. Its organ is *Le Christianisme Social*, a widely read journal. Relatively small in numbers,



French Protestantism has a position of influence and leadership in the nation.—*J. T. McNeill.*

10194. SÉE, HENRI. *L'enquête sur les clôtures en Bretagne (1768).* [The inquiry on enclosures in Brittany in 1768.] *Ann. de Bretagne.* 38 (4) 1929: 752-767. —In July, 1766, the secretary of state, Bertin, ordered an inquiry on common lands and open fields, which was carried out in 1767-69. It was shown that in Brittany the open field system, properly speaking, was unknown since the *coutume* of Bretagne had authorized enclosures. The great mass of open lands in Brittany had the character of commons dependent on seignorial fiefs on which the inhabitants exercised the customary rights which were already very close to actual ownership. In general, the open field did not exist and the result was a scattering of the people grouped in villages or individual farmers which permitted them to ignore the strip system which the open field necessarily brought with it. A certain number of practices can nevertheless be referred back to the open field. In the region of Ancenis there were open fields held in common by the peasants which served as pasture for their cattle. In Pontchâteau there were elevators in which grain was stored after the harvest until seed time, and hay-stacks held in common successively by different owners, and holdings collectively responsible for the rents. But these various practices affected only some parts of the county of Nantes, above all the valley of the Loire, some corners of the region of Redon, and the surroundings of Dinan. The committee believed that the complete disappearance of such practices would favor the elimination of uncultivated lands since the question of enclosures tied up with the value of uncultivated lands; but they recommended prudence because of the important role of heath land in Breton economy.—*Henri Calvet.*

10195. SUAREZ, GEORGES. Clemenceau au pouvoir. [Clemenceau in power.] *Rev. de France.* 10 (5) Mar. 1, 1930: 35-66.—In October, 1906, Clemenceau was summoned to form a ministry and chose as his three most important collaborators Pichon (foreign affairs), Briand (instruction), and Caillaux (finances). Briand's was perhaps the most difficult position in view of the strained relations between church and state. Industrial situations immediately arose to compete in interest with foreign affairs. Strikes of vinegrowers followed those of electricians. The Moroccan problem was the nerve-racking question of European politics.

## ITALY

(See also Entries 10141, 10212, 10760, 10936)

10197. BAUER, CLEMENS. *Konservative Probleme in neuen Italien bis 1890.* [The conservative problem in Italy to 1890.] *Hochland.* 26 (4) Jan. 1929: 347-359.

10198. LUZIO, ALESSANDRO. *I carteggi Cavouriani.* [Cavour's correspondence.] *Nuova Antologia.* 269 (1388) Jan. 16, 1930: 149-169.—A defence by Luzio of his edition of the correspondence of Cavour, especially of his inclusion of letters to Cavour which clarify Cavour's own epistles. Illustrations are given.—*J. C. Russell.*

## CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entry 9921)

### GERMANY

(See also Entries 10024, 10059, 10151, 10155, 10167, 10169-10170, 10183, 10281, 10331, 10337, 10687)

10200. BESSEL, GEORG. *Preussentum und Hanseatentum und ihre Bedeutung für die Entstehung des deutschen Reiches.* [Prussia and the Hanseatic towns,

In contrast to Jaurès, Clemenceau considered that maintenance of peace was not incompatible with the defence of French interest and prestige. Clemenceau had several personal interviews with Edward VII, always emphasizing the need for a larger English army. In 1908, came the Casablanca incident, deserters from the foreign legion being aided by the German consul. Through Clemenceau's intransigence, Germany yielded, for the first time in 37 years. In July, 1909, Delcassé fought a bitter parliamentary battle with Clemenceau on the ground of a neglected navy. The personal quarrel between the two disgusted the chamber, which voted Clemenceau out of office, after a premiership of 33 months.—*Julian Park.*

10196. VIGNOLS, LÉON. *Le Dictionnaire Universel du Commerce de Savary des Bruslons: l'opinion des négociants nantais en 1738.* [The Universal Dictionary of Commerce of Savary des Bruslons. The opinion of the merchants of Nantes in 1738.] *Ann. de Bretagne.* 38 (4) 1929: 742-751.—Savary des Bruslons published the first dictionary of commerce in 1723, which had a great success in Europe as many reviews and new editions testified. But this work was unfavorably received by a number of French merchants. They did not at first acknowledge the real reason for their disapproval but in a letter to the controller, Orry, (Feb. 22, 1738) the merchants of Nantes criticized merely the inexact information, namely, the failure to recognize the recent substitution of coffee for cocoa as a principal item of trade in the town and the closer relations with Amsterdam than with Spain. They stressed the merits of a work published by de Pressigny on the commerce in Nantes. But the real reasons appear to be others and Savary refuted them in the historic preface of his dictionary. These merchants feared that it would be unjust or dangerous to disclose commercial secrets; unjust, because it would take away from the merchants and the workers the most certain means of making large profits; dangerous, because foreigners would be able to profit thereby. Savary answered that the secrets really concerned illicit gains, faulty manufacture, and restraint of competition. Nevertheless one must attribute to these complaints of the French merchants the failure of the work in France (312 foreign subscriptions—and only 18 French to the Copenhagen edition, the most complete, the most interesting, and the rarest in France).—*Henri Calvet.*

10199. ZINGARELLI, ITALO. *Tommaseo a Corfù.* [Tommaseo at Corfù.] *Nuova Antologia.* 269 (1389) Feb. 1, 1930: 359-373.—After the failure of the Venetian republic in 1848 Nicholas Tommaseo went to Corfù where his activity may be followed in confidential reports of Austrian consuls and spies now in Viennese archives. Tommaseo was in touch with revolutionists in Paris and elsewhere by subterranean means, which worried the Austrians. He disliked Mazzini and Cavour, yet he finally came to Piedmont upon Cavour's permission. Although he was poor and blind, the Austrians followed his movements until his death.—*J. C. Russell.*

and their importance in the formation of the German empire.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 216 (2) May 1929: 129-151.—Modern Germany finds her political foundation in the Prussia of Frederick the Great. About the same time the way to economic leadership was shown by the Hanseatic towns. Until 1776 Germany had not participated in world trade. Bremen and Hamburg alone



realized the possibilities of an independent state beyond the sea. Bremen, though the smaller of the two, tackled the trans-Atlantic trade first and has maintained its superiority over Hamburg in the tobacco, cotton, and passenger trade to the present day. The first German ship which sailed for the Far East in 1782 belonged to a Bremen shipping agency, and sailed under the Prussian flag from Emden. In the middle of the 40's the United States decided to open a steamship company to Europe, and Bremen succeeded in serving as the European port for the new line. Ten years later the North German Lloyd took its place only to be beaten in the 80's by the Hamburg American line which was the creation of Albert Ballin.—*Werner Neuse.*

10201. BORCHARD, HANS-HEINRICH. Bismarck as preussischer Handelsminister. [Bismarck as Prussian secretary of commerce.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19 (8) Dec. 1929: 576-580.—In 1880 Bismarck took over the position of Prussian secretary of commerce and industry in addition to his work as chancellor and foreign minister of the Reich and prime minister of Prussia, probably to avoid possible conflict of policy. His "social policies" were strongly influenced by his regional and historical associations. Though he was willing to see the work of this department taken over by the Reich he was very careful and conscientious in it as his many marginal notes and personal decrees show. His interests were surprisingly varied. The author reviews Bismarck's stand on social insurance, legal protection of labor, the furthering of industries and trades, free trade and protective tariffs, and his strong opposition to Wilhelm II's proposals on matters of social legislation which he considered to be "humanitarian swindle."—*John B. Mason.*

10202. HAGEN, MAXIMILIAN von. Neueste Bismarckliteratur. [Recent works on Bismarck.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19 (8) Dec. 1929: 539-575.—The author supplements his own recent publication *Das Bismarckbild in der Literatur der Gegenwart* by a review and comparison of some twenty new German works on Bismarck.—*John B. Mason.*

10203. HEINDL, ROBERT. Die erste deutsche Arbeit über das Fingerabdruckverfahren als polizeiliches Identifizierungsmittel. [The first German work on finger print processes as civil means of identification.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 85 (1-2) Aug. 1929: 30-69.—W. Eber, a veterinarian, left to his descendants some finger print paper, a manuscript entitled *Kasuistik*, also a tool chest since transformed into a sewing box. This chest apparently once contained the necessary apparatus for taking finger prints. Eber may have derived the ideas of finger print processes from observing the bloody finger prints of those who made entries in the official books at the Berlin slaughter house. He elaborated his ideas to the Berlin police president in 1888, but received an unfavorable judgment. However, he could find out the hand which had made an impression from a large number of suspected hands. The question as to whether Eber was influenced by the Chinese and Japanese methods of taking finger prints cannot be determined with certainty. The probability seems small, however, since these peoples made an extensive use of printer's ink while Eber merely mentions it; he bothered with iodine in his work. Nor was he influenced by Galton. The French physician, Aubert, may have had some influence on him. The former delivered a lecture on "moisture secretion" in 1877 at the Congress at Havre. But Aubert never thought of the dactyloscope and personal identification. So Eber, without foreign influence, was the first to conceive of this method and of all Europeans who wrestled with the problem he was the most original. Eber's manuscript is printed as a part of this article.—*L. D. Weyand.*

10204. HOFF, FR. Briefe Jakob Burckhardts an Karl Fresenius aus den Jahren von 1842-46. [Letters of Jacob Burckhardt to Karl Fresenius from 1842-46.]

*Hist. Z.* 141 (2) 1929: 288-314.—This collection of letters written by Burckhardt to his friend Fresenius, who taught mathematics in Weinheim, Eisenach, and Frankfurt a/M, reflects the youthful exuberance and the decided opinions of the author on various subjects.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

10205. LASTKOWSKI, ERNST. Janssens Geschichtsauffassung. [Janssen's concept of history.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 49 (4) 1929-30: 625-640.—Johannes Janssen, author of an 8 volume (in Engl. translation 16 vols.) *Geschichte des deutschen Volkes seit dem Ausgange des Mittelalters*, has been and is the object of heated controversy concerning his view on historiography. Fueter denies that Janssen can count at all as historian, a verdict which is vigorously contradicted by others. Janssen pronounces his principles in several clear utterances. "In the mass of details the eye must always clearly see the thread along which the events proceed." He speaks of the "great conflict between good and bad, which pervades the history of mankind from its beginning." In Janssen's work the concepts of truth, religion, church, moral law, manifest themselves as absolute values by the sheer weight of historical facts.—*F. S. Betten.*

10206. MARTIN, ALFRED v. Der preussische Altkonservatismus und der politische Katholizismus in ihren gegenseitigen Beziehungen. [The relations between Prussian old conservatism and political Catholicism.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 7 (3) 1929: 489-514.—Political rationalism originated during the Renaissance, but equality was stressed rather than liberty. Political Catholicism and the old conservatism arose as a reaction to this rationalism which soon became identified with absolutism. They set up a new ideal of freedom, the "conservative freedom" of the class, each class possessing certain inherent rights that stood above the rights of the individual. They both denied the existence of purely political questions and viewed everything *sub specie aeternitatis*. Both likewise opposed liberalism with its hostility to religion and with its accompanying revolutionary principles. Since 1848, however, a new conservatism has developed that has become more absolutist and more indifferent to the union of religion and politics. The supremacy of the latter was stressed and the tendency was more towards the ideal of a *Machtsstaat*. Political Catholicism, sensing the danger to the freedom of the church and convinced of the secondary importance of purely political questions, has, as a result, become more and more identified with the democratic elements.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10207. SÉE, HENRI. Le philosophie de l'histoire de Herder. [Herder's philosophy of history.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 48 (142-144) Dec. 1929: 21-36.—A summary of the leading ideas of Herder's *Ideen*.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10208. STEEFEL, LAWRENCE D. Bismarck. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (1) Mar. 1930: 74-95.—Steeffel discusses the literature on Bismarck that has appeared since the war. No extensive revision of the best pre-war judgments of the Iron Chancellor has occurred. Some facts have been added and many errors corrected, but they have affected details and not the whole. The new material has provided many building stones for the Bismarck pyramid but has not fundamentally altered its shape.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

10209. STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE, OTTO zu. Unbekannte Gespräche mit Bismarck. [Unknown conversations with Bismarck.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 27 (5) Feb. 1930: 299-324.—Bismarck's fondness for the historians Motley and Bancroft is authenticated by conversations hitherto unpublished. The German chancellor found the Puritanism of the New Englanders, who had received part of their education in Germany, not unlike the Prussian view of life. He was impressed by their scholarship; and in Bancroft, who was ambas-



sador in Berlin from 1867 to 1874, he had a friend who could advise him on the problems of unification. The documents, which are appended in a German translation, were found in the Bancroft Collection, Public Library, New York City.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

## AUSTRIA HUNGARY

(See also Entries 10164, 10199, 10225, 10230, 10242, 10318, 10331, 10455)

10210. CARBONERI, G. I sistemi monetari. Austria. [Monetary systems. Austria.] *Rassegna Numismatica*. 26(12) Dec. 1929: 447-461.—The monetary history of Austria is the history of the issue of paper currency and its successive revaluations. The florin of 60 kreutzers was formerly the unit. In 1786 the value of a gold ducat was fixed at 4½ silver florins, but this value did not remain constant. In 1816 the National Bank of Austria was established with the purpose of retiring the old notes and issuing new, convertible into metal money at the rate of 250 paper to 100 silver florins. In 1857 an agreement was made with the *Zollverein* for the common acceptance of the different coinages of the members. The thaler and double thaler were established for common use. In 1867 an agreement was made with France for a coinage to correspond with that of the Latin Union. As a method of stabilization a new monetary system on a gold basis was decreed in 1892. During the World War paper money was issued in increasing amounts. After the war difficulties multiplied by the attitude of the succession states and con-

tinued inflation. Finally the League of Nations intervened. The issue of paper money ceased in November, 1922, a new National Bank was organized, and the work of stabilization began. The new monetary unit is the schilling.—*Lida Brandt.*

10211. STEEFEL, LAWRENCE D. A letter of Francis Joseph. *J. Modern Hist.* 2(1) Mar. 1930: 70-71.—After the battle of Königgrätz, the Austrian government was anxiously awaiting the results of Napoleon's efforts to bring about an armistice. On July 9, 1866, Emperor Francis Joseph addressed to Baron von Beust the letter published for the first time in the article, requesting him to go to Paris and to urge upon Napoleon the necessity of prompt action to force cessation of hostilities.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

10212. WILHELM, ADOLF. Das italienische Unterrichtsweisen im alten Österreich. [The Italian educational system in old Austria.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Nov. 1929: 162-164.—The suppression of the schools of national minorities in the Tyrol is an Italian innovation. While this region was a part of the old Austrian empire, Italian and other non-German minorities were guaranteed the right of education in their respective languages. Ample provision was made for elementary and higher education through the medium of their own language. In South Tyrol, now annexed to Italy, the German middle schools have disappeared, the public elementary schools have been made Italian, and German private schools have been ruthlessly suppressed. The Austrian constitution of 1867 guaranteed to the various nationals of the empire their nationality and language.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

## SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 10151, 10836)

10213. KONOPCZYNSKI, LADISLAS. Le problème baltique dans l'histoire moderne. [The Baltic problem in modern history.] *Rev. Hist.* 162(2) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 305-320.—A full account of the six periods of struggle for the Baltic: the Norman and Danish period to 1250; the Hanseatic period, 1250-1535; the Danish period, 1535-1628; the Swedish period, 1628-1710; the Russian period, 1710-1900; the German period, 1900-1918; and comparison with the present situation in which nine independent nations enjoy free access to the Baltic.—*J. Birdsall.*

10214. LINDBAEK, SOFIE AUBERT. Fra studenterskandinavisme til folkeskandinavisme. [From student Scandinavism to popular Scandinavism.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 6(1) 1930: 26-43.—Documents.—*L. M. Hollander.*

10215. STRONG, CHARLES S. Trondhjem: its cathedral and its fishing industry. *Scandinavian Studies & Notes.* 11(1) Feb. 1930: 22-28.—Four stages in the construction of the cathedral are distinguished. Next the devastating effects of the fires in 1328, 1531, 1708, and 1719 are described. The work of restoration has been carried on since 1860; the restored cathedral will soon be dedicated. It is eminently fitting that the celebration should be composed of two parts: the St. Olaf Jubilee and the Fisheries Exposition. Is it not possible that some of the early pilgrims to the shrine of St. Olaf, with an eye to the practical, noted the evident advantages that Trondhjem and the Trondhjems-fjord offered for carrying on the fishing and shipping industries?—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

### RUSSIA

(See also Entries 9998, 10017, 10034, 10239, 10249-10250, 10328-10329, 10333, 10695, 10877)

10216. ARSHARUNI, A. АРШАРУНИ, А. (ed.) Из истории национальной политики царизма. [From the history of Czarist policy towards minor nationalities.] *Красный Архив.* 35(4) 1929: 107-127; 36(5) 1929: 61-83.—These are the minutes of the "Special conference concerning the measures against the Tartar and the Islamic influence in the Volga-area." This conference was summoned by prime-minister Stolypin in 1910.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10217. ASTROV, V. АСТРОВ, В. (ed.) "Союз 17 октября" в 1906 г. ["The 17th of October Union" in the year 1906.] *Красный Архив.* 35(4) 1929: 151-157; 36(5) 1929: 84-121.—The minutes of the

joint conference of the St. Petersburg and the Moscow sections of the Central Committee of "The 17th of October Union" which was a moderate liberal party of the Russian Duma.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10218. BANTKE, S. БАНТКЕ, С. В. И. Ленин и большевизм на международной арене в довоенный период. [Lenin and Bolshevism on the international stage in the pre-war period.] *Пролетарская Революция.* 85/86(2/3) 1929: 3-57.—A contribution to the history of the origins of the Communist International from the communist point of view.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10219. DRESEN, А. ДРЕЗЕН, А. (ed.) Февральская революция в Балтийском флоте (из дневника И. И. Ренгартена). [The February revolution in the Baltic fleet: Extracts from the diary of I. I. Renngarten.] *Красный Архив.* 32(1) 1929: 88-124.—Covers the period Jan. 2 to Mar. 14, 1917 (o. s.).—*G. Vernadsky.*



10220. DRESEN, A. ДРЕЗЕН, А. (ed.) Балтийский флот накануне октября. [The Baltic fleet on the eve of the October revolution.] Красный Архив. 35 (4) 1929: 5-36.—Extracts of the diary of Captain I. I. Renngarten for August and September, 1917. Extracts of the same diary, October to December, 1917, have been recently published in English translation (C. E. Vulliamy, *The Red Archives*, London: Bles, 1929, pp. 131-188).—*G. Vernadsky.*

10221. FUCHS, S. ФУКС, С. (ed.) Борьба с революционным движением на Кавказе в эпоху столыпинщины. [The struggle of the Russian administration against the revolutionary movement in the Caucasus during Stolypin's regime.] Красный Архив. 34 (3) 1929: 184-221; 35 (4) 1929: 128-150.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10222. GALUZO, P. ГАЛУЗО, П. (ed.) Восстание 1916 г. в Средней Азии. [Uprising of 1916 in Central Asia.] Красный Архив. 34 (3) 1929: 39-94.—This article deals with the native revolt in Turkestan against the Russian administration during the war. Attached are extracts from the diary of then governor general of Turkestan, A. N. Kuropatkin, and his report to the Emperor Nicholas II.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10223. GUKOVSKIĬ, A. ГУКОВСКИЙ, А. (ed.) Из истории внешней политики правительства Врангеля (Экономические отношения с Францией) [Contribution to the history of the foreign policy of General Wrangel's administration: economic relations with France.] Красный Архив. 32 (1) 1929: 125-157.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10224. М., V. M., B. (ed.) К истории интервенции в Сибири. [A contribution to the history of Allied intervention in Siberia.] Красный Архив. 34 (3) 1929: 126-165.—The documents published in this article are the reports of the French commercial and military agents in Siberia to the French embassy in Petrograd. The reports (published in Russian translation) comprise the period from December, 1917, to February, 1918.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10225. MAKSAKOV, V. МАКСАКОВ, В. (ed.) Временное правительство автономной Сибири. [The provisional government of autonomous Siberia.] Красный Архив. 35 (4) 1929: 37-106; 36 (5) 1929: 31-60.—A contribution to the history of the civil war in Siberia in 1918.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10226. MINTS, I. МИНЦ, И. Внешняя политика контр-революционных правительств в начале 1919 г. [The foreign policy of the counter-revolutionary governments at the beginning of the year 1919.] Красный Архив. 37 (6) 1929: 69-101.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10227. NELIDOV, N. НЕЛИДОВ, Н. (ed.) Колчак и Финляндия. [Kolchak and Finland.] Красный Архив. 33 (2) 1929: 83-144.—The problem of the minorities of the former Russian empire played a considerable part in the Russian civil war. The Reds as well as the Whites tried to secure the aid of the minorities or their non-intervention. The Reds had the advantage, as they did not hesitate to proclaim the independence of the national states, while the Whites were reluctant to make such promises. As regards Finland, the White leader, Kolchak, was ready to recognize *de facto* the Finnish government but wished to withhold the *de jure* recognition until the summoning of the constitutional assembly.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10228. POKROVSKIĬ, M. ПОКРОВСКИЙ, М. (ed.) Из переписки В. А. Маклакова с Национальным Центром. [Extracts from the correspondence of V. A. Maklakov with the National Center.] Красный Архив. 36 (5) 1929: 3-30.—A contribution to the history of the civil war in Russia. Maklakov was the Russian ambassador in France appointed by the pro-

visional (Kerensky) government. The National Center was one of the anti-Bolshevik agencies in Russia.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10229. РОПОВ, А. ПОПОВ, А. Царская Россия и Монголия в 1913-1914 гг. [Czarist Russia and Mongolia in 1913-1914.] Красный Архив. 37 (6) 1929: 3-68.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10230. РОПОВ, А. ПОПОВ, А. Чехо-словацкий вопрос и царская дипломатия в 1914-1917 гг. [The Czechoslovakian problem and czarist diplomacy in the years 1914-1917.] Красный Архив. 33 (2) 1929: 3-33; 34 (3) 1929: 3-38.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10231. SALAVILLE, S. Bibliographie ukrainienne. [Ukrainian bibliography.] *Échos d'Orient*. 32 (153) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 84-91.—A review of 16 publications on Ukrainian affairs. They date from 1919 to 1927.—*Q. Breen.*

10232. SERGEEV, A. СЕРГЕЕВ, А. Гр. А. Х. Бенкендорф о России в 1827-1830 гг. [Count Benckendorff on Russia in 1827-1830.] Красный Архив. 37 (6) 1929 138-174.—Count Benckendorff was the chief of the "Third Section" of the imperial chancery and the chief of gendarmerie in Russia under Nicholas I. His reports are valuable for the period.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10233. SIDOROV, K. СИДОРОВ, К. (ed.) Борьба со стачечным движением накануне мировой войны. [The efforts of the Russian imperial government to suppress labor strikes on the eve of the World War.] Красный Архив. 34 (3) 1929: 95-125.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10234. TATAROV, I. ТАТАРОВ, И. (ed.) Борьба С. Ю. Витте с аграрной революцией. [The efforts of Count Witte to suppress the agrarian revolution.] Красный Архив. 31 (6) 1928: 81-102.—Minutes of the conferences of Count Witte with some Russian police and military leaders in January and March, 1906.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10235. TURUNOV, A. N. ТУРУНОВ, А. Н. (ed.) Развал колчаковщины. (Из дневника В. Н. Пепеляева.) [The debacle of the Kolchak regime: from the diary of V. N. Pepeljaev.] Красный Архив. 31 (6) 1928: 51-80.—V. N. Pepeljaev was the prime minister in the Kolchak administration during the Russian civil war.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10236. UNSIGNED. Совещание губернаторов в 1916 г. [Conference of the governors of Russian provinces in 1916.] Красный Архив. 33 (2) 1929: 145-169.—The conference was called in May, 1916, by the reactionary prime-minister B. V. Sturmer, in order to elaborate measures against the imminent revolution.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10237. UNSIGNED. Из дневника А. А. Половцова (1877-1878 гг.). [Extracts from the diary of A. A. Polovtsov for the years 1877-1878.] Красный Архив. 33 (2) 1929: 170-203.—A. A. Polovtsov was a high official of the Russian empire, a senator, and since 1883 secretary of state (which meant in Russia that he was secretary of the imperial council). His rather pessimistic notes are characteristic of the mentality of the Russian high bureaucracy. His diary for 1877-1878 is important for Russian internal affairs and foreign policy, as it was the period of the Russian-Turkish War.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10238. ZEVAKIN, E. ЗЕВАКИН, Е. Азербейджан в начале 18 века. [Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 18th century.] Общество Обследования и Изучения Азербейджана, Баку. 1929: pp. 31.—Excerpts from the diary of Ambassador Volkonsky from a diplomatic mission to Persia in 1715-18, dealing chiefly with the Caucasus, Georgia and Meletia, Mugan, etc. Volkonsky describes different cities and their population. An introduction and an appendix characterize the relations between Russia and Persia in the 17th century.—*N. Zeldovich.*



## POLAND

(See also Entries 10334, 10765)

10239. HANDELSMAN, MARCEL. La question d'Orient et la politique Yugoslave du Prince Czartoryski après 1840. [The eastern question and the Yugoslav policy of Prince Czartoryski after 1840.] *Séances et Travaux Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. C. R.* 89 Nov.-Dec. 1929: 394-433.—The 19th century was notable for the activities of diplomatic representatives of states that did not exist. One of the most famous of these was Adam Czartoryski, a Pole who lived in Russia. His activities covered a wide field. After 1832 he believed a conflict in the East to be imminent from which an independent Poland would emerge. In 1839-1840 he favored an Anglo-French entente to stop the march of Russia on Constantinople. He also favored the independence of Egypt which would oppose Russian influence in Turkey, the last rampart against an unlimited Russian control in the Balkans. He believed that Poland could become free only by uniting with a greater Serbia which should embrace all the Yugoslav

peoples. For this great Yugoslav state he wrote much and worked unceasingly. Some of his writings are appended to this article. He gave to Serbia a dynasty, a notion of political independence, and a program of future evolution into a great Yugoslav state—an idea which was realized after the World War.—J. A. Rickard.

10240. ROSE, WM. J. Hugo Kollatay, nation builder. *Poland.* 11(3) Mar. 1930: 141-145.—Called "greatest of Polish intellects," Kollatay stands out in the time of the Partitions as an economist of physiocratic persuasion, as national leader whose motto *Nil desperandum!* was to echo down the decades, and as reformer of educational programs, especially in the university of Cracow. Churchman as he was, his leanings were radical and almost secular. It was his "smithy," a group of serious people in Warsaw, that forged the constitution of May 3, 1791. It was his courage that made the expedition of Kosciuszko in 1794 possible. Apostle of evolution as opposed to violence, he "might have been a Richelieu by his courage and his intellect" if the times had allowed it.—Wm. J. Rose.

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 10113, 10148, 10165, 10239, 10250, 10331, 10333, 10859)

10241. BOGDAN-BIJELIĆ, LINA PL. Stari dubrovački običaji do svrhe XIX vijeka. [Old Ragusan customs up to the 19th century.] *Glasnik Dubrovačkog Učenog Društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1(1) 1929: 146-151.—A description of betrothal and wedding customs, and official invitations to family feasts practiced in the republic prior to the 19th century.—A. Vidaković.

10242. EVANS, IFOR L. Agrarian reform in the Danubian countries. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7(21) Mar. 1929: 604-620.—The recent agrarian revolution in Southeastern Europe was a last assault upon agrarian feudalism. Up to about 1730 in Austria-Hungary the peasant was practically bound to the soil and was subjected to forced labor. His land was taxed rather than that of the vast latifundia of the lords. The Hungarian nobility secured for themselves the lands recovered from the Turks at the end of the 17th century. In the 18th century the peasants were sorely oppressed. Joseph II secured the abolition of serfdom as a legal status and all domestic services owed to the lords. Exemption of "noble" lands from taxation was doomed. The Southern Slav lands presented a variety of agrarian structure: the colonate of semi-feudal character in Dalmatia, in Bosnia the Mohammedan system, in Croatia Magyar feudalism with some peasant proprietorship on the borders and the Serb *zadruga* system, "a clan in its economic aspect." The first nationalist revolt in Danubian Europe, that of Serbia (1813), was by peasants. Peasant proprietorship resulted. In Wallachia and Moldavia under Phanariot rule agrarian feudalism became intense. After 1829 the legal regulation of feudal dues became possible followed by agrarian reform (1859), though ill-applied. In Hungary the reform of 1836 was inadequate. In 1848 the peasants moved to abolish serfdom. The government actually carried it out: land was declared free, feudal obligations and monopolies were suppressed. Cuza's Law (1864) provided a charter of liberties for the Rumanian people. The rule of individualism began. Excessive subdivision followed in many cases; stock raising suffered through the abolition of common lands. A landless proletariat developed and the autocracy still held great estates. The growth of nationalism did not create the agrarian problem, but intensified it.—Arthur I. Andrews.

10243. JALABERT, LOUIS. En Orient—au temps des mamamouchis. [The Near East—in the time of the mamamouchis.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 200(15) Aug. 5, 1929: 308-326.—Review of Fr. Charles-Roux: *Les Échelles de Syrie et de Palestine au XVIIIe Siècle.* (Paris, 1928.) The French *échelles* were much like the medieval *steel-yards*. A "nation" of free merchants had the monopoly of trade in these landing-places, and were protected by the laws and privileges both of France and Turkey. The "khan" presented the aspect of a fort and a monastery, since the merchants were confined to its precincts, and must be celibate, or at least unaccompanied by their wives. The social life was marked by elaborate religious and public ceremonies, but also by the economic rivalries of competing merchants. Mingled with the merchants were Jewish brokers and Jesuit missionaries, Carmelites and Capuchins who were the "protégés" of the local consul. Troubles arose both with Orthodox Christians and the Moslem religious leaders. The "free" gifts to the local pashas were insistently and increasingly demanded, particularly in case of minor violations of the law. French prestige in the East which began with the *échelles* was maintained by the schools, hospitals, and dispensaries of the missionaries who kept at their posts when the merchants abandoned them.—G. G. Walsh.

10244. KÖRBLER, DJURO. Dubrovčani i Kare Mustafa, Veliki Vezir turski (1676-1683). [The Ragusans and Kara Mustafa, grand vizier of Turkey, 1676-1683.] *Glasnik Dubrovačkog Učenog Društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1(1) 1929: 11-19.—Immediately after the great earthquake which destroyed Ragusa in 1667, Kara Mustafa, at the instigation of Kara Mehmed Pasha of Bosnia, requested the Ragusan republic to pay an indemnity of 150,000 ducats to Bosnian traders for having charged them dues and customs, unjustly he alleged, since the Canadian war. Impoverished by earthquake and fire, and considering it an infringement of its rights, the republic sent a refusal.irate, the vizier had the envoys imprisoned and tortured. The article contains the original letter, in Italian, of the two envoys, Marino Caboga and Giorgi Buccchia, describing in detail their interview with the grand vizier, and giving the news of their imprisonment. They pray that the news should be kept secret from their families. The letter ends with a request to the republic not to



consider their personal trouble, but to be guided in its decision by the good of the state.—*A. Vidaković.*

**10245. LIEPOPILI, ANTE.** Dopisi Marojice Kaboge vladu dubrovačkoj. [Letters of Marojica Caboga to the government of Ragusa.] *Glasnik Dubrovačkog Učenog Društva "Sveti Vlaho."* 1929: 1(1) 125-146.—Marojica Caboga was the voluntary member of the Ragusan embassy to Constantinople in 1677 which was to refuse payment of the extraordinary imposition on the republic and to suffer torture. In these letters, he describes in detail the journey on horseback from Ragusa to Constantinople, conditions of life in Turkey, the backstairs intrigues prevailing at the Porte, the corruption of officials, and the wearisome negotiations with the grand vizier up to the fateful interview when the envoys were imprisoned. To the letters are added the exact accounts of expenditure. Finally Caboga takes great pains to inform his government of all the political rumors and news of the time.—*A. Vidaković.*

**10246. MATL, JOSEPH.** Das politische und kulturelle Werden der Südslaven. [The political and cultural growth of the Southern Slavs.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 216(2) May 1929: 152-174.—The geographical feature of the new home into which the Slavs migrated in the course of the 6th and 7th centuries has had a decisive influence upon their political and cultural development. Their country, the bridge between Europe and Asia, has always played the role of a mediator, and the basins of the Morava and the Vardar were the national outlets for expansions in those directions. Their different rulers have exercised a varied influence: Byzantines and Turks from the east and south, Romanians and Venetians from the west, Austro-Germans and Magyars

from the north. The national movement in the 19th and 20th centuries and the invasion of western European economic thought and technique have overcome the discrepancy which resulted from these different pressures. The lack of continuity in this development is important, for those outward political and cultural factors worked abruptly and have led to a number of serious problems, such as the relationship between village and town, and the rapid transition from peasant to master.—*Werner Neuse.*

**10247. PISA, FRANCESCO.** Il primo movimento nazionale albanese. [The first Albanian national movement.] *Critica Fascista.* 7(5) Mar. 1, 1929: 98-101.—Although Albania's first struggles for independence go back to Scanderbeg and his unsuccessful revolt against the Turks in the 15th century, it is only in 1878 that the modern national movement of that country appears. On June 13, 1878 a delegation from Scutari presented to the Congress of Berlin a memorandum setting forth the claims to independence and freedom of the Albanian people. The article discusses the various items of the memorandum, which had no results.—*Mario Einaudi.*

**10248. STRANNIK, K.** Le jubilé de la science bulgare. [The jubilee of Bulgarian science.] *Échos d'Orient.* 32(156) Oct-Dec. 1929: 465-485.—From May 12 to 15, 1929, the Bulgarian people celebrated the two greatest jubilees of its national history: the thousandth anniversary of Tsar Simeon (893-927) and the fiftieth of its liberation from the Turkish dominion (1878). In fifty years Bulgaria has revived its spiritual patrimony. There is appended a list of the scientific institutions in Bulgaria.—*Q. Breen.*

## MIDDLE EAST

(See also Entry 10238)

**10249. IRAZËG.** Araradian Hayasdani Nouva-joume Barsignërits. [The invasion of Caucasian Armenia by the Persians.] *Hairënik Amsakir.* 7(10) Aug. 1929: 110-126.—This is an account of the suffering of the Armenians during the Russo-Persian War of 1827-28. As Persia began to invade the Armenian provinces—then a part of Russia—without formally declaring war, some 45,000 Armenians left the border regions and went to settle in northern regions. During the war the Armenians had to bear the brunt of the suffering. The Armenians sided with the Russians hoping for better conditions under the Christian czar than under the Mohammedan shah, and for a sort of autonomy under Russian suzerainty. They were disappointed after the conclusion of peace in 1828.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

**10250. IRAZËG.** Yërgou Oughghoutiun—Hay Kaghakagan Mdkhi Poulërë. [The two ways—the phases of Armenian political mind.] *Hairënik Amsakir.* 8(3) Jan. 1930: 135-163.—From the 16th century down the Armenians realized that their liberation could not be accomplished without foreign aid. First they expected aid from western Europe. Such aid was sought from the pope in 1562, and was promised in 1699 by the duke of Tuscany and by the emperor, but all in vain. They next turned to Russia. Peter the Great and Catherine encouraged and aided them. By the Russo-Persian War of 1827-28 Persian Armenia passed to Russia and from then on the Armeno-Persian question ceased to be merely an Armeno-Turkish affair.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 8810, 8876, 8878, 8881, 9029, 9071, 9934, 9938, 10004, 10193)

**10251. MICHIELI, ADRIANO A.** Una grande viaggiatrice africana, Maria Livingstone. [A great African traveler—Mary Livingstone.] *Geografia.* 17(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 63-69.—This is a tribute to the courage and intelligence of the wife of David Livingstone. The daughter of missionaries in southern Africa, she was peculiarly well adapted to her task of assisting her husband. She accompanied him on several of his expeditions into the interior, even when with child. She died in a native village on the banks of the Zambezi in April, 1862.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**10252. WENDEL, HUGO C. M.** The protégé system in Morocco. *J. Modern Hist.* 2(1) Mar. 1930: 48-60.—The protégé system in Morocco originated at a time when the authority of the *makhzen* was restricted to control over the loyal tribes. When several of the tribes objected to taxation they were granted immunity. After the bombardment of Salé by the French in 1765 protection in the form of immunity from taxation was extended to natives who functioned as secretaries, interpreters, and brokers of foreigners. These privileges granted to the French were extended to the nationals of other countries in the 19th century. The abuses of the system infringed upon the sovereignty of the sultan. In 1863 the Regulation of Tangier was drawn up to define the meaning of protégé. In 1880 the Conference of Madrid legalized conditions as they had developed since 1863. This convention became the basic law of the protégé system. Travelers testified to the large number of natives who, by obtaining foreign protection, were freed from the jurisdiction of the sultan. Perdicaris remonstrated. Up to the Congress of Algeiras the protégé system was used by France, Germany, Spain, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States as a means of "pacific penetration."—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*



## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 9986, 10151-10152, 10160, 10163, 10168, 10171, 10209, 10319, 10329, 10330-10332, 10614, 10708, 10715, 10718)

**10253. ABERNETHY, THOMAS PERKINS.** Social relations and political control in the old Southwest. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(4) Mar. 1930: 529-537.—The population of the Southwest in the Jacksonian period can be conveniently divided into four major groups: the wealthy slave owners; the small slave owners; the landowning yeomen; the landless "squatters." The first class was snobbish, and contained many parvenus. The second class, in touch with the first at its upper, with the third at its lower extremity, popularized slavery and usually held political power. The third class shared political power with the second, but had no leaders. Most articulate were the preachers and the politicians. Politics was a stepping-stone to higher social rank; the politician often appealed to the prejudices of the masses in order to gain office, only to aspire, by means of that office, to the ranks of the "gentlemen."—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**10254. ARMIJO, ISIDORO.** (tr.). Information communicated by Juan Candelaria, resident of this villa de San Francisco Xavier de Albuquerque. Born 1692—Age 84. Albuquerque. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4(3) Jul. 1929: 274-297.—Recorded in 1776, these reminiscences deal with the founding of Spanish missions and settlements in New Mexico in the 17th and 18th centuries.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

**10255. ASBURY, VIRGINIA HAYS, and DOER-SCHUK, ALBERT N.** The Boone, Hays and Berry families of Jackson county. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23(4) Jul. 1929: 536-549.—A genealogy of the families of Daniel Boone, Boone Hays, and Caleb Berry, and a discussion of the part they played in the early history of Jackson county, Missouri, and of the Far West.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

**10256. BLAKE, KATHERINE DEVEREUX.** Our two frontiers. *World Tomorrow.* 12(12) Dec. 1929: 488-491.—A contrasting sketch of the history of the two frontiers of the United States, the Canadian and the Mexican, from 1818 to 1922. An itemized list of the border skirmishes on the Mexican frontier from Jan. 2, 1919, to March 10, 1922, with the resultant casualties is included. Of the 159 men killed during these skirmishes, 16 were Americans, and 143 Mexican. On this statement is based a plea that some agreement, comparable to the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1818, be made between the United States and Mexico.—*Christina Phelps.*

**10257. BLOOM, LANSING B.** When was Santa Fé founded? *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4(2) Apr. 1929: 188-194.—The exact date of the founding of Santa Fé has not as yet been determined, but new materials used by the author in the *Archivo General de Indias, Sección Contaduría*, contribute additional information. These documents show definitely that Santa Fé was founded by Governor Pedro de Peralta some time between 1610 and 1614.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

**10258. BRUCE, KATHLEEN.** Materials for Virginia agricultural history. *Agric. Hist.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 10-14.—As the basis for historical study of agriculture in Virginia the author stresses the ten volumes of Edmund Ruffin's *Farmer's Register* and the early volumes of John S. Skinner's *American Farmer*. The Virginia planter from the colonial period to 1865 did not confine himself to agriculture and politics; he was often also engaged in commerce, contractor's work, iron mining, manufacturing, or other industry. The Bruce papers in Berry Hill Plantation House, Halifax County, Virginia, are discussed as a source for agricultural history in southside Virginia from 1802 to 1865. They are but one of many collections of private

papers in Virginia which can be exploited for such study.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

**10259. CARLSON, GRETCHEN.** Francis Jay Herron. *Palimpsest.* 11(2) Feb. 1930: 141-150.—At 16 Francis J. Herron left the University of Pittsburg without obtaining his degree because he believed he knew enough to make his way in the world. Self-confidence aided him greatly throughout his military career. His ability was first recognized at the battle of Wilson's Creek. Promotions came rapidly until he was advanced to the position of major general in the U. S. army.—*J. A. Swisher.*

**10260. CLARK, JANE.** Responsibility for the failure of the Burgoyne campaign. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35(3) Apr. 1930: 542-559.—The ministry and probably the king approved Burgoyne's plan of campaign. The expressed object of the expedition was to effect a junction with Howe, and not, apparently, to separate New England from the rest of the colonies. Burgoyne, who had been ordered by Germain to place himself under Howe's command at Albany, failed to utilize a clause in the instructions which gave him a measure of discretion. Howe meanwhile, having received no clear-cut orders to aid Burgoyne, proceeded to Philadelphia, leaving Clinton at New York with a force inadequate for a northward offensive. Germain approved the Philadelphia expedition and expressed the hope that it might be successfully completed in time for Howe to return to the Hudson and cooperate with Burgoyne. Clinton, out of sympathy with the plans of his superior, tried to force his way up the Hudson with the troops at his command. But it was now too late to save Burgoyne.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**10261. CLARKE, L. D.** Vermont lands of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. *New England Quart.* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 279-296.—These grants, variously estimated from 126 to 138 in number, were made by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire. They had an average size of 250 acres and were for the most part located in the hilly and less desirable regions. In 1785 the society indicated its willingness to transfer title to the American Episcopal church. Power of attorney was granted to a group of trustees in 1816. The state of Vermont had attempted to confiscate the lands, but the supreme court declared the act unconstitutional (1823). Until 1927 the lands were administered by a Board of Land Agents. In that year was effected the final transfer of title to the Episcopal Church of Vermont. The present annual income from the lands is about \$3,700.—*A. B. Forbes.*

**10262. CLUM, JOHN P.** The Apaches. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4(2) Apr. 1929: 107-127.—John P. Clum, Indian agent at the San Carlos (Arizona) reservation in the 70's, relates how he and his Apache police captured Geronimo at Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, April 21, 1877. Clum also describes the disciplinary methods employed by his Indian police at the San Carlos reservation.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

**10263. COLLINS, HUBERT E.** The story of Mahlon Day Collins. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 28(1) Jan. 1930: 55-131.—The son presents the vivid life story, partly autobiographical, of an Iowan of frontier days. Mahlon Day Collins spent his boyhood at Salem, Iowa, a Quaker community active as a station of the "underground railway." Negroes were spirited away from Missouri slave owners, who took armed possession of the town. As a young man Collins helped settle northern Iowa, experiencing the severe winter of 1856-57. He was storekeeper, stock-raiser, farmer, justice of the peace, then intrepid prospector for gold



in Colorado and adventurer in the Kit Carson land of New Mexico. Returning to Iowa in 1862, he was converted to Methodism. For two years he served as exhorter, the while teaching, farming, and studying at home for the ministry. From acceptance into the ministry in 1864 to his death in 1904 he was a builder of the church in frontier conferences. Collins Chapel (now Collins, Iowa), built with the proceeds from the sale of his own farm, and the Collins Memorial Church of Houston, Texas, to the erection of which he gave his own last labors, bear his name.—*Paul D. Hasbrouck.*

**10264. CORCORAN, MAY STANISLAUS.** *Mission San Juan Bautista. Mid-America.* 12(3) Jan. 1930: 246-258.—A brief sketch of the mission from its foundation in 1797 to the present.—*F. A. Mullin.*

**10265. COTTERILL, R. S.** *The national land system in the South: 1803-1812. Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(4) Mar. 1930: 495-506.—The United States established territorial government in the South in 1790, but land sales did not begin until 17 years later. After Georgia ceded its western lands, in 1802, 5 more years were required to settle existing claims in the Mississippi territory—those arising out of grants by Spain, Great Britain, or Georgia; and those of actual settlers without title. British and Spanish grants, though tangled and contradictory, were liberally construed and confirmed to the amount of 450,000 acres. "Squatters" without grants were awarded 100,000 acres. Meanwhile Indian lands had been ceded and surveys made in preparation for public sale. The latter got under way in 1807, but moved slowly. By 1812 less than a half million acres had been sold, and much of this in large tracts. Perhaps 3,500 families immigrated into the Mississippi territory during this time, the heaviest settlement being in the Muscle Shoals region, the most accessible part.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**10266. CUNNINGHAM, GERTRUDE.** *The significance of 1846 to the Pacific coast. Washington Hist. Quart.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 31-55.—Three countries were interested in the Pacific coast, the United States, Russia, and Great Britain. The United States determined the course of events because of her geographical location. The platform of the Democratic party and President Polk's inaugural address declared that U.S. title to Oregon was clear and unquestionable. The president believed Great Britain had her eye on California as well as Oregon. The events of 1846 determined whether he could carry out his program. With a strong re-affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine he went before congress demanding an abrogation of the Joint Occupancy Treaty. He thought of appealing to the people over the warring party factions, but developments in Mexico stayed his hand. Still he refused to allow the "Oregon" question a rest, and after the passage of a joint resolution in Congress to abrogate our treaty with Great Britain, he pushed negotiations with the pacific British government to a successful conclusion. Only the statesmanship of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel and the more careful senaotrs of the United States produced an "amiable compromise" in 1846, and prevented a war between the two nations. Polk suspected the empire of underhanded designs, and unflinchingly conquered California while he defeated a defunct Mexican government. The future of the Pacific coast was determined by the Tennessean who took advantage of favorable circumstances.—*W. E. Smith.*

**10267. DONNAN, ELIZABETH.** *The New England slave trade after the Revolution. New England Quart.* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 251-278.—The slave trade was revived as soon as peace made commerce possible. Rhode Island (1787) and Massachusetts and Connecticut (1788) imposed fines on vessels from their ports engaged in the trade. But the traders were

greatly aided by the inauguration of the federal constitution which confused the legislative situation by questions of jurisdiction and constitutionality. Ships from Rhode Island and Massachusetts were operating on the African coast after those states had banned the trade. There is little evidence as to the amount of capital employed or as to profits. Little or no difficulty was experienced in getting into English, French, and Spanish ports. More stable relationships of American merchants with traders resident in Africa were established. One Boston firm also established a house in Santo Domingo whence it developed a considerable West Indies commerce, in which slaves were a large item. Rum was the chief export to Africa with cotton cloth a poor second, the latter being mainly imported for the trade from the East Indies. Little is known about the insurance of the vessels beyond the fact that most of the owners turned to Boston for it.—*A. B. Forbes.*

**10268. DOWNES, RANDOLPH C.** *Trade in frontier Ohio. Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(4) Mar. 1930: 467-494.—Exports of the Ohio valley at the time of settlement naturally went down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Imports came largely from the East across the mountains. The army and newly arrived immigrants also furnished a market for the surplus. Farm produce was commonly used to satisfy debts and to pay for land. Cooperative marketing was tried as early as 1803. Adequate communication with the East remained a problem.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**10269. DRUMMOND, LORENA.** *Five Texas capitals. Texas Monthly.* 5(2) Feb. 1930: 197-204.—The five capitals of Texas in the order of their service have been: San Felipe de Austin, Washington-on-the-Brazos, Columbia, Houston, and Austin. During the Mexican troubles after 1836 the capital was moved successively from Washington to Harrisbury, to Galveston, to Velasco, and finally to Columbia. Here a congress met to select the final site of the capital. Houston was chosen, but dissatisfaction was rife. Houston remained the capital until 1840. A new one was then voted for, to be called Austin, and 12 square miles were to be reserved for the state. A commission appointed January, 1839, chose the settlement of Waterloo on the Colorado River.—*Audrey Belt.*

**10270. EVANS, RAMONA.** *In the cabinet. Palimpsest.* 11(1) Jan. 1930: 38-45.—A characterization of the various Iowans who have served in the Presidents' cabinets.—*J. A. Swisher.*

**10271. EVANS, RAMONA.** *Dvorak at Spillville. Palimpsest.* 11(3) Mar. 1930: 113-118.—In 1892 Antonin Dvorak came to New York as Director of the National Conservatory of Music. The following summer he spent at the little bohemian village of Spillville, Winneshiek County, Iowa, composing music. In 1922 the Iowa Conservation Association erected a bronze tablet at Spillville in commemoration of the renowned composer's visit.—*J. A. Swisher.*

**10272. FISHER, JOSEPHINE.** *The journal of Esther Burr. New Engl. Quart.* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 297-315.—Extracts, of interest for contemporary events and opinions, from the journal of the daughter of Jonathan Edwards and the mother of Aaron Burr. There are also strictures on the authenticity of Jeremiah Rankin's *Esther Burr's Journal*, published in 1903.—*A. B. Forbes.*

**10273. FOIK, PAUL J.** *Early explorers of the southwest. Mid-America.* 12(3) 1930: 199-211.—This deals with the careers of several early Franciscan missionaries in the southwestern part of the United States in the first half of the 16th century. They themselves not only travelled and explored, but stirred up the enthusiasm that led to other expeditions, particularly that of Coronado. Details are given of some of the more famous of the explorers—Cabeza de



Vaca, Fray Marcos de Niza and Fray Juan Padilla, the first martyr within the present limits of the United States.—*F. A. Mullin.*

10274. GALLAHER, RUTH A. Samuel Ryan Curtis. *Palimpsest*. 11(2) Feb. 1930: 129-140.—The career of Samuel Ryan Curtis illustrates the versatility of the American pioneers and their westward movement. This article characterizes him as engineer, soldier, lawyer, and citizen.—*J. A. Swisher.*

10275. HAEFNER, MARIE. On the floor of the senate. *Palimpsest*. 11(1) Jan. 1930: 3-15.—A brief characterization of the 19 men who have represented Iowa in the U. S. senate.—*J. A. Swisher.*

10276. HAFEN, LeROY R. (ed.). The W. M. Boggs manuscript about Bent's Fort, Kit Carson, the Far West, and life among the Indians. *Colorado Mag.* 7(2) Mar. 1930: 45-69.—William M. Boggs was associated with William Bent in 1845 and was an eye-witness of most of the scenes and happenings which he has described. The manuscript, 53 pages in long-hand, is published with only minor typographical changes as noted by the editor.—*P. S. Fritz.*

10277. HAMILTON, J. G. de ROULHAC. Agricultural historical materials and their collection. *Agric. Hist.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 14-18.—This paper is based on the author's experience in collecting agricultural historical material for the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina. We really know little about the South's agricultural system. After briefly discussing the printed matter on southern agriculture, the author discusses four types of manuscripts—plantation records, business records, private letters, and personal diaries of persons engaged in agriculture.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

10278. HAMMOND, GEORGE P. (ed.) Pimeria Alta after Kino's time. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4(3) Jul. 1929: 220-238.—The editor publishes a group of documents, dated between 1728 and 1737, describing the condition and location of Spanish missions among the Indians of Pimeria Alta in the early 18th century.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10279. HESSELTINE, W. B. Military prisons of St. Louis, 1861-1865. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23(3) Apr. 1929: 380-399.—McDowell Medical College, confiscated property of a Confederate sympathizer, and Lynch's "Slave Pen," where slaves were auctioned before 1861, were converted into prisons by the United States military authorities in St. Louis during the Civil War. The inmates, who were Confederate soldiers, Federal soldiers awaiting trial for crimes, political prisoners, and deserters from the Union army, complained of overcrowding, inadequate medical attention and poor culinary and sanitary arrangements. Though the chauvinistic press of St. Louis and military investigations denied these charges, many prisoners succumbed to disease and a number died. The author states that a careful analysis of these places of confinement reveals only the natural defects of a makeshift prison.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10280. HODGE, F. W. (ed.). A Virginian in New Mexico in 1773-74. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4(3) Jul. 1929: 239-272.—This is a reprint of a portion of John Lewis Peyton's *The Adventures of my Grandfather* (London, 1867). The reprinted part is a letter written from St. Louis in May, 1774, by the author's grandfather, John Rowzee Peyton, who describes the hardships he suffered while a prisoner of the Spaniards in New Mexico during 1773-1774.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10281. HOOKER, H. D. George Husmann. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23(3) Apr. 1929: 353-360.—George Husmann, a native of Meyenburg, Germany, migrated to the United States in 1837, and shortly thereafter settled at Hermann, Missouri. Enthusiastically promoting the culture of the grape, he established commercial grape-growing in Missouri. He

became the foremost viticulturist of the state and one of the leading horticulturists of the country. As pioneer American grape grower and wine maker, Husmann deserves to rank next to Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who is often called the "father of American grape-culture."—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10282. HOWAY, F. W. and MATTHEWS, ALBERT. Some notes upon Captain Robert Gray. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 8-13.—Captain Robert Gray was born in Rhode Island in 1755. He commanded the *Washington*, sent out by merchants seeking trade with China. They hoped to exchange furs obtained on the Pacific Coast for teas, silks, cottons, nankeens, and chinaware. Gray discovered the Columbia River on his second voyage out. The remainder of his life was spent in trading on the Atlantic Coast and with Europe. He died May 28, 1810; his estate was valued at \$240.18.—*W. E. Smith.*

10283. KELEHER, W. A. Law of the New Mexico land grant. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4(4) Oct. 1929: 350-371.—A general account of land grant litigation in New Mexico during the American period.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10284. KUYKENDALL, JOHN M. The first cattle north of the Union Pacific Railroad. *Colorado Mag.* 7(2) Mar. 1930: 69-74.—The first cattle turned loose on the open range north of the Union Pacific were brought from Texas by A. H. Reel of Cheyenne in 1869. The next year M. V. Boughten trailed 3,000 head from Texas to Cheyenne. The Carey Brothers, M. A. Arnold, and others soon followed, proving that Wyoming was good cattle country in spite of the Indians and severe climate.—*P. S. Fritz.*

10285. LA FARGE, JOHN. Some aspects of the Jesuit-Baltimore controversy. *Thought*. 4(4) Mar. 1930: 638-667.—The early Jesuit missionaries of Maryland became involved in a controversy with Lord Baltimore over their right to retain possession of lands acquired by gift from the Indians. Baltimore seized these lands by force and allotted them to others. The missionaries protested against this procedure, not only because it was detrimental to the interests of an educational and religious program for the advancement of the colonists, but also because of the bad faith it implied. The missionaries felt that the land question affected the fundamental rights which were theirs as common colonists in the new country. The reason given for dropping all claim to the land afterwards, was that peace might be established, and greater evils avoided.—*W. F. Roemer.*

10286. LEE, JOHN THOMAS. The authorship of Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies." *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(4) Mar. 1930: 451-466.—Evidence to show that Gregg's book was given literary form by John Bigelow.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

10287. McGROARTY, WILLIAM B. (ed.). Letters from Alexander W. Doniphan. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24(1) Oct. 1929: 26-39.—Letters written by Alexander W. Doniphan to a cousin, Emma Doniphan, between 1876 and 1878.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10288. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. The history of early printing in New Mexico, with a bibliography of the known issues of the New Mexican press, 1834-1860. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4(4) Oct. 1929: 372-410.—In 1834 Ramon Abreu established the first printing press in Santa Fé, New Mexico. In the fall of that year Antonio Barreiro used this press when he began to edit and publish the first periodical in New Mexico—*El Crepúsculo de la Libertad* (The Dawn of Liberty). Though the periodical was short-lived, Abreu's press was used occasionally until the Mexican War, when a printing press was introduced from the United States. The author appends a list of the known issues of the New Mexican press from 1834 to 1860.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*



**10289. MOTT, FRANK LUTHER.** Exponents of the pioneers. *Palimpsest*. 11 (2) Feb. 1930: 61-66.—Two men of letters stand out as having done distinctive literary service to the Iowa pioneer—Hamlin Garland and Herbert Quick. Both have produced extensive autobiographical writings which reflect the activities of typical Iowa pioneers.—*J. A. Swisher.*

**10290. MUNGER, GEORGE.** The Cook family of southeast Missouri. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23 (4) Jul. 1929: 568-574.—A review of the careers of Nathaniel, Daniel P., and John Dillard Cook, who were prominent in the political life of southeast Missouri during the first half of the 19th century.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

**10291. OLIN, NELSON.** Reminiscences of Milwaukee in 1835-1836. *Wisconsin Mag. of Hist.* 13 (3) Mar. 1930: 201-223.—Olin, a native of New York, migrated to Milwaukee, landing from the *Michigan*, the first steamer to make port in Milwaukee, in 1835. There were only a few houses, and they were of logs and some of them were protected against drunken Indians by upright posts driven into the ground. Labor was in demand. The panic of 1837 bankrupted the first promoter and business man in Milwaukee, and the slavery question entered politics by 1842. Flour and oxen were bought in Chicago, a village on the little Chicago river. Tools and horses were obtained in the East at great expense. The village grew by leaps and bounds.—*W. E. Smith.*

**10292. ONEAL, JAMES.** The dictator. *Amer. Mercury*. 19 (75) Mar. 1930: 339-347.—The article describes the social and economic philosophy of Thurlow Weed, particularly in relation to his early environment.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

**10293. PETERSEN, W. J.** Captains of early Mississippi steamboats. *Wisconsin Mag. of Hist.* 13 (3) Mar. 1930: 224-240.—These hardy, adventurous, and ambitious men offered the means of transportation and communication to fur traders, Indian agents, missionaries, soldiers, and pioneer settlers. Among the most noted captains were Joseph Throckmorton, Daniel S. Harris, William F. Davidson, and Joseph Reynolds. The early period lasted until about 1848, the immigration period ended with the Civil War when heavy cargoes of grain furnished the major portion of river traffic, and after 1890 began the final one of decline which culminated in the sale of the equipment and four boats of the Diamond Jo Line for the small sum of \$175,000.—*W. E. Smith.*

**10294. PETERSEN, WILLIAM J.** Some beginnings in Iowa. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 28 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-54.—What is now the state of Iowa originally was included in the district of Louisiana, then became successively part of the Territory of Missouri, of the Territory of Michigan in 1834, and of Wisconsin Territory in 1836. In the latter year the term "Iowa District" began to be used. Iowa Territory came into existence on July 4, 1838. Indian rights to this region had been protected rather rigidly until 1833 by the United States. On June 1 of that year, however, by purchase under the treaty which ended the Black Hawk War, a strip of land 50 miles wide along the Mississippi was opened to white settlement. Thus the present decade marks the centennial of many first events in Iowa history. As early as 1830, a miners' compact was drawn up by some 30 miners who had been attracted to the lead mines of Dubuque. Theirs was the first organization for the government of white men in Iowa. This compact provided for election of an arbitrator, whose decision was to be "obligatory on the parties concerned so applying" for settlement of their dispute. In 1834 the first murder, followed by trial and execution, entirely outside the law, led in the same year to the establishment of the first courts in Iowa. The impression of a quarter of a dollar was adopted, in Dubuque County, as the seal of the court. Likewise in other respects, such

as surveys and schools, private initiative preceded government action. This decade was marked also by rapid growth of churches and newspapers, and evolution from log cabins to frame and brick dwellings.—*Paul D. Hasbrouck.*

**10295. QUAIFE, M. M. (ed.).** A boy soldier under Washington: the memoir of Daniel Granger. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16 (4) Mar. 1930: 538-560.—Granger enlisted at the age of 13, served before Boston, at Saratoga, in Rhode Island, and at West Point. Between enlistments he worked on his father's farm. The memoir was composed late in the author's life.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**10296. RADER, PERRY S.** The great seal of the state of Missouri. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23 (2) Jan. 1929: 270-297; (3) Apr. 1929: 447-462.—The Missouri constitution of 1820 stipulated that the emblems and devices of the state seal should be prescribed by law, and that these emblems and devices should not be subject to change. On Jan. 11, 1822, the legislature passed an act, written in the language of heraldry, providing for the details of the seal. The construction of the original seal differed somewhat from the law that authorized it. State officers have interpreted the act of 1822 to mean that however imperfectly the law was construed by the men who devised the first seal, the emblems and devices as then emblazoned on the seal cannot be changed.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

**10297. RAMSDELL, CHARLES W.** Materials for research in the agricultural history of the Confederacy. *Agric. Hist.* 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 18-22.—The constant drain of men into the armies; the frequent calls for slaves to work on fortifications; the impressment of teams and wagons; the Union raids along the South Atlantic coast and in the Mississippi Valley; the rapid shift from staple to food crops; the shift in markets; the break-down of transportation; the collapse of the currency—these, and many kindred causes, brought ruin to many and hardships to all agriculturists of the Confederacy during the war. Historical materials concerning these changes are to be found in newspapers, but few continued publication beyond 1863. Only one agricultural journal, the *Southern Cultivator*, continued through the war. Few of the published diaries, memoirs, and collections of family papers of the period have much on agriculture. The *Fourth Series of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* has material bearing on agricultural conditions. The greatest single group of manuscripts is the so-called "Confederate Archives" in the Old Records Division of the Adjutant General's Office in Washington. Only a small part of this material was printed in the *Official Records*. The correspondence of the officers and agents of the supply bureaus, especially the quartermaster and subsistence bureaus, the reports of certain state agents, and the fragmentary records of the collectors of the tax-in-kind yield a great deal of information. Useful also are several collections of family papers and correspondence of officials in the archives of several southern state historical commissions, especially the Zebulon Baird Vance Papers in the North Carolina Historical Commission. The universities of Texas and North Carolina, the Library of Congress, and the McCormick Agricultural Library have made a beginning in collecting pertinent manuscripts, and small groups are to be found in other places, but by far the greater part of the agricultural records are still in private hands and therefore in danger of ultimate, if not immediate, destruction.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

**10298. RISLEY, ALICE CAREY.** Pioneer days in West Plains and Howell county. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23 (4) Jul. 1929: 575-582.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

**10299. SCHAFFTER, DOROTHY.** In the house. *Palimpsest*. 11 (1) Jan. 1930: 16-29.—A review of the activities of the Iowa members in the national house of



representatives, 128 in number. They have come from all walks of life, and their activities have represented widely differing interests.—*J. A. Swisher.*

10300. SCANLAN, P. L. Pioneer priests at Prairie Du Chien. *Wisconsin Mag. of Hist.* 13 (2) Dec. 1929: 97-106.—*W. E. Smith.*

10301. SHEPARD, EDWARD M. Early Springfield. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 24 (1) Oct. 1929: 50-65.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10302. SOSEY, FRANK H. Palmyra and its historical environment. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23 (3) Apr. 1929: 361-379.—An account of some incidents in the history of Marion county, Missouri, from 1835 to 1861.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10303. SPILLER, ROBERT E. (contrib.) Fenimore Cooper's defense of slave-owning America. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (3) Apr. 1930: 575-582.—Cooper published an essay in the *Revue Encyclopédique* for April, 1827, in response to an attack on American slavery by Sismondi in the January number of the same periodical. Charging Sismondi with lack of knowledge of actual conditions, Cooper proceeds to explain the legal and social status of the Negro in the United States.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

10304. STOREY, MOORFIELD. Dickens, Stanton, Sumner, and Storey. *Atlantic Monthly.* 145 (4) Apr. 1930: 463-465.—Storey gives his memorandum, written at the time of a dinner held Feb. 2, 1868. During the dinner Sumner told of his experiences on the evening Lincoln was assassinated and Stanton told what he knew of the attack on Seward.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

10305. SWISHER, J. A. On the bench. *Palimpsest.* 11 (1) Jan. 1930: 30-37.—The work of Iowans who have served on the federal bench is here briefly discussed.—*J. A. Swisher.*

10306. SYDNOR, CHARLES S. Life span of Mississippi slaves. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (3) Apr. 1930: 566-574.—A study of the census of 1850 leads the author to conclude that the expectation of life of a 20 year old slave in Mississippi was almost 22 years, very little less than the expectation of a white man of the same state, time, and age.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

10307. THOMAS, ALFRED B. (ed.). Documents bearing upon the northern frontier of New Mexico, 1818-1819. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4 (2) Apr. 1929: 146-164.—The first document, found by the editor in the *Archivo General*, Mexico, is a declaration of José Manuel Cayetano Hernández informing the governor of New Mexico of his (Hernández's) capture by the Pawnee Indians, of his escape, and of an impending attack upon New Mexico by the Indians and Americans. The second, from the *Archivo General de Indias*, Seville, is the diary of José María de Arce, whom the governor sent north to investigate and impede the approach of the invaders.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10308. THOMAS, ALFRED B. (ed.). The Yellowstone River, James Long, and Spanish reaction to American intrusion into Spanish dominions, 1818-1819. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4 (2) Apr. 1929: 164-177.—This document, which was found by the editor in the *Archivo General de Indias*, Seville, is a letter from Viceroy Venadito of New Spain to the first secretary of state of the Spanish ministry, dated Sep. 30, 1819. It is a digest of reports from Spanish agents in the United States, Cuba, and Mexico, and gives details of the threatened American invasion of Texas and New Mexico, of Spanish preparations for defense, and of the Spanish point of view on the approaching danger.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10309. THOMPSON, CYRUS. Reminiscences of official life in Jefferson City, 1865-1875. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23 (4) Jul. 1929: 550-567.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10310. THURSTON, HERBERT. Christian Science and its foundress. *Studies: Irish Quart.* 19 (73) Mar. 1930: 101-116.—*Frank Monaghan.*

10311. TITTMANN, EDWARD D. The exploitation of treason. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4 (2) Apr. 1929: 128-145.—Grand juries in New Mexico in 1862 brought indictments for treason against a number of southern sympathizers. Only a few were brought to trial, and these were finally acquitted. Yet the property of many "rebels" was confiscated under the Confiscation Act of July 17, 1862, to appease in part the desire for vengeance on the part of the patriots.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

10312. VAN ALSTYNE, RICHARD W. The British right of search and the African slave trade. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (1) Mar. 1930: 37-47.—Historians have tended to agree that the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over visit and search in connection with the African slave trade ended in 1858, when Malmesbury agreed to modifications in the British policy and disavowed British actions against American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico. However, the matter continued to be an unsettled point between the two governments until the Civil War, because the British had surrendered nothing tangible in the negotiations of 1858, and because their discontinuance of search was but a temporary policy adopted to allow for the drawing up of rules governing means of verifying the nationality of vessels suspected of carrying false colors. The Americans, however, avoided Malmesbury's and Russell's attempts to negotiate, gave but feeble naval cooperation against slave trade in Cuban waters, refused to send American delegates to confer with representatives of European powers in regard to reduction of the slave traffic, and rejected all other British alternatives. The controversy ended only with Seward's attempt in 1862 to win European opinion by agreeing to mutual right of search and adjudication of cases of seizure before mixed courts.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

10313. VERMEULE, CORNELIUS C. The Morris Canal and its abandonment. *Military Engin.* 22 (122) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 114-118.—The Morris Canal presented engineering difficulties unusual for its time because of the high elevations it had to cross between the Delaware and the Hudson. The inclined plane was perfected for this task. The power to raise the boats and their cradles over these planes was furnished by water turbines improved by American engineers. The casting of the rails for the planes and the parts for the turbines stimulated the local iron industry. The greatest tonnage carried by the canal was in 1866. It was never a financial success. In 1923 the canal was taken over by the state of New Jersey under the terms of the former's original charter. The state dismantled some bridges and aqueducts and replaced others by fills. The canal was drained through most of its length. Improved dams were built for its reservoirs. In Newark and Patterson the canal route is now used by rapid transit or railroad lines.—*E. C. Kirkland.*

10314. WAGNER, DOROTHY. Near foreign chancelleries. *Palimpsest.* 11 (1) Jan. 1930: 46-54.—This article is a brief survey and estimate of the work of George W. Jones, Thomas C. Dawson, Fitz Henry Warren, Silas A. Hudson, John A. Kasson, and Edwin H. Conger—Iowans who have served as American diplomats.—*J. A. Swisher.*



## LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 9032, 9611, 9670, 9893, 10190, 10254, 10256-10257, 10278, 10280, 10288, 10307-10308, 10391)

**10315. CAGIGAL, J. M.** Juan Manuel Cagigal. *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12(46) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 179-203.—Juan Manuel Cagigal (Aug. 10, 1803-Feb. 10, 1856) had a long and distinguished career as a scholar and a statesman of his native land, Venezuela. He was celebrated for his work as a scientist, more especially in the mathematical sciences. He founded the Academy of Mathematics of Caracas, was an active member of the *Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País*, and a writer of no mean note.—*N. A. N. Cleven.*

**10316. DÁVILA, VICENTE.** Biografía del Doctor Mendoza. [Biography of Doctor Mendoza.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12(45) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 7-24.—Cristóbal Hurtado de Mendoza (1772-1829) traced his ancestry back to the founders of the New Kingdom of Granada and of Peru. He studied law at the university of Caracas, and at the university of Santo Domingo. In 1797 he was admitted to the bar in Caracas, where he soon became successful and entered actively into politics. In 1806 he was elected alcalde of Caracas but was deprived of this office, although allowed to serve in the *ayuntamiento* of Caracas. This act of the governor and captain general of Venezuela drove Mendoza into the ranks of the opponents. He became the leader in the *Cabildo Abierto* in Caracas which initiated the movement for independence. He was chosen one of the triumvirate in 1810, a member of the congress of 1812, and was a staunch supporter of Bolívar. He was the first chief executive of Venezuela, and the first governor of the federal district of Caracas. He was opposed to the monarchical principle. Mendoza was the Franklin of Venezuela.—*N. A. N. Cleven.*

**10317. DÁVILA, VICENTE.** El sepulcro de Bolívar en Santa Marta. [The tomb of Bolívar in Santa Marta.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12(45) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 45-55.—This is a detailed account, with documents, of the work of Manuel de Ujueta y Bisais in preserving the tomb of Bolívar at Santa Marta. The remains of Bolívar were interred in the family vault of Díaz Granadas, in the Cathedral of Santa Marta. The earthquake of 1834 damaged the vault but did not destroy it. In 1837, Ujueta y Bisais discovered the decaying condition of the vault and set about at his own expense to repair it. Among those who paid him respect for this act were Doña Juana Bolívar, sister of Bolívar, the city council of Caracas, and the president of Venezuela, General Páez. The Sociedad Bolivariana of Colombia ordered a marble bust of Ujueta y Bisais erected in Santa Marta and a medal struck in his honor. Appropriate honors are to be paid him in 1930 during the Bolívar centenary.—*N. A. N. Cleven.*

**10318. GUIMARAES, ARGEU.** La diplomatie amoureuse de Pedro Ier. [The marriage diplomacy of Pedro I.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 18(96) Dec. 1, 1929: 515-517.—Dom Pedro's efforts to marry the Princess Amelia of Denmark who became his choice after an elaborate canvas of the European courts were frustrated by Metternich. This statesman felt that a European alliance would aid too much the Brazilian empire which was standing in the way of the efforts of the Holy Alliance.—*R. F. Nichols.*

**10319. HARDY, OSGOOD.** When the Monroe Doctrine was forgotten. *Chile.* 8(47) Mar. 1930: 115-119. 143-145.—In 1866 the Chincha Islands, belonging to Peru, had been seized by a Spanish squadron with the object of accelerating the settlement of certain Spanish claims against Peru. Lack of a navy prevented Chile from giving any material aid to Peru, but by certain acts such as making coal an article of contraband, she tried to harm Spain as much as possible. After unsuccessful attempts of the United States minister to make

a peaceful settlement, the Spanish squadron bombarded Valparaíso for three hours, doing much damage. The refusal of the United States to protect Chile was strongly resented by the Chileans as a failure of protection due under the Monroe Doctrine. Secretary Seward declared that the United States always remained neutral in such conflicts, but that had any invasion of Chilean soil taken place, as in the case of the French in Mexico, the United States would certainly have intervened to prevent it.—*Roger Craven.*

**10320. NAVARRO, N. E.** El tercer obispo de Venezuela. [The third bishop of Venezuela.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12(45) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 56-61.—The mystery as to the identity of the third bishop of Venezuela is cleared up by the discovery of the bull of Pope Paul IV in the *Collección de bulas, breves y otros documentos relativos a la iglesia de América y Filipinas* compiled by the Jesuit Francisco Javier Hernández, (p. 122). He was known as Padre Bartolomé the Venezuelan. The bull, issued at Rome, June 27, 1561, bears all the earmarks of the *patronato* enjoyed at the time by the rulers of Spain. The document states that Bartolomé (obispo) de Venezuela was dead, and requests that the vacancy caused by his death be filled without delay. Bartolomé the Venezuelan served as bishop from 1558 to 1561.—*N. A. N. Cleven.*

**10321. NAVARRO, N. E.** Páginas sobre Bolívar. [Pages on Bolívar.] *Bol. de la Acad. de la Hist.* 12(48) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 428-430.—Octavio Castro Saborío, in a series of articles entitled "Páginas sobre Bolívar" in the *Correo Nacional* of San José, deals with the different phases of the life of Bolívar. In the present article Navarro deals with the religious views of the Liberator. While his views were not in harmony with those of the Catholic church Bolívar was a Catholic and not a non-believer. Navarro admits the lack of interest in the church but denies that he had broken with it. Bolívar remained a Catholic throughout his life, recognized the need of giving to morality a religious foundation, and believed religion to be essential in the development of a great state.—*N. A. N. Cleven.*

**10322. NAVARRO, N. E.** Una importante disquisición histórica. [An important historical disquisition.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12(46) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 154-172.—Navarro attempts to prove that the crystal vase said to contain the heart of Girardot really contains the heart of archbishop of Venezuela, Don Narciso Coll y Prat. Documents belonging to Conde de Velázquez, (in *El Promotor* of Caracas, Jan. 15, 1844, No. 39) and the letters of Colly Prat dealing with Girardot (in the *Gazeta de Caracas*, Nov. 11, 1813, No. 14), are included.—*N. A. N. Cleven.*

**10323. OLGUÍN, EDUARDO FERNÁNDEZ.** Índice documental parcial del archivo de la provincia de Corrientes. [Partial documentary index of the archives of the province of Corrientes.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 8(41) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 74-75.—Report on the manuscript archives of the province of Corrientes, accompanied by a partial index.—*R. F. Nichols.*

**10324. POSEDA, EDUARDO.** El maestro del Libertador. [The teacher of the Liberator.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12(46) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 173-175.—Don Simón Rodríguez, one of the teachers of Simón Bolívar, wrote several works, but few of them were ever published. Many of the manuscripts were destroyed by fire. Poseda deals with a series of articles in the *Neo Granadino* (April and May, 1849, 39, 40, and 42) entitled *Extracto sucinto de la obra sobre la educación republicana*. This work is dedicated to Col.



Pineda, governor of the province of Túquerres. These and other facts are discussed by Lozano in his work on Bolívar under the name *El Maestro del Libertador*, (Arequipa, 1830), part of the study called *Sociedades Americanas*.—N. A. N. Cleven.

10325. REVELLO, JOSÉ TORRE. La biblioteca del virrey-arzobispo del nuevo reino de Granada, Antonio Caballero Y Góngora. [The library of the viceroy-archbishop of the New Kingdom of Granada, Antonio Caballero y Góngora.] *Bol. d. Inst. de Investigaciones Hist.* 8 (41) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 27-33.—A description of the manner in which Caballero y Góngora left his library to his province. A list of its contents is appended.—R. F. Nichols.

10326. UNSIGNED. Representación de Francisco Depons. [Description by Francisco Depons.] *Bol. de Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12 (47) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 345-

348.—This is a description of conditions in the island of Trinidad. Depons styles himself a correspondant of the French government. The letter is written from Caracas, Venezuela, on Dec. 17, 1801, to the ministry of the navy and of the colonies and deals with the commercial conditions in the island with suggestions for their improvement.—N. A. N. Cleven.

10327. YÁÑEZ, GERMÁN G. Algo sobre la última Campaña Libertadora en el Perú. [Something on the last liberating campaign in Peru.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 12 (45) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 62-69.—The surprise attack of Ceollpahuacico, Dec. 3, 1824, six days before the great battle of Ayacucho. It was a good omen, and in the florid style of Col. Yáñez, the Sun of the Incas, on Dec. 9, 1824, shone brilliantly upon Ayacucho, illuminating one of the purest of military victories which the God of Victories ever conceded to man.—N. A. N. Cleven.

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 10219, 10222, 10224, 10226-10227, 10230, 10236, 10753, 10837, 10858)

10328. ADAMOV, E. АДАМОВ, Е. (ed.). К истории возникновения мировой войны. [A contribution to the question of the origin of the World war.] Красный Архив. 34 (3) 1929: 166-183.—The documents published by E. Adamov, with his commentaries, are reports of Russian military agents in France, Great Britain, and Germany to the chief of the Russian general staff in the first months of 1912.—G. Vernadsky.

10329. ARMY OFFICER. The Archangel adventure. *Amer. Mercury.* 19 (75) Mar. 1930: 257-267.—A lengthy account of American participation in the Allied expedition that set out from Archangel in the late summer of 1918 into the interior of Russia. There is intimate knowledge of the terrain, of swamp, of river and railroad; there are accounts—drawn from officers' reports—of the experiences of the various units engaged and of the activity and suffering of the American troops—about 4,000 officers and men, units of the 85th Division, husky Michigan and Wisconsin boys. American participation was peculiarly blind and useless, a "gesture to uphold Britain's hands." War materials at Murmansk and Archangel had been looted by Bolsheviks before the arrival of Allied troops. To attain the only reasonable objective—the junction with the Czechs at Ekaterinburg and the occupation of important points on the Trans-Siberian Railroad—with the meagre forces sent, to cross watery swamps in autumn or wind-swept frozen wastes in an Arctic Russian winter in the face of hostile Bolshevik forces—this dream of some unknown British staff officer was only fatal madness. The outcome was a failure, mistake and misery. Trotsky himself had led a large Russian force north to drive these invaders into the sea. The soldiers threatened to strike; drafted to fight Germans, they wanted to know what they were doing now that the war was over. There were no tangible military results; only the expenditure of millions of dollars, untold suffering and hundreds of dead.—H. C. Hubbart.

10330. BABCOCK, CHARLES MASON. The pedagogues stand pat. *Amer. Mercury.* 19 (75) Mar. 1930: 290-298.—American historians and historical journals continue to present a wholly one-sided interpretation of the causes of the World War while their European colleagues, heeding the admissions of the chief actors in the Allied diplomatic drama, have given up the thesis of Germany's sole war-guilt. In American writing there continues the war for democracy explanation, the failure to admit the Serb conspiracy against Austria, and the old contention that Austria's punitive war necessarily meant a general war. Russian and German mobilization are discussed together in a way to

distract the reader's attention from the damning evidence of Russia's prior mobilization. Poincaré's visit to St. Petersburg is a peace mission. Germany's tardy but strenuous efforts to restrain Austria are passed over, as is the responsibility of France and Great Britain for encouraging Russia. The Potsdam legend is reaffirmed. Although Germany had neither the largest army nor a navy comparable with that of Great Britain she alone is arraigned for militarism and preparation for a European war. The explanation for this unscientific stand by our historians lies in their unwillingness to admit that they were ever mistaken and in a Puritanical refusal to let loose from a fine moral crusade. To admit the injustice of Article 231 would invalidate the claims to the loot of the colossal indemnity.—J. W. Hoffmann.

10331. GAFFNEY, T. St. JOHN; SLOSSON, WILLIAM PRESTON, and WEGERER, ALFRED von. The war guilt controversy. *Current Hist.* 31 (6) Mar. 1930: 1128-1141.—I. Criticism of the findings of the War guilt commission. In view of the part played by the representatives of the United States in framing Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, which is also included in the peace treaty between the United States and Germany; in view of the fact that the evidence basic to this article was hastily gathered and based on forgery and falsehood; in view of the hatred and hysteria kept alive by the clause; and finally in view of the fact that historians generally admit the clause to be untenable—it is the duty of the United States to initiate steps toward its annulment. II. Restatement of Germany's share of war responsibility. The famous Article 231 occupies a place in the war responsibility controversy quite out of proportion to its importance. It was a compromise fixing theoretical responsibility for all the damages on Germany. Other clauses list certain categories of damages for which reparations are required. It is not true that reparations stand or fall with this article. Nor was the article based on the limited evidence above cited, but upon the "entire knowledge of its members." Historians are divided about equally in blaming Russia for her mobilization and Germany for her promise of unconditional support of Austria. III. Revelations in the newly published Austrian documents. These documents vindicate anew the policy of Austria and Germany. Austria was forced to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 by the Turkish revolution. Isvolski was disappointed because Grey refused to support his Straits policy but the chief opposition of Aehrenthal came from the activity of Edward VII who agitated for war against Austria and Germany. These documents also show that Austria was not bent on



conquest and that Serbia supported by Russia and England tolerated and harbored intrigue against the Dual Monarchy. Serb officers and the crown prince were party to the plot for the assassination of Francis Ferdinand.—*J. W. Hoffmann.*

10332. MARSHALL, R. W. The philosophy of a soldier. *Infantry J.* 36(3) Mar. 1930: 250-254.—The observations of an officer of the U. S. marines on the behavior and dispositions of American soldiers while under fire during the Great War.—*H. A. DeWeerd.*

10333. ПОПОВ, А. Л. ПОПОВ, А. Л. (ed.) Дневник Министерства иностранных дел за 1915-1916 гг. [The diary of the Russian foreign office for the years 1915-1916.] Красный Архив. 31(6) 1928: 3-50; 32(1) 1929: 3-87.—The diary of the Russian foreign office from July 3-20, 1914 (o.s.) is one of the well known documents for the diplomatic history of the origins of the World War. This diary was translated into English and published in 1925. A new part of the same diary is here published. It is not a direct continuation of the former, as the events from July 20, 1914 (o.s.) to Apr. 8, 1915 (o.s.) are lacking. The diary continues with Apr. 9, 1915; the last date included is Sep. 27 1916 (o.s.). The author of the diary is apparently Baron M. F. Schilling. The new part of the diary has great value for diplomatic history. It is especially important for the parleys preceding the intervention of Rumania.—*G. Vernadsky.*

10334. SMOGORZEWSKI, CASIMIR. Joseph Pilsudski et les activistes polonais pendant la guerre (1914-1918). [Joseph Pilsudski and the Polish activists during the war (1914-1918).] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 57(3) Jul. 1 1929: 51-107.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10335. SUAREZ, GEORGES. Clemenceau: la guerre. [Clemenceau: at war.] *Rev. de France.* 10(6) Mar. 15, 1930: 300-325.—Clemenceau did not constitute a cabinet; he patched it up in a moment. Tardieu,

high commissioner in the United States, then on leave, was asked to enter the ministry but pleaded unfinished work in America. "When they ask me over there about unity of command what shall I say?" he asked. "Foch!" answered Clemenceau. He himself had no great faith in his cabinet. The Socialists would not allow Albert Thomas to enter. France had never been so low. Clemenceau's influence was decisive first in bringing about the conference of Doullens, March 26, which entrusted to Foch the "coordination" of allied action, then on April 3 in strengthening the agreement so as to include the "strategic direction of all military operations" on the western front, though some weeks were still to elapse before Foch could be termed *generalissimo*.—*Julian Park.*

10336. UNSIGNED. Lord Morleys memorandum on resignation. *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung: Kriegsschulfrage.* 7(1) Jan. 1929: 1-29.—A translation of the Morley memorandum published in London in 1928 by his nephew with comments by several of Lord Morley's colleagues and one by Ramsay MacDonald.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

10337. VERHULST, RAF, and HERMANS, WARD. Belgien vor dem Weltgericht. [Alleged German atrocities in Belgium.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 27(2) Nov. 1929: 76-116.—A lengthy denial by former Belgian Flemings of the assertions contained in a widely circulated pamphlet by a professor of the University of Louvain which, nearly ten years after the close of the war, made renewed attacks upon the Germans. The chief points considered are the alleged acts of atrocity on the civil population and the status of the latter under The Hague Convention, in view of certain military activities in which they are alleged to have participated. The authors purport to rely solely upon Belgian authorities and certain foreign eye witnesses.—*Eleanor Wyllys Allen.*

## ECONOMICS

### ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 10240, 10370, 10509, 10518, 10534, 10679-10681, 10688, 10899, 11000)

10338. DORESAMIENGAR, M. R. Some recent developments in the mathematical theory of taxation due to Edgeworth. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38) Pt. 3 Jan. 1930: 317-330.—This article recapitulates the mathematical theory of Edgeworth in regard to the doctrine of "minimum sacrifice" and the necessity for progression on a steep scale as applied to income tax. The author also emphasizes the need for a "law of utility" which will measure all sacrifices evenly, if steep progression is to become of universal application. Mathematical formulas are given which illustrate the incidence of both direct and indirect taxation.—*H. Beroelzheimer.*

10339. FRISCH, RAGNAR. Statikk og Dynamikk i den økonomiske Teori. [Statics and dynamics in economic theory.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 67(6) 1929: 321-380.—A contribution to the distinction between static and dynamic phenomena in the field of economics. The presentation is mathematical in character, and the various phenomena are expressed in formulas. Concrete examples are used to illustrate. While a static law is unbounded by time and merely shows how certain circumstances vary when other circumstances vary, dynamic law shows how a condition changes from time to time; in other words, static law

is concerned with a series of alternative situations, the dynamic with successive situations. In dynamic analyses a new series of concepts is employed which are not concerned in static analyses; principally reaction speeds with reference to time, i.e., the rate at which variables change with time. This rate may vary greatly, and in cases where it is very rapid one may evolve a static (economic) theory which corresponds closely to reality; but where the reaction rate is slow the static theory will present a false view of the situation. The author next discusses the static and dynamic significance of the concept of equilibrium, and the distinction between analytical and historical dynamics. By historical dynamics is meant such changes in time which are not regarded or cannot be taken into account in very definitely formulated theoretical laws (labor specialization, utilization of machines, money and credit economics, etc.). Next come a few examples of static analyses; next a discussion of the dynamic exchange market (*Byttemarked*) without production. Here the author introduces the concepts of purchase and consumption rate, with numerical illustrations. The latter half of the article is concerned with rendering dynamic the concepts of marginal utility and total utility; the problems are discussed in a manner which directs attention to the effect on the intensity of demand when the consumption of a commodity is halted, while the ordinary theory adheres to the principle that the intensity is lessened by the very act of consumption. The concept of the rate of increase in demand intensity is thereby given a definite meaning.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist. Copenhagen.*



10340. GANGEMI, LELLO. Schemi teorici e dottrine realiste. [Theoretic schemes and realistic doctrines.] *Vita Italiana*. 17(201) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 495-511.—Political economy should find a new system based on realistic doctrine. This latter has been achieved in the corporative economic system of fascism.—O. Eisenberg.

10341. GINI, CORRADO. The theoretical bases of economic policy. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37(6) Dec. 1929: 633-660.—Economic policy is required to conciliate the conflicting interests of the individual and of the national social organism, and to subserve the latter. The conflict arises from (1) utilities and disutilities of an object or activity to others than the owner or agent and (2) limited life of the individual. This conflict between individual reasoned interest and social interest is moderated by instinct. It is the task of socio-economic policy to reinforce instinct. National economic growth, large families, and capital accumulation are regarded as natural.—Morris A. Copeland.

10342. KUVIN, LEONARD. Industrial economics—the concern of management. *Management Rev.* 18(10) Oct. 1929: 327-330.—Management as an enterprise consists of the direction of human energies along prescribed paths leading toward a more complete mastery of the forces of nature. The economist as a rule merely contemplates the factual data pertaining to the material welfare of society. Only by a proper synthesis of both kinds of activity can there be proper guidance and control of modern social forces. The industrial economist of the future will be both thinker and doer.—Leonard Kuvin.

10343. ORZECKI, ROMAN. Wartości ekonomiczne, etyczne i estetyczne. [Economic, ethic, and esthetic values.] *Ekonomista*. 29(2) May 1929: 3-19; (3) Nov. 1929: 22-48.—The author analyzes the notions of value applied to economics, morals, and esthetics from a philosophical and psychological point of view.—O. Eisenberg.

10344. RICHARD, GASTON. Auguste Comte et la science économique. [Auguste Comte and economic science.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 577-582. a review of Roger Mauduit's *August Comte et la science politique*, Alcan, 1929. (1) Mauduit's study reveals Comte's superficial acquaintance with economic writing. He knew Condorcet alone among the Physiocrats, took Destutt de Tracy as the epitome of orthodox value theory, had read Smith and J. B. Say, but ignored Ricardo. (2) Mauduit shows how greatly de Maestre's *Pape* had influenced Comte against an individualistic viewpoint. (3) Mauduit discovers a gradual change in Comte's view of natural law,—from an initial assimilation of all law to physical law to his final view of all law as a mere sociological phenomenon. The latter conception turns Comte against the economists with their abstract laws and their practical policy of non-intervention. (4) Finally, Mauduit makes clear the contradiction involved in Comte's hostility to a competitive order and his distrust of the State.—Howard S. Ellis.

10345. ROREM, C. RUFUS. Business value. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 2(3) Jul. 1929: 312-325.—A large number of important variables affect the value of business assets, and complicate the problem of value measurement. To economists, this paper "should show that the problem in practice extends beyond the definition of economic value as such into the field of measurement." "To accountants it should point a warning that rule-of-thumb procedure in establishing balance-sheet values may often be inaccurate." Business valuation should be arrived at by analytical, scientific methods.—Lucile Bagwell.

10346. SAHA, K. B. The theory of barter and that of buying and selling. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38) Pt. 3, Jan. 1930: 383-395.—Marshall contends that in barter

transactions there is an element of uncertainty not present in sales for money. This he explains by the instability in the marginal utility of commodities and the stability of the marginal utility of money. Loria objects to this conclusion and insists that uncertainty is present only in some barter transactions. Only in case both commodities are monopolized does he admit Marshall's contention. But this is not because, as Marshall believes, of the variations in the marginal utilities of the goods. It is rather due to the fact that money is obtained under conditions of free competition. Saha insists that there is in reality no distinction between the theory of barter and that of selling for money. Money does not alter the nature of the transaction. He disagrees with Loria in that the latter does not give sufficient weight to marginal utility in the determination of value. There is no difference between barter and money sales as to the marginal utilities of the things exchanged.—Clyde Olin Fisher.

10347. SCHWONER, ALFRED. Die Anstoss-wirkung der Gütervermehrung auf die Konjunktur. [Increased production of goods as an impulse affecting business conditions.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63(1) 1930: 43-63.—A fairly widespread opinion holds that the increased production, in one line of industry, of goods subject to an elastic demand, tends to cause increased production, to an equal value, in all other lines of industry taken together. Pigou, in his *Industrial Fluctuations*, investigated this problem in one of its possible forms, viz., the question as to the probable effect exerted upon industry by an increase in crop-values; but his analysis contains certain arbitrary assumptions which are not in accord with the facts of economic life, so that he really provided no definitive answer to the problem. The author of this article approaches the same problem with the aid of a theoretical construction which is schematic, i.e., simpler and easier to follow than is real life, but which is not inconsistent with a "possible reality,"—the conditions assumed being in fact not widely different from those which would be found in Russia to-day, if Russia were isolated from other countries. On the basis of this theoretical construction, the author presents, as a solution of the special problem of the effect, under the conditions given, of increased crop-values, in the direction of increasing production in other branches of industry, the formula  $S = 100/\alpha \times \text{Increase in Crop-value}$ , in which  $S$  represents the increase in industrial production due to the impact of the increased crop-value, and  $\alpha$  represents the percentage of this increase in crop-value which flows back from industry in payment for agricultural products. A series of cases is then presented in which the special assumptions made in the first case are successively dropped. The author claims to have demonstrated, by this analysis, that increases in "real" purchasing power due to increase production can, although they need not necessarily, transmit an impulse to further production which may far exceed the extent of the original additional purchasing power.—Arthur W. Marget.

10348. SPIRITO, UGO. I fondamenti dell'economia corporativa. [The fundamentals of corporative economy.] *Nuova Antologia*. 269(1390) Feb. 16, 1930: 493-508.—The adjective, "corporative," which we add to economy has the sole purpose of distinguishing the true from the false economy (such as liberal, classical, or nationalistic) and not one economy from another. The new fascistic economy is scientific; it is based upon the identity of interest economically of the individual and the state. The fundamental concept is the *stabilità* (state interest) in all economic phenomena, that is, the state by its every financial action influences all economic life. The six chief points of the new economy are: (1) the subordination of every economic phenomenon to the purpose of the state; (2) inter-



dependence of economic phenomena in the economic life of the state; (3) public character of private property and individual economic activity; (4) objectivity of economic phenomena from the state point of view in contrast to subjectivity of the individual; (5) concept of a free economy in contrast to liberal anarchism and socialist bureaucracy; and (6) international character of the nation and essential unity of the economic world.—*J. C. Russell.*

10349. ZELOVICH, LADISLAUS. *Közgazdaságtan és matematika.* [Economic theory and mathematics.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 74(10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 623-634.—The more recent economic literature shows the advance of mathematical methods of presentation. It is a question, however, whether mathematics is merely a valuable tool or whether it can furnish a fundamental basis for economic theory. The great difficulty of a mathematical economic theory is that the moving forces of economic life are in origin psychological forces which cannot be expressed by mathematical formulae. To obviate this difficulty Jevons, Walras, and Pareto sought to express a single factor of economic regularity in mathematical terms and Pareto found this possible in case of the equilibrium of economic life. The system of Pareto's is therefore the basis upon which the mathematical economic theory will develop. A presentation and explanation of the Pareto system is given.—*Ladislau Rosenheim.*

10350. ZEUTHEN, F. Mellem Konkurrence og Monopol. [Between competition and monopoly.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 67(4-5) 1929: 265-305.—The author attacks the customary sharp distinction between full and free competition and great unqualified monopolies, maintaining that these forms are only the extremes bounding the actual conditions existing midway between the two. As early as 1838 Cournot set forth a theory regarding the establishment of prices in markets with a limited number of independent agencies and a gradual change from absolute monopoly to unlimited competition as the agencies increased from one to many. However, these investigations did not agree with the prevailing conceptions of economists, who regarded economic life as governed principally by free competition; furthermore the investigations of Cournot and later theorists on monopoly were chiefly mathematical, and therefore not readily accessible to the majority of economists. Zeuthen has undertaken to present the ideas of Cournot and other theorists on monopoly in more popular fashion, illustrating them with 50 graphs; also, on this basis, to proceed with further investigation of the problem. He deals only with sales monopolies, but the results achieved can as a rule be applied also to the problem of purchase monopolies.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See also Entries 9921, 10071, 10115, 10118, 10121, 10145, 10175, 10184, 10194, 10196, 10200, 10210, 10215, 10223, 10233-10234, 10243, 10258, 10265, 10267-10268, 10277, 10281-10282, 10284, 10286, 10297, 10326, 10352, 10688)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 10362, 10378, 10389, 10438, 10539, 10741-10742, 10764)

10351. BOROVSKIĬ, V. БОРОВСКИЙ, В. Польша на пути к кризису. [Poland headed for a crisis.]

*Международная Жизнь.* (6) 1929: 34-46.—Many branches of Polish industry are undergoing an acute crisis. To those belong the building, leather and textile industries. In Lodz more than 30,000 textile workers have been dismissed within one month and many manufacturers have closed their plants. While in November 1928 the number of unemployed in Poland amounted to 85,000, their number in April, 1929, was more than 163,000.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10352. BURCH, ADRIEN van der. À propos du Centenaire de l'Indépendance de la Belgique. [Concerning Belgium's Centenary of Independence.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 5-11.—Belgium's economic accomplishments within the hundred years of her independence.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

10353. HORN, ÉMILE. Quelques notes sur la situation économique de la Hongrie. [Notes on the economic situation of Hungary.] *J. d. Écon.* 88 Nov. 15, 1929: 290-298.

10354. JAEGER, CHARLES. Les progrès économiques de la Colombie et la réforme financière de 1923. [The economic progress of Colombia and the financial reform of 1923.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-2(2) May 1929: 305-348.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

10355. KAILAS NARAIN HAKSAR. Economic development in the Gwalior state. *Asiatic Rev.* 26(85) Jan. 1930: 150-157.

10356. KOWNACKI, C. de. Le vie économique de la ville libre de Dantzig en 1928. [The economic life of the free city of Danzig in 1928.] *J. d. Écon.* 88 Nov. 15, 1929: 340-344.

10357. MOULAERT, G. De la situation économique au Congo Belge. [Economic situation of the Belgian Congo.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 19-24.—European post-war changes in business conditions were felt even more violently in the colonies, and the Congo found itself, about a year ago, in an acute crisis. The multiplicity of commercial houses, the stagnation of imports, immobilization of resources because of monetary instability, the difficulty and cost of transportation, the accumulation of inventories because of the boom of 1926-7 and because of slowing down of transportation, increases in fiscal charges, and a 20% shrinkage in the value of products in 1928—all these causes have combined to produce the depression.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

10358. RAPHAËL, GASTON. L'évolution de l'industrie allemande depuis 1918 et sa situation à l'heure du plan Young. [The development of German industry after 1918 and its situation at the time of the Young Plan.] *Grande Rev.* 131(2) Feb. 1930: 559-571.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

10359. SAVFET, RICHID. La Turquie économique en 1929. [The Turkish economic situation in 1929.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 109-113.—Production in the reduced Turkey of the present—with only 15,000,000 inhabitants—reached in 1928 the level of production attained by the 32,000,000 who were included in Turkey in 1914. Summaries are given of the increased annual volume of trade, and the government's economic policies are outlined.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

10360. UNSIGNED. Siam; verslag over het tydvak 1 April 1928-31 Maart 1929. [Siam; report for the year April 1, 1928-March 31, 1929.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplomatieke en Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 24(2) Feb. 1930: 53-74.—The year 1928-29 was not very prosperous to Siam. One cause was the boycott of Japan by the Chinese; the disturbances in China also had their influence on Siamese trade. The export of rice decreased because part of the crop failed and the quality was low. A detailed survey is given of



imports and exports. The report surveys shipping and railway traffic and financial conditions.—*Cecile Rothe.*

10361. UNSIGNED. Overzicht van den economische toestand van het gewest Oostkust van Sumatra gedurende het jaar 1929. [Review of the economic condition of the east coast of Sumatra during the year 1929.] *Mededeelingen v. d. Handelsvereniging te Medan.* 16(3) Feb. 1930: 1-10.—The economic condition of the residence east coast of Sumatra has not been favorable. The prices of the principal export products have decreased; the exports of European products have increased little except in case of petroleum products. There has been no increase in exports of native products. The traffic of the Deli Railway has diminished.—*Cecile Rothe.*

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 9901, 9903, 9907, 9916, 9925, 9933, 9939, 9945, 10065, 10194, 10234, 10242, 10258, 10267, 10277, 10281, 10297, 10468-10469, 10482, 10483, 10486-10488, 10492, 10544, 10555, 10617, 10619, 10622, 10629, 10632, 10634, 10637, 10683, 10814, 10817, 10921-10922, 10925, 10929, 10932, 10953-10954)

10362. ANDERSSON, THOR. Jordbruket i Nordens Stater. [Agriculture in the Scandinavian countries.] *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 8 1929: 433-509.—On the basis of official statistics the author presents a general survey of agriculture in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and Finland.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

10363. ARMENTROUT, W. W. Adjusting agricultural production and distribution in the Wheeling area to meet home market demands. *West Virginia Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #228. Feb. 1930: pp. 28.—Agriculture in many industrial sections of the country is changing to a more intensive type. Wheeling, West Virginia, as well as many other industrial cities of the state, consumes large quantities of agricultural products, which from a soil and climatic standpoint could be produced in nearby territory. Transportation costs give the local producers a decided advantage in location. Farm production costs, on which the study gives little light, may more than offset the advantage of nearness to market. The bulletin contains many tables showing quantity, source, and freight charges of certain specified food commodities consumed in the Wheeling area.—*W. W. Armentrout.*

10364. ASHBY, A. W. Some impressions of agricultural economics in U. S. A. *Agric. Econ. Soc. Report.* 2 1929: 10-18.—This is a critical survey, by the first holder of a University Chair of Agricultural Economics in Britain, of the developments in agricultural economics in the U. S. since 1914. The characteristic of the last fifteen years has been the growth of specialization, from the earlier stage where most workers belonged to the field of farm management economics with a few also working on social economics, to the present time when there are no less than eight, possibly nine, distinct divisions of the subject. This specialization is exemplified in the activities of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. Among the more important present lines of development are: (1) the preparation of the excellent index of agricultural prices, etc., which the Bureau of Agricultural Economics keeps up-to-date, and of similar local indexes for the most important agricultural states; (2) the study of agricultural geography with special reference to the causes and significance of the shifts of various branches of the agricultural industry from one area to another, with a

view to forecasting such shifts in the future; (3) and of most importance in regard to future development is the study of rural sociology. The great attention paid to the use of statistical methods in analyzing the vast amounts of data collected is also important, but the "keenest workers of the statistical method have come to the conclusion that the chief result of the statistical method is to drive them back to the mental analysis of their problems." Nothing is more needed than "to draw together the main conclusions of the work which has been done in the last fifteen years and to try to shape those conclusions into a general body of knowledge."—*Edgar Thomas.*

10365. ASHBY, A. W. and DAVIES, J. L. Farming efficiency and the agricultural depression. *Agric. Econ. Soc. Report.* 2 1929: 100-108.—In this paper an attempt is made to measure the increase in efficiency in agricultural production in England and Wales so as to assure its effect on the present depression in farming. The method is as follows: The units of the "task" per person at various periods is first obtained from the census figures of population and from the agricultural statistics of crops and live stock. These units are then weighted with the "labor requirements" per unit as in 1921, the resulting figures supplying an index of labor efficiency. These index figures show that there was a total increase in efficiency between 1871 and 1924 of about 52%, and up to 1928 of about 54%.—*Edgar Thomas.*

10366. BOYLE, JAMES E. The farm board in action. *Rev. of Reviews.* 81(1) Jan. 1930: 67-71.—Discusses the activities and policies of the Federal Farm Board during its first five months of operation. The board has four strings to its bow; loaning money, stabilization corporations, price insurance, and clearing houses. If one of these fails it may try another. There remains, of course, the final question. What else does the board have up its sleeve? Since the law is so general, the board can do pretty much as it pleases. It does have power to study land utilization and production as well as marketing. It is earnestly hoped that these two things so lightly touched upon in the law—land utilization and production—may soon engage the major part of the board's time. For after all, unsatisfactory prices are not so much symptoms of poor marketing as they are symptoms of disorderly land utilization and disorderly production.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

10367. DAWE, C. V. Farm finance. *Univ. Bristol, Dept. Agric. Econ. Bull.* 1930: pp. 8.—This report summarizes four years' results of the Wiltshire Agricultural Accounting Society—the only Farmers' Accounting Society in England.—*Edgar Thomas.*

10368. DAY, E. L. Valuation of real estate with special reference to farm real estate. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ. Bibliog.* #29. 1929: pp. 87.—This mimeographed annotated bibliography includes 282 titles of books, articles, etc., published in the United States and 48 titles of publications in foreign countries. Titles of 24 unpublished master's and doctor's theses are also included.—*F. G. Harden (courtesy Exper. Station Rec.).*

10369. DOUGLAS, J. SHOLTO. Farming as a career. *Soc. & Indus. Rev.* 86(47) Nov. 5, 1929: 1018-1021.—A Farm Lads' Bureau was established in the Witwatersrand (South Africa). It operates a scheme for placement of boys interested in farming, in the service of progressive farmers. The bureau acts in conformity with the government policy to encourage pre-apprenticeship training at farm training schools. The starting wage varies from ten shillings to one pound a month, plus board and lodging. A share in profits is frequently held out as a further inducement.—*R. Broda.*

10370. ENFIELD, R. R. Some economic causes of the agricultural depression. *Agric. Econ. Soc. Re-*



port 2 1929: 117-129.—After a brief, but comprehensive statement of the consequences of a fall in prices (due to monetary causes) on the fortunes of farming, the author proceeds to emphasize the great importance in the modern industrial system of what may be called "economic friction," or the deliberate resistance to the working of economic laws on the part of interests strong enough to offer it. The post-war fall in prices has met with such resistance and this has resulted in serious economic mal-adjustments, both between one industry and another, and between various interests within the same industry. In agriculture the most serious mal-adjustment of this kind is that between the level of prices and wages, which, if it persists, must be reckoned as a permanent factor in British farming, and may ultimately lead to fundamental changes in agricultural practice. In any case it puts the need for scientific investigation of the means whereby the fullest utilization of man power can be attained as one of the most important tasks of agricultural economics. The fact that the sudden alternations of prosperity and depression, which have been so marked a feature of British agricultural history, are capable of an almost exclusively monetary interpretation makes the author believe that the future is also largely dependent on the future course of gold prices. He foresees immediately ahead a continuation of the slow downward pressure on prices of recent years, while the future must depend on the chances of "intelligent international management" and this still remains very problematic.—*Edgar Thomas.*

10371. GHOSH, J. C. The Bengal landholder—subdivision, fragmentation and sub-infeudation. *Calcutta Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1930: 55-63.—A two-acre piece of ordinary paddy land in Bengal is in the possession, for purposes of cultivation, of 16 groups of separate tenants with periodic exchanges of land amongst them so that if there is difference within the two acres no group continuously has the best. Interested in the two acres in the capacity of receivers of rent are 41 groups of persons. These 57 groups of cultivators and receivers of rent are each comprised of from one to eight or even ten persons. The receivers of rent may have other rental income from other land and may have cultivating rights in other land, the cultivators of the two acres may hold rights to other land as receivers of rent or as cultivators and some persons have interests in more than one of the 57 groups. This is an extreme case of sub-division and sub-infeudation but it is illustrative of the land problem of Bengal. The law of primogeniture does not exist in Bengal. Customarily, every successor gets a portion in each holding and very often a portion in every separate plot in a holding. This applies to holders of rights to cultivate and to receivers of rent as well, in the one case leading to fragmentation and in the other to sub-infeudation. In Bakharganj, a district of Bengal, there are normally 8 grades of intermediary holders, often 12 and occasionally 20. In this district the various intermediary interests in land may be bought and sold much as speculators trade in stocks and shares; a matter of advantage to the few in a position to consolidate the interests that ever tend to be scattered and subdivided by succession and likewise of advantage to those who inherit interests so minute or distant from the places where they secure most of their livelihoods as to have no value to them if not salable. Tenures of 3 or 4 grades are common all over Bengal. In Dacca, a typical district, fields average 0.55 acres, holdings 1.89 of 1.52 acres each, or 2.88 acres total.—*H. A. Turner.*

10372. GHOSH, J. C. The Bengal landholder—sub-division, fragmentation and sub-infeudation. *Calcutta Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1930: 207-211.—Concerned with the small unit of cultivation, an average of 2.21 acres

per actual worker, accompanied by a fragmentation of holdings so extreme that, as in the Punjab, 5% of otherwise cultivable land may lie idle because it is in impossibly minute tracts, with more in boundaries that could be eliminated through proper consolidation. Operation of land on a more extensive scale is prevented by the presence of a population so dense and fixed and agricultural that it has no alternative except to make its living on the land. Ownership of the land is the position of four-fifths of those laboring on it in Bengal. The few who labor for wages are largely in the employ of the comparatively well-to-do, the disabled, or the widows or minors of the deceased. Those who have no land or wage employment are barely able to exist as "bargadars," share tenants under agreement to pay half the produce for the use of land. Because of the fragmentary nature of the holdings, improvements such as surface drainage cannot be freely undertaken, inaccessible tracts do not get proper manuring, paths to the many holdings are commonly inconvenient, leading to trespass, and that to trampling and thievery, hard to prevent because the cultivator cannot live on or watch all of his small, much scattered holding. To perform a given task requires more energy than it should where it cannot all be done in one place and every 500 meters of distance is estimated to increase expenditure 5% for manual labor, 20-35% for transport of manure, 15-32% for transport of crops.—*H. A. Turner.*

10373. HARDING, T. SWANN. On to the city, farmer. *Sci. Monthly.* 30(2) Feb. 1930: 149-155.—The farm population continues to decline, the normal result of the current tendencies in our economic order. A large farm population is unnecessary. The drift toward large scale farming will continue to lessen the need for a large farm population. Our farming is inefficient, probably only 800,000 of the 6,500,000 farmers actually utilizing scientific techniques and up-to-date machinery. Yet increased and more efficient production would result in even greater over-production of farm products than we have at the present, thereby lowering prices and incomes for the farmer class. Adjustment on the farms to these forces at work will intensify the current cityward movement of the farmer.—*W. O. Brown.*

10374. HILL, E. B. and RIDDELL, F. T. What makes some farms pay? A business analysis of 114 farms in Easton County, Michigan. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station. Spec. Bull.* #187. 1929: pp. 26.

10375. JONES, A., and MAKINGS, S. M. Celery production and marketing in the Isle of Axholme. *Midland Agric. College, Dept. Agric. Econ. Survey Studies.* 1 1929: pp. 65.—The Isle of Axholme occupies the northern corner of Lincolnshire and has long specialized in the growing of celery. This study deals with the present economic position of the industry. The crop is marketed either by local sale or by sale in distant markets. Where the latter obtains it may be conducted by local dealers on commission, by consignment to market commission agent, or by outright sale to market wholesalers. Each of these methods is examined critically. A study of the variations in prices at five important markets, reveals the great advantages resulting from grading and good packing. The writers were responsible for the conduct of a celery grading experiment in the area, the graded product being sold in the selected markets, Sheffield, Leeds, and Manchester. It was found that these three markets had an outlet for graded celery, and the opinion is expressed that once the grades are standardized with a sharp division between first and second quality the demand will undoubtedly increase and prices should maintain a higher level. The expenses and returns of growing the crop on thirty holdings of diversified types are analyzed. The average expense was £36 13s 0d per acre, the



optimum returns being obtained for a net outlay of from £35 to £40 per acre.—*Edgar Thomas.*

10376. JUHOS, LEWIS. Munkarációnálizálás a mezőgazdaságban. [Rationalization of labor in agriculture.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 13-28.—*Francis Komin.*

10377. KALNIN, KLARA. Die Agrarreform in Lettland. [The agrarian reform in Latvia.] *Die Gesellsch.* 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 104-111.—Latvia's agrarian system harks back to 1200 when the Knights of the Sword, led by Bishop Albrecht, conquered this region and founded the city of Riga. Since then the peasantry has been degraded to a condition of virtual slavery. When the Bolshevik regime was overthrown and a republic established the land of the nobles was confiscated and divided into small peasant holdings. In 1920 when the agrarian reform was enacted, the cultivated area was 73.8% of that before the war, but in 1923 it had increased to 103%, and in 1927 to 108% of the pre-war acreage. Latvia now possesses 54,000 more horses, 49,300 more head of cattle and 161,000 more sheep than before the war. Her dairy industry has expanded from a 1,500 t. butter production before the war to 11,200 t. in 1927. In 1929 Latvia exported 12,000 t. of butter chiefly to England, the Netherlands, and Germany.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

10378. KURKUS, J. Loomapidamise areng talunditüüpide järgi. [Development of animal industry according to types of farms.] *Eesti Stat.* (99-2) Feb. 1930: 104-107.—The years 1927 and 1928 resulted in crop failures in Estonia. In consequence, the number of horses decreased by 10.5%, cattle by 4.7%, sheep by 28.6% and hogs by 21.3%. Although cattle in the aggregate decreased, milch-cows even increased by 1.1%. Chickens increased by 35.6%. Comparison of the data collected by the agricultural censuses in 1925 and in 1929 show that the new farms formed out of the pre-war feudal estates show the greatest progress in animal industry, while the tenant farms which formerly belonged to the feudal estate owners show the smallest progress. This variation may be partly explained by the better soils of the new farms. Farms of 10 acres and over have made greater progress than farms of less than 10 acres. This difference may be accounted for by the fact that the crop failures in 1927 and 1928 affected the smaller farming units proportionately more than the larger farming units.—*Peter A. Speck.*

10379. LIIDEMAN, K. Kunstväetiste tarvitamine 1928/29 a. 1929 a. üleskirjutuse andmete eelkokkuvotte alusel. [The use of artificial fertilizers in 1928-29: a preliminary summary of the agricultural census of 1929.] *Eesti Stat.* (99-2) Feb. 1930: 100-103.—Phosphorous fertilizers predominate over potash and nitrate fertilizers. The largest amount of artificial fertilizer has been used for grain and feed fields, and a considerably lesser amount, consisting chiefly of nitrates, for meadows and pastures. The areas and farms most advanced in agriculture apply more artificial fertilizer than the backward areas and farms. The data showing the yields from application of artificial fertilizers of various kinds and in various amounts on certain soils are of special interest.—*Peter A. Speck.*

10380. LONG, L. E. and KIFER, R. S. Systems of farming for the hill sections of Mississippi. *Mississippi Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #257. 1928: pp. 50.

10381. MAXTON, J. P. Some aspects of foreign competition in relation to agricultural produce. *Agric. Econ. Soc. Report.* 2 1929: 109-116.—British farmers appear to be suffering from a fatalistic complex based on the idea that they are the helpless victims of unfair foreign competition, taking the form of wholesale "dumping" of foreign agricultural products on the home market. Belief in this operation of dumping rests on the assumption that (1) the exporting countries can

maintain prices on the home market and at the same time sell below cost of production on the British market (2) that in the exporting countries agriculture is organized to satisfy the home market and the exportable surplus is a negligible proportion of the total production; (3) that the British public always buys the cheapest produce. Each of these three assumptions is examined in the light of the statistical evidence available for the more important commodities concerned, i.e., wheat, beef, mutton and lamb, butter and cheese. The conclusion is drawn that in no case can it be said that these commodities are dumped in the true economic sense of the term. The evidence rather points to the fact that most of the foreign competitors of the British farmer have succeeded in capturing the British market by making every effort to cater for the special requirements of that market. The destruction of his fatalistic attitude towards foreign competition, based as it is on a number of common misconceptions, appears to be a necessary preliminary to the emulation by the British farmer of many of the methods which have been responsible for the success of his foreign competitors. *Edgar Thomas.*

10382. MEYER, HEDWIG. Die Bedeutung des Orienttabaks für den Weltmarkt. [The importance of oriental tobacco for the world market.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (33) Aug. 16, 1929: 1413-1418.

10383. NEETHLING, J. C. Economic studies of dairy farming in New York. *New York Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #483. 1929: pp. 93.—The results for the fifth year—that ended April 30, 1926—are reported, and the results for the 5 crop years studied are summarized. During the 5 years 509 records were taken. These included records from 54 farms for 5 years, 17 farms for 4 years, 27 farms for 3 years, 14 farms for 2 years, and 62 farms for 1 year. The average labor income for the 5 years was \$580, varying from \$32 in 1922 to \$1,676 in 1925. For the 5 years 34% of the farms had labor incomes of less than \$1, 35% from \$1 to \$999, 21% from \$1,000 to \$1,999, and 10% over \$2,000. The cost of producing milk and the percentage of the total income derived from crops sold were the factors found to have had the greatest influence on labor income, accounting, respectively, for 18 and 17% of the influence of the various factors during the 5 years. The costs per 100 lbs. of milk produced in the different years varied from \$2.74 to \$3.07, averaging \$2.85, and the returns from \$2.49 to \$2.79, averaging \$2.60. The average loss per 100 lbs. of milk for the 5 year period was 25 cts. Of the cost, 56% was for feed and 22% for labor. The cost of milk depended mainly on the cost of feed and labor, production per cow, and distance to market. The grade and percentage of the cows freshening in the fall were the factors having the greatest effect on production per cow. Mixed herds made the best labor incomes, and the production per cow increased as the percentage of cows freshening from September to December, inclusive, increased. Labor income had a tendency to increase as the percentage of the income derived from crops increased. Hill farms were more profitable than valley farms during the 5 years studied. Share-rented farms gave landlords better returns. Tenants made better returns on cash-rented farms, but furnished more capital than on share-rented farms. In general, labor income tended to increase with the amount of capital invested up to \$25,000, after which there was a decrease.—*F. G. Harden (courtesy Exp. Station Record).*

10384. SCHONNOPP, GÜNTHER. Feldberegnung und Betriebsorganisation in der Landwirtschaft. [Overhead irrigation and farm management.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 70 (6) 1929: 845-931.—The author finds overhead irrigation more suitable on the whole than surface or subsoil irrigation for most kinds of farming



in Germany. Its economic return seems to be greater. The grass areas, meadows, and pastures are best adapted to overhead irrigation, in his view, because of their need of water and their capacity for utilizing it. Three types of overhead irrigation are described, and their adaptation to different types of farming discussed. The relation of irrigation is discussed to natural and economic conditions, such as climate, water sources, soil, market conditions, and prices. It makes possible the substitution of the products of meadows and pastureland for concentrated fodder. It brings about increased production of livestock products of improved quality, and the reduction to a minimum of the importation of agricultural products. It reduces cost of production, and increases the profitability of the farm. It encourages intensive farming, and, by providing a market for agricultural machinery and other accessories it helps to solve the problem of unemployment.—A. M. Hannay.

10385. SIPOS, ALEXANDER. A konjunkturakutatis eredményeinek hasznosítása a mezőgazdaságban. [The utilization of the results of business cycle analysis in agriculture.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 34 (12) Dec. 1929: 479-490.—The methods of business cycle analysis are important even in agricultural states, especially in the study of quantities and values of agricultural products exported. The calculation of trend cannot be applied in Hungary because of lack of sufficient data before the war and because of abnormal conditions during and after the war. But the numerous data of the past few years are sufficient for a study of seasonal fluctuations. The author exemplifies the importance of seasonal fluctuations in agriculture with seasonal indexes of prices of the most important agricultural products, and emphasizes the importance of these investigations for cost, purchase, and sale policies of agricultural enterprises.—Andreas Szente.

10386. SKILBECK, D., and MESSER, M. The incidence of notices to quit and rent reductions as an indication of farming conditions. *Agric. Econ. Soc. Report*. 2 1929: 52-65.—A mailed questionnaire was sent out in December, 1928, to persons concerned with the administration of agricultural estates all over England, soliciting information concerning the numbers of changes in tenancy, the demands for rent reductions, and the demand for arbitration concerning rent under the Agricultural Holdings Acts. The replies received applied to a gross area of approximately five million acres. From the limited data collected the following relationships were indicated: (1) a correlation between notices to quit and reductions in rent (2) an increasing frequency of notices to quit and reductions in rent with (a) increase in the size of farms and (b) increase in the proportion of arable area. An analysis of the more general data also obtained revealed the overriding influence on the prosperity of farming of (a) topographical factors such as soil types and geology, rainfall and climate and (b) economic factors such as locality, size of farm and type of organization and system.—Edgar Thomas.

10387. TENNANT, J. L. Practices on Rhode Island dairy farms. *Rhode Island Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #219. Jul. 1929: pp. 41.

10388. THOMPSON, R. J. Some indications of the nature and extent of the present agricultural depression. *Agric. Econ. Soc. Report*. 2 1929: 38-51.—This is an examination of the extent of the present depression in British farming based on the evidence of index numbers and other official statistics. The present depression has lasted from three-and-a-half to four years, and dates from September 1925, when the second stage of the post-war fall of prices sets in. It is due on the one hand to this fall in prices (from 159 in 1925 to 147 in 1928), a fall which is reflected in a decrease in the gross value of the agricultural output of approxi-

mately £14,500,000 in four years. On the other hand the index of costs of production dropped from 156 in 1925 to 148 in 1926 thereafter increasing to 157 in 1928. This corresponds with the view that it is since 1927 that the depression has become acute. The important item that has affected the costs index is labor, the costs of the other factors—foods, fertilizers, seeds, implements and machinery, and possibly rent—having also shown a downward tendency. It follows from this that the geographical incidence of the depression follows the importance of the labor factor in the farming economy. Thus the depression has not been severe on grassland farms, and where such products as milk and dairy produce, poultry and eggs, sheep, fruit and vegetables are the important sources of revenue. On the other hand, the depression has been most severe in the arable areas, i.e., on farms where labor is the important factor in cost, and where the prices of the chief products (cereals) have been exceptionally low. Most of this area lies in the eastern half of England, and at a maximum it covers about 17% of the total area under crops and grass in England and Wales.—Edgar Thomas.

10389. UNSIGNED. The agricultural outlook for 1930. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Misc. Publ.* #73. Feb. 1930: pp. 64.—In this report, prepared by the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the world-wide and nation-wide supply, demand, and price facts, which are not readily available to farmers, are assembled. Effort has been made to show the probable trend of conditions toward the time when the products of the next season's operations will be marketed.—Caroline B. Sherman.

10390. UNSIGNED. Corn statistics. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Stat. Bull.* #28. Jan. 1930: pp. 139.

10391. UNSIGNED. Development of the cattle industry in South America. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 42 (5) Feb. 1930: 354-358.—Early Spanish and Portuguese explorers brought cattle to South America. The Pampas became the home of herds of wild cattle which were hunted and the hides sold. Later jerked beef and tallow were exported. The grazing industries did not develop much previous to 1860. Since that time the cattle industry has grown rapidly and there has been remarkable improvement in the quality of cattle. The favorable climate, grassy plains and luxuriant alfalfa pastures make the Pampas probably the greatest grazing lands of the world. In 1875 Argentina had 13,000,000 cattle and in 1922 almost 37,000,000. In 1922 the beef industry made up 44% of her total exports valued at \$660,000,000. The dairy industry of Argentina has attained considerable importance and the Republic now possesses about 3,600 butter and cheese making establishments. Brazil has more cattle than Argentina but they are inferior in quality. Brazil exports large amounts of dried beef to European countries. The llanos, the great grassy plains of Venezuela and Colombia, could support ten million cattle and are the South American lands of opportunity for the future.—E. C. Johnson.

10392. VANTSÓ, GILES. Hitelvédelem a mezőgazdaságban. [Protection of creditors in agriculture.] *Mezőgazdasági Közlöny*. 3 (2) Feb. 1930: 65-72.—All enterprises, when in debt, are entitled to settle their affairs by compromising with the creditors. This right is available to farmers as well as to traders. But persons engaged in manufacturing or in commerce have organs representing their interest. Such a representative organization in agriculture is still wanting, and the bankrupt farmer finds himself all alone. A credit-defensive association, should be established, which would protect the interest of the creditors, and enable the farmer at the same time to maintain his enterprise, the existence of which is in the public interest.—Francis Komin.



10393. VANTSÓ, JULIUS. Birtokpolitikai problémák. [Problems of land policy.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 35(2) Feb. 1930: 109-121.—Not agrarian reform but increasing agricultural earning power will remedy unemployment. A continuous and sound land policy is to be preferred to an agrarian reform, which would endanger agricultural credit. Such a land policy would secure to the state prior purchase right of all lands, the use of which would prevent devaluation of land prices, principally in cases of forced sales. The unity of the activities around the village must be safeguarded; the landless should be colonized, but money for this is lacking. The reform of the law of entail and laws against the fractionation of estates are to be desired. In case of leased estates a law should give preference to tenant cooperatives whose members may slowly accumulate capital for independent purchase of land. Instead of a sweeping land reform the state should adopt a steady land policy which would support the automatic course of land distribution.—*Andreas Szente*.

10394. W., Z. The absentee landlord. *New Palestine*. 18(4) Jan. 31, 1930: 63-64.

10395. WALKER, A. L., BERRY, L. N. and ANDERSON, E. E. New Mexico egg storage studies. *New Mexico Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #177. Jun. 1929: pp. 47. (Part 1.)

10396. WEEKS, D. Factors affecting selling prices of land in the eleventh Federal farm loan district. *Hilgardia*. 3(17) 1929: 459-542.—A number of methods of analyzing land prices, other than the relation of income of land to price, are tested by the use of data selected from records describing and giving prices paid for over 30,000 farms in California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, filed with the Federal Land Bank. Reported purchase prices have been used to show trends of price per acre for the years 1901-1926 and, by months, from 1918 to 1927 inclusive. Resales in relation to loans outstanding, reported by months for the years 1918-1927, were relatively most numerous in the six months October 1919-March 1920.—*H. A. Turner*.

10397. WYLLIE, J. Some problems in farm management. *Trans. Highland & Agric. Soc. Scotland*. 41 1929: 21-46.—This article discusses the right point of view necessary for the study of farm management problems. The fundamental object of farm management research should be to discover ways and means of increasing the profits from farming, so as to enable all those dependent upon agriculture for a living to maintain a standard of life in keeping with that found in other comparable circles of society.—*Edgar Thomas*.

## FORESTRY

10398. CAJANDER, A. K. Skogar och Skogsbruk i Suomi (Finland). [Forests and forestry in Finland.] *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 8 1929: 510-515.—The results of a forest census undertaken in 1921-1924 are set forth. There follows an account of the measures undertaken by the state in recent years to increase the national yield of forest products. The author maintains that profits can be doubled or trebled by forestation of new areas and improvements in the exploitation of existing forests.—*Inst. of Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

10399. HOLDSWORTH, R. P. The Crown Park at Garpenberg. *American-Scandinavian Rev.* 17(10) Oct. 1929: 601-608.—The 22,500 acre Crown Park at Garpenberg is now a Swedish state forest. It is self sustaining economically. Because of its experimentation with the most up-to-date practices in forestry and the marketing of lumber, it has become a model forest. Every Swedish government forester now must take the first year of his instruction at Garpenberg. Resident laborers make their homes in the Park, leasing their

residences and garden plots of the authorities.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 9927, 9935, 10031, 10175, 10429, 10431, 10515, 10559, 10581, 10595)

10400. ABERCROMBIE, PATRICK. East Kent regional plan. *Natl. Rev.* (562) Dec. 1929: 567-574.—The presence of undeveloped coal and iron deposits in East Kent has created the problem of how best to exploit these valuable resources and still preserve the natural beauties of one of England's chief holiday centers, where more money is already invested in recreation than will probably ever be invested in mining. A committee headed (until his death) by Lord Milner has prepared a plan that is now being put into execution. With the mines located, and their order of development, durability, and the number of people they will employ determined, the entire area is divided into two broad divisions—a building zone (for industry or houses) and an open zone (for agricultural and recreational spaces). The plan is flexible, providing for possible changes, especially in the development of transport service.—*Robert P. Lane*.

10401. EBBUTT, FRANK. The search for mineral deposits. *Sci. Monthly*. 29(6) Dec. 1929: 515-522.

10402. GITERMANN, MARCUS. The long-distance gas supply in Germany. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5(2) May-Jul. 1929: 166-190.

10403. HAIN, A. J. Eight operators ship 89 per cent of Lake Superior iron ore. *Iron Trade Rev.* 86(5) Jan. 30, 1930: 55-57.—Shipments of all grades of iron ore from the Lake Superior district in 1929 were the second highest in history, amounting to 66,163,637 tons. This is a gain of 11,310,252 tons over the preceding year, but 494,829 tons less than the banner record of 1916 when the industry was called upon to supply an extra large tonnage for war-time requirements of iron and steel. Of the total shipments in 1929, 59,058,085 tons, or 89.2%, was accounted for by the eight largest producing companies.—*H. O. Rogers*.

10404. HARDWICKE, ROBERT E. Evolution of casinghead gas. *Texas Law Rev.* 8(1) Dec. 1929: 1-40.—"Casinghead gas" is a term used in the oil business to describe the gas which flows from the casinghead of an oil well and from which gasoline may be extracted. The earlier oil and gas leases failed to cover specifically, or with full knowledge of the possibilities, the use of casinghead gas for the manufacture of gasoline and, as a consequence, considerable litigation has taken place. The question usually presented is whether or not the lease gives the right to use the gas in the manufacture of gasoline, and, if so, whether the royalty payments are governed by the provision as to oil or by that relating to gas. The courts have not as yet worked out any well defined rules. The author sets forth a number of conclusions and comments.—*F. R. Aumann*.

10405. KALECKI, M. Międzynarodowe współzawodnictwo węglowe. [International competition in coal.] *Przegląd Pol.* 11(1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 49-53.—*O. Eisenberg*.

10406. KANN, E. Gold in China: in its historical, practical and financial aspects. *J. North-China Branch, Royal Asiatic Soc.* 60 1929: 84-100.

10407. LELLI, CARLO. Considerazioni sulla nostra industria chimica con riferimenti a quella germanica. [Some considerations on our chemical industry with reference to that of Germany.] *Gerarchia*. 9(11) Nov. 1929: 925-931.—A comparison of the development of the chemical industry in Italy after the war and that of Germany shows striking progress achieved by the Italian industry.—*O. Eisenberg*.



**10408. MAULDON, F. R. E.** The crisis in the Australian coal industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21(2) Feb. 1930: 187-201.—Australian mines produced 12,418,000 tons of coal in 1913 and 13,522,000 in 1927. Five-sixths of this coal is mined by some 24,500 workers in New South Wales. Mine capacity is expanded beyond that which is needed for Australian consumption and the present export market, and mines in New South Wales averaged only 189 days of operation in 1927. Before the war Australia was exporting about 30% of its coal output, but in 1927 exports had fallen to 13% of the output. New Zealand was the largest single market for Australian coal exports, but industrial depression, development of hydro-electric power, and an increasing output of the relatively inferior New Zealand coals have combined to put down the New Zealand market for Australian coal. Dutch East Indies, the second largest purchaser, has increased its own coal output and is buying more coal from South Africa. British Malaya has been displacing Australian coal with East Indian, Burmese, and South African coals. The Philippines are buying more coal from China and less from Australia. Nearly 1,000,000 tons used to go to western South American ports. During the year to June, 1928, this amount had shrunk to scarcely 20,000 tons. Bunker coal was formerly an important item, but this has been reduced by the use of oil for shipping. Up to 1920 Australia had an advantage in both price and quality over other indigenous coals around the Pacific and Indian Oceans and over European coals with high transport costs. The price has continued high in recent years, and even before the long lockout beginning in March, 1929, large coal consumers in Australia (including the South Australian Government Railways) were threatening to import their coal. The high price has been due to increasing labor costs, lagging technique in production, high overhead from industrial disputes, and a certain element of monopoly price fixing. The writer believes that reorganization of the industry will have to include the closing of some mines and the elimination of about 5,000 mineworkers. Mr. Mauldon is Senior Lecturer in Economics at the University of Melbourne.—*A. Rochester.*

**10409. SPENCE, H. S. Mica.** Canada, Dept. of Mines, Mines Branch #701. 1929: pp. 142.

**10410. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P.** Gold mining prospects in Manchuria. *Nat. Govt. Bur. Indus. & Commercial Infor. (China)*. Booklet Ser. #6. pp. 19.—Gold was mined in Northern Manchuria during its early history. The mines were not operated during the 18th and 19th centuries, not in fact, until Russians took an interest in Manchurian gold fields and their early interest culminated in the gold rush to the Jeltuga River district in 1880. An organized Chinese gold mining industry in Northern Manchuria dates only from 1919-1920. Interest now centers around the Taheiho-Aigun region. A survey of gold deposits, operating companies, and output is given for each district. Most of the mines are worked by small local companies, two or three are well capitalized and only one has banking support. Primitive methods are used in most cases and cost of extraction is low. The total tax imposed on these companies runs as high as 30% of the total proceeds. Development waits upon the cooperation of foreign capital.—*M. McCollum.*

**10411. UNSIGNED.** Die bergbauliche Gewinnung Deutschlands im Jahre 1928. [Mining production of Germany in 1928.] *Glückauf*. 66(8) Feb. 22, 1930: 265-272.—In 1928 Germany's production of anthracite was 151 million tons, a decrease of 1.8% as compared with the preceding year. The production of lignite was 165.6 million tons, an increase of 10%. As compared with 1913, anthracite production increased 7.2% and lignite 90%. The consumption of anthracite in Germany grew from 120.1 to 120.9 million tons; the con-

sumption of lignite from 148.5 million to 162.6 million tons. Labor disputes in the Swedish mining industry caused a decrease of imports of Swedish ore, which was only partially made up by the import of manganese-containing Spanish and Lorraine ores. The consumption of iron ore decreased from 23.87 million tons to 20.09 million tons, or 15.83% as compared to the previous year.—*E. Friederichs.*

**10412. UNSIGNED.** Bergwerks- und Hüttenerzeugung Schwedens im Jahre 1929. [Mining and metallurgical production of Sweden in 1929.] *Glückauf*. 66(12) Mar. 22, 1930: 398-403.—*E. Friederichs.*

**10413. UNSIGNED.** Die Braunkohlenförderung des Deutschen Reichs im Jahre 1929. [The lignite coal production of Germany in 1929.] *Braunkohle*. (8) Feb. 1930: 163.—The production of lignite coal in Germany increased from 166.2 million tons in 1928 to 175.2 million tons in 1929. The greater part of this production was in Prussia, 149 million tons, and most of the rest came from Saxony with 13 million tons.—*E. Friederichs.*

**10414. UNSIGNED.** Kohलगewinnung des Deutschen Reiches 1929. [Coal production of Germany, 1929.] *Glückauf*. 66(6) Feb. 8, 1930: 203.—According to official figures the production of anthracite coal in Germany increased from 150.88 million tons in 1928 to 163.44 million tons in 1929. By far the largest part of this was produced in the Ruhr district, 123.95 million tons. The only other district of considerable importance is the upper Silesian district in which 22 million tons was produced. Coke production was 38.55 million tons and the production of briquets 5.55 million tons.—*E. Friederichs.*

**10415. ZVEZDIN, P. ЗВЕЗДИН, П.** Саарская проблема. [The Saar problem.] *Международная Жизнь*. (9-10) 1929: 44-48.—The net profit of the Saar coal industry was 25 million marks in 1926 and has increased in the following years. The output of coal in 1928 was equal to the pre-war level and that of coke exceeded it by 36%. The French coal administration adopted a dumping policy relating to the Saar coal: its prices were very high on the inner market and very low abroad, particularly in France. France is concentrating her attention on the southern part of Saar, Varndt, neighboring with Lorraine hoping to separate this part from the Saar territory and to incorporate it into France.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 9890, 9917, 10412, 10435, 10447, 10566, 10584, 10665, 10678-10679, 10816)

**10416. BROCKSCHMIDT, KARL.** Die neue Wendung in der Konzessionspolitik der Sowjetunion. [The new direction of the concessions policy in the USSR.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14(26) Jun. 28, 1929: 1105-1109.

**10417. CHODOROWSKI, JAN.** Zastosowanie naukowej administracji w przedzie iorstwie wydawniczo-graficznym. [Application of methods of scientific management in the publishing and printing business.] *Rocznik. Biblioteka Wyższej Szkoły Handlowej w Warszawie*. 7 1929: 1-87.—(Includes French summary.)

**10418. DOBSON, W. P.** Testing and research in H.E.P.C. of Ontario and its relation to the municipalities. *Bull. Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario*. 7(2) Feb. 1930: 43-53.

**10419. GIOVANIOLI, FRITZ.** Les résultats de la statistique des fabriques en 1929. [Results of the census of manufactures in 1929.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 22(2) Feb. 1930: 37-51.—The Swiss census of manufactures in August, 1929, included only those establishments covered by the factory inspection law, leaving out all with less than five, or in some cases less



than ten workers. The factories included fell into 197 branches of industry. Between 1882 and 1929 the number of enterprises grew from 2,662 to 8,514; the number of workers from 134,862 to 409,083; and the motive power from 59,512 to 688,610 horse-power. Motive power grew faster than number of workers—starting with less than half as many horse-power as workers, it now shows nearly twice as many. Of the 409,000 workers covered by the census (out of about 700,000 actually employed in industry) 147,100 were women, or 36% of the total, compared with 48% in 1882. In textiles, 88,900, or 68% of all workers in the industry, were women. Textile workers make up 60% of all factory women, compared to 80% in 1882. By age, 11.5% of all factory workers ranged from 14 to 18 years, compared with 18.6% in 1882. The working week was less than 48 hours for about 5% of the workers; 48 hours for 70%; 48-50 hours for 5%; and 50-52 hours for 20%. Textile and clothing industries had the highest percentage of workers at long hours, reaching 70% in embroidery. The leading industries by number of workers are machinery (77,000), watches and jewelry (48,000), clothing (40,000), metal (38,000), cotton (35,000), and silk and rayon (32,000).—*Solon De Leon*.

10420. HORVATH, A. A. The soybean oil of China and its manifold uses. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 33-57; (2) Feb. 1930: 153-184.

10421. PALMER, J. JOSEPH W. America's surplus scrap supplies Europe and Orient. *Iron Trade Rev.* 86(7) Feb. 13, 1930: 49-50.—Because iron and steel scrap possesses value in direct ratio to its nearness to the point of utilization, in a country of great distances like the United States a large tonnage is produced too far from melting centers to be available for shipment. With water transportation much cheaper than rail, these tonnages are exported to countries deficient in iron ore, such as Japan, Italy, and Poland. The half million tons of scrap exported in 1929 was from a reserve unavailable to domestic melters by reason of its location. The export tonnage is withdrawn without effect on the price or supply of material for domestic use.—*H. O. Rogers*.

10422. TOLLES, N. A. and DOUGLAS, PAUL H. A measurement of British industrial production. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38(1) Feb. 1930: 1-28.—The fact that Britain had no complete census of production between 1907 and 1924 makes the comparison between these two years of unusual interest. The authors calculate an increase of 23% in aggregate production, which is considerably higher than the best previous estimates for 1924 but agrees closely with that of the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade. This committee applied different methods to the same data. It is argued that even the result given tends to be an under-estimate. A change in production is defined as any change in the (market) value of work done to goods not caused by changes in the standard of value itself. The index formula includes value weights of both years and although identical with Fisher's "ideal" index form, is defended on different grounds and cast into terms applicable to such production data. In addition to the general result, the following are tabulated and discussed: annual production from 1907 to 1913 and from 1920 to 1924; the production of separate industrial groups; and the difference in result when 1907 or 1924 weights are used separately.—*N. A. Tolles*.

10423. UNSIGNED. Bengal cottage industries. *Near East & India.* 37(978) Feb. 13, 1930: 178.

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 10350, 10417, 10446-10448, 10451, 10471, 10553, 10623, 10818, 10820-10821)

10424. ADAMIECKI, KAROL. Rozwój naukowej organizacji w Polsce i w innych krajach. [The development of scientific management in Poland and in other countries.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 9(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 309-331.—The author, director of the Institute for Scientific Management in Warsaw, sketches the history of Taylorism and shows its importance and the results obtained, in the different institutions created for this purpose in France, Czechoslovakia, and especially in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg*.

10425. BERNING, A. D. Factors to consider in working out mergers. *Amer. Management Assn. Gen. Management Ser.* #104. 1929: pp. 12.

10426. DODGE, H. F., and ROMIG, H. G. A method of sampling inspection. *Bell System Technical J.* 8 Oct. 1929: 613-631.—This paper outlines some of the general considerations which must be taken into account in setting up any practical sampling inspection plan. An economical method of inspection is developed in detail for the case where the purpose of the inspection is to determine the acceptability of discrete lots of a product submitted by a producer. The problem of deriving a definite inspection procedure is reduced to one involving probability by first imposing three definite requirements based on engineering judgment that the inspection must satisfy. (1) The border line between what shall be considered satisfactory quality and what shall be considered unsatisfactory quality is specified. This is expressed as a tolerance for defects in an acceptable lot. (2) The chance or risk of accepting an unsatisfactory lot is agreed upon. (3) The average amount of inspection for product of normal quality shall be a minimum, taking into consideration both the number of pieces inspected in samples and the number of pieces inspected in the remainder of those lots which fail to be accepted when a sample is examined. The method thus protects the consumer by placing a definite barrier in the path of material of defective quality and assures the producer of a minimum inspection expense so long as he holds to his expected performance. However, if the producer gets into trouble and the quality becomes poorer than normally expected, the method automatically increases the inspection by an amount which varies with the degree of quality degeneration.—*W. A. Shewhart*.

10427. FRICKE, HELLMUTH. Zur Reform der finanziellen Grundlage der Aktiengesellschaft. [The reform of the financial basis of the corporation.] *Zentralbl. f. Handelsrecht.* 5(2) Feb. 1930: 44-47.

10428. FRIEDRICH, A. Der Aufbau des Kupferkartells. [The copper cartel.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(11) Mar. 15, 1929: 443-446.

10429. HOLIK, JULIUS. Einige Begriffe der methodischen Betriebs-Diagnostik. [Concepts of the methodical diagnosis of business.] *Montanistische Rundschau.* 21(23) Dec. 1, 1929: 445-452.—Diagnosis of business as applied to the mining industry means the knowledge of all relations presented by the process of exploitation of a mine and conclusions from the causes underlying to the facts at hand. It is the purpose of this methodical, i.e. economic, diagnosis to reorganize and "rationalize" (increase the efficiency of) the entire mine industry in order to effect the best exploitation. Such diagnosis requires systematic knowledge of all facts, both technical and economic, regarding the mine industry. There should be a theory of methods for mine



experts, who should have a systematic training.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

**10430. HORTON, LEONARD W.** Obstacles to merger. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1 (11) Aug. 1929: 60-71.—This article summarizes the "stumbling blocks" to mergers as public opposition and the fear of public interference; private difficulties arising from promotions and organization; labor relationships, and general obstacles arising out of financial and economic considerations.—*George Filippetti.*

**10431. KIGELMANN, S.** Die Aussichten der Zinnkartellierung. [Prospects of the tin cartel.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (41) Oct. 11, 1929: 1764-1767.

**10432. KOCH, FRITZ.** Das neue englische Aktienrecht und die deutsche Aktienrechtsreform. [The new English corporation law and the reform of German corporation law.] *Zentralbl. f. Handelsrechte.* 5 (2) Feb. 1930: 53-59.

**10433. KOED, HOLGER.** Trustproblemet. [The trust problem.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 68 (1) 1930: 1-20.—Starting with the assumption that trusts are more dangerous in the field of politics than economics, the author gives a brief sketch of developments during the past few decades. During and after the World War it was a common practice for governments to enter into combination with industrial organizations. This had an two-fold effect; on the one hand public opinion turned away from its previous universal condemnation of economic consolidation to a recognition of some of the undoubted advantages of such an arrangement; on the other hand it awakened industrial organizations to a better realization of the benefits of united action. The author doubts the possibility of determining whether prices will rise or decline under monopoly or free competition, since the very fact of the establishment of a monopoly may alter the determining factors. He then discusses the economic forces which may be able to check undue exploitation by monopolies, especially consumers' organizations and state regulation. He concludes with a survey of trust legislation in the United States, Germany, England, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

**10434. MCKINSEY, JAMES O.** Effect of mergers on marketing, production and administrative problems. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 2 (3) Jul. 1929: 326-337.—Generalizations regarding the effects of business mergers are rather unsatisfactory because of the variety of conditions existing in individual cases. The discussion is confined largely to mergers of the horizontal type, which are divided into three sub-groups: (1) those involving similar unbranded products, (2) those involving companies producing and selling competing products, and (3) those involving branded products which are supplementary rather than complementary to each other. From the marketing standpoint, consolidations of the first type appear to have a number of disadvantages, mainly connected with customer relations, at least partly offsetting any gain from larger size or reduced overhead. Mergers of the second type also are confronted with serious problems arising from the necessity of discontinuing one (or some) of the brands involved, maintaining separate sales organizations, or risking ineffective selling by one organization. Mergers of the third type, while apparently more happily situated with respect to sales policies, bring into question the possible loss in sales efficiency resulting from increasing the number of products handled by salesmen. From the production standpoint, savings resulting from horizontal mergers depend upon a number of factors, including the possibility of other uses for vacated plant facilities, savings on freight rates arising from redistribution of plant operations, and the restriction of output. Mergers of the vertical type are usually designed to secure control of supplies or sales outlets, but the gains to be derived from such action seem less

than have been anticipated. Likewise, savings from reduction of administrative expense frequently may be offset by reduced efficiency and other disadvantages. The total net advantage resulting from any given merger will depend on many factors, and of these the disadvantages seem to have received least attention from the public and business executives.—*F. L. Thomsen.*

**10435. MENKEN, JULES.** Rational control in British industry. *Manchester Guardian Commercial.* 20 (502) Jan. 30, 1930: 119.—Although the rationalization of British industries is an immediate necessity if England is to make any real progress toward recovery, yet business leaders have so far shown a decided lack of willingness to revise old methods or adopt new ones. The United States, Germany, and France have reached a high point in efficiency by a ruthless scrapping of old plants, processes, and machines but British industry lags far behind, especially in cotton, coal, and iron and steel.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

**10436. RYCZER, JOZEF.** Rola Taylorizmu i Fayolizmu w naukowej organizacji. [The role of Taylorism and Fayolism in scientific management.] *Rocznik. Biblioteka Wyższej Szkoły Handlowej w Warszawie.* 7 1929: 89-162.—(Includes French summary.)

**10437. SPOURGITIS, ANASTASE N.** Quelques remarques sur la loi Grecque visant les sociétés anonymes. [Some remarks on the Greek joint stock company law.] *Bull. Periodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 51-56.—A critical summary of the constructive contributions to corporation law by the Greek law of 1920.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**10438. TUMIŁOWICZOWA, HELENA.** Spółki akcyjne w Polsce w latach 1927 i 1928. [Joint stock companies in Poland in 1927 and 1928.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 6 (3) 1929: 1277-1360.—A decree of March 22, 1928, of the President of the Republic, concerning joint stock companies, has unified the legislation on this subject in the different provinces of Poland. The concession system applied in the Central, Eastern and Southern departments, will, henceforward, be limited to societies in the public utility field. The stabilization of money has favorably influenced the economic situation of Poland and contributed to increase the number of new companies: In 1926, there were 25 new companies, in 1927, 40, and in 1928, 79. Foreign capital increased its participation in the issue of shares. The number of companies with a favorable yearly balance has increased. The percentage of net profit has increased from 4.7% in 1925, to 6.1% in 1926, and 6.9% in 1927. The percentage of joint stock companies which paid dividends exceeding 8% was 26.7% in 1925, 38.1% in 1926, and 46.5% in 1927. (Tables with Polish and French headings give detailed data on the development, position, and activity of the companies.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10439. UNSIGNED.** Corporations—private corporations, corporate existence after expiration of charter—de facto corporations. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14 (3) Feb. 1930: 270-274.—A consideration of conflicting cases dealing with various phases of the effect of the expiration of the charter on the existence and capacities of a corporation.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

**10440. WEIDENHAMMER, ROBERT.** Kartelle und Staat in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Cartels and the state in the United States.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (21) May 24, 1929: 881-883.

**10441. WHITE, WALLACE.** Trade-mark interferences. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1 (11) Aug. 1929: 43-50.—Trade-mark interference occurs because of intent or accident. The author lists the common forms in which it may occur and the procedure that should be followed through the patent office in order to meet the situation and avoid court costs.—*George Filippetti.*



## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 10345, 10367, 10619, 10636, 10779)

10442. BROWN, ROY C. The inventory and the accountant. *J. Accountancy*. 49 (2) Feb. 1930: 135-139.—The author expresses the opinion that accountants can and often do take more responsibility for the accuracy of inventories than is usually thought to be the case. He describes at length the procedure in a large inventory of which he was in charge.—*H. F. Taggart*.

10443. BURCHARD, v. D. Wertminderung, Abschreibung und Tilgung. [Diminution in value, depreciation, and amortization.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 21 (10) Oct. 1928: 273-277.—After differentiating the decrease in value of an asset from depreciation in the technical sense and from repayment of indebtedness that may have been incurred to acquire such asset, the author indicates the general importance of his subject matter to Germany. That nation, he declares, must secure most of its capital from outside sources and must repay it at an annual rate of about 5%. Because this rate is likely to exceed the depreciation rate on the assets acquired from the borrowed capital, mostly fixed assets, the sale price of the product in the particular form of economic endeavor must be high enough to meet the higher of two totals, viz., expenses plus interest on the loan plus partial amortization of the loan, or expenses plus interest on the loan plus depreciation of the assets acquired with loan. Otherwise, although the operations may have yielded a profit, there is likely to be insufficient liquid assets available for meeting cash demands; and although cash may be borrowed, such a policy is likely to appear paradoxical when a profitable enterprise cannot meet its obligations. In the setting of sale price consideration should be given to the fact that the interest charge ought to decrease as the loan is reduced; and consideration may well be given to a depreciation method when that will produce a lower charge to operations in earlier years, when interest on the loan is higher, and a higher charge in later years, when the interest will be lower. If, moreover, a depreciation reserve is assumed to be earning interest, the interest thus earned will depend upon the offsetting assets presumed to be represented by the reserve.—*H. W. Sweeney*.

10444. BURKHARDT, F. Kursprobleme bei der Aufstellung von Aufwertungsbilanzen. [Problems of market quotations in cases of revalued balance sheets.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132 (1) Jan. 1930: 82-87.—*C. W. Hasek*.

10445. CRUNDEN, ALLAN B., and BELCHER, DONALD R. The straight line depreciation accounting practice of telephone companies in the United States. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 8 (4) Oct. 1929: 259-295.—Until about 1910 the Bell companies provided for depreciation by charging operations with the difference between (1) the amount of depreciation expense determined by the application of the current depreciation rates to the property in use, and (2) the amount of depreciation overcome by that year's reconstruction. The present practice is to charge operating expense and credit the depreciation reserve with the full amount of depreciation accrued during the period, and to charge against the accumulated reserve the losses on property retired. The Uniform System of Accounts for telephone companies, promulgated in 1912 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, requires the use of depreciation reserve accounting, and includes the provision that depreciation shall be considered an operating expense in the maintenance division, and shall be computed in accordance with the "straight-line" method. Most telephone plant has a relatively short service life. Excluding underground conduit, the average composite life of the plant as a whole is less than fifteen years. Upon retirement of a property unit, the appropriate depreciation reserve is charged with its entire cost, including the

auxiliary material. "Mortality tables" for groups of items such as poles, aerial cables, open wire, subscribers' station apparatus and others have been developed so that the "life expectancy" of the group can be quite accurately determined. One of the advantages of this method is the ability to bring depreciation studies closely up to date. In studying retirement experience it has been found that "band" analysis has been very important. Taking the retirement experience of one year, for example, it is possible to ascertain the first year's retirements on plant installed one year ago, the second year's retirements on plant installed two years ago, and so on backward to the final year's retirements on plant installed many years ago and now completely retired. For certain classes of property the "turnover" method of determining its average life is used. Thus, if a given class of plant were to remain stationary in amount and stable in its life characteristics and age distribution, its average service life could be ascertained from a relation of either the retirements or replacements to the total plant. Difficulties in the application of this plan are discussed. Depreciation rates for central office equipment must be based upon the average useful life of such equipment. The problem of forecasting ordinary life and salvage of telephone plant requires sufficient data and the consideration and judgment of competent experts. In solving the problem of salvage, index number studies in connection with data in the accounts and existing market prices of junk material are used.—*N. L. Burton*.

10446. DUPKA, W. H. Steel plant costs from the standpoint of the auditor. *Proc. Engin. Soc. West Pennsylvania*. 46 (2) Feb. 1930: 35-38.

10447. EDGAR, L. C. Steel-plant operating budgets. *Proc. Engin. Soc. West Pennsylvania*. 42 (2) Feb. 1930: 39-49.

10448. GELDMACHER, ERWIN. Grundbegriffe und systematischer Grundriss des betrieblichen Rechnungswesens. [Fundamental concepts and systematic outline of business accounting.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaft. Forsch.* 23 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-27.—The need for uniform terminology and definitions in business economics has been increasing. Two extreme tendencies towards this end are shown in the first drafts for uniform accounting systems by the Expert Committee for Accounting with the Committee for Economic Administration of the Federal Board for Economy (Berlin, Germany), in the plans of the Association of German Engineers and the outline of the Expert Committee for Terminology with the Federal Board for Economy. The final goal should be to present a system including all elements of accounting, with exact definitions. The theoretical discussion is supplemented by discussion of the actual accounting systems of 8 business enterprises in industry and trade.—*Hubert Huppertz*.

10449. MARCUS, KARL. The responsibility of the accountant for the inventory. *Accountant*. 82 (2881) Feb. 22, 1930: 247-253.—Various aspects of the inventory are considered, especially those which relate to the German commercial code, tax statutes, and other legal enactments. A trustworthy inventory is especially important for purposes of taxation, business organization and dissolution, inheritance, and credit statements, to say nothing of ordinary accounting purposes. The accountant is not usually responsible for the inventory details, but only for making whatever tests are possible and for taking precautions that the inventories are properly vouched for by responsible officials.—*H. F. Taggart*.

10450. MORGAN, W. L. Auditing the accounts of an airport. *J. Accountancy*. 49 (2) Feb. 1930: 127-134.—In addition to dealing with the problems of auditing the author presents a suggested classification of accounts for a business which is as yet in its pioneer stages. One of the most important services an accountant can



perform on such an engagement is to make recommendations for an adequate system of business records.—*H. F. Taggart.*

10451. WOLFF, GERHARD. Industrielle Vertriebskostenrechnung. [Industrial distribution cost accounts.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22 (12) Dec. 1929: 331-335.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 9913, 9920, 10175, 10293, 10726, 10733)

### GENERAL

10452. LARSEN, WERNER. Probleme städtischer Verkehrsunternehmen. [Problems of municipal transportation enterprises.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (8) Feb. 22, 1929: 313-317.

10453. OGDEN, GEORGE D. Co-ordinated transportation. *Railway Age.* 88 (17) Apr. 26, 1930: 1027-1029.—“Coordinated transport” is defined as meaning a utilization of various agencies and methods of transport, for the purpose of having them supplement and help each other, rather than compete with each other. It deals today with four principal transport agencies; rail, highway, airway, and waterway. The idea of coordination is not new, but its practical application is comparatively recent. Rail-motor truck coordination is utilized on short-haul freight routes and in terminal service. Rail-motor coach coordination offers optional routes and services, as well as rail feeder service. Air-rail service permits long distance travelers to enjoy high speed movement by day and the convenience of sleeping cars by night. Rail-water coordination rests on joint rates and routes between the two forms of transport.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

10454. SHANNON, HOMER H. Transportation libraries. *Traffic World.* 45 (17) Apr. 26, 1930: 1121-1123.—Transportation libraries have been established in a number of cities in the United States. That of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington is probably the most extensive collection, comprising 175,000 items. Other collections are at Harvard, Leland Stanford, University of Michigan, Library of Congress, Interstate Commerce Commission, John Crerar Library in Chicago, Yale, Princeton, University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago, and Columbia University.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

10455. ZELOVICH, CORNELIUS. Hazai közlekedésünk múltja és jelene. [Past and present of Hungarian communications.] *Városi Szemle.* 16 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 87-134.—During the Middle Ages and at the beginning of modern times Hungary was fighting against the Turks, and so she had no time for road-making and bridge-building. At the end of the 18th century Joseph II began the new work of road-making. But the real development in this direction began in the so called “reform period,” between 1830 and 1848. Count Stephen Széchenyi was the leader of these reforms relating to communication. Until 1836 public roads were kept up by the counties. The Széchenyi road was the first public road constructed and maintained by the government. From this time there was continuous and rapid progress. Pre-war Hungary had 43,629 kilometres of road; present-day Hungary has only 16,836 kilometres. The first Hungarian railway was opened in 1846. Now there are only two private railway companies, the others having been nationalized. Besides these there are local railways under state control. In 1896 Hungary had a network of railways 14,873 km. long. After the Treaty of Trianon the situation of

the Hungarian railways became worse. Pre-war Hungary had 27 frontier-stations; now there are 45. In 42 cases the lines end on an open track. The Rumanian occupation caused damage of \$74,000,000 to the Hungarian State Railways in equipment alone, but after the past ten years the Hungarian State Railways are again on the old pre-war standard. The first steamship started on the Danube in 1830. After the improvement of the Iron Gates, the Lower Danube, the Tisza and of the other rivers, Hungary had 6,011 km. of navigable waterways; now there are only 1,698 km. The new commercial harbor near Budapest increases the traffic on the Danube. The only seaport of Hungary was Fiume, the greatest wood port in the world; it is now nearly dead. The postal, telegraph, and telephone services, together with broadcasting, are under state administration. The slow development of the past ten years has brought these institutions back to their old pre-war standards.—*Tibor Przyborski.*

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 9923, 9930, 9942, 10587, 10803, 10884, 10888)

10456. AHRENS, WILHELM. Reichsbahn und Kraftwagenverkehr. [The German railroad and freight traffic.] *Stahl u. Eisen.* 50 (9) Feb. 27, 1930: 255-260.

10457. AUSTIN, WILLIAM. How to forecast the volume of traffic. *Railway Age.* 88 (20) May 17, 1930: 1183-1186.—Describes methods of adjusting traffic and revenue curves by eliminating seasonal and year-to-year variations. The cyclical trend is then studied for previous years, and applied (with due regard to current business conditions and trends) to the cycle in progress at the time. The author predicts that railway traffic will reach a low of 90% of normal in April (1930) and will gradually rise to 98% in December. He estimates total loadings for 1930 at 50,254,000 or 5% below 1929.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

10458. MAX, P. N. Depressie in de transportbedrijven. [Depression in the transport industries.] *Koloniale Studien.* 13 (6) Dec. 1929: 430-435.—A correction of the estimates of earnings of railways and motor services places the railway situation in a more favorable light. The question is raised whether or not electrification of railways may be an answer to motor competition.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

10459. UNSIGNED. Railroad consolidation, a list of references. *U. S. Bureau of Railway Econ. Spec. Ser.* #52. 1930: pp. 79.

### STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entry 8173)

10460. VYVERBERG, C. P. Spoorwegen op Borneo. [Railways on the Island of Borneo.] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1 (20) Feb. 1930: 165.—A survey has been made regarding the traffic in West Borneo. A great change has taken place in the economic condition of that territory; native agriculture has made enormous progress. Good means of communication are essential to further development. At the North West Coast is an extensive coconut cultivation. The inland is well adapted to various kinds of crops. A tramway from Pontianak to Sambas was planned some years ago, but it has not yet been started because of fear of bad financial results, such as those of the British North Borneo Railway. Nevertheless, this railway has contributed greatly to opening up the country. It may be expected that the Dutch Government construct the West Borneo tramway.—*Cecile Rothe.*



## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 9926, 9942, 10313, 10886)

10461. SKADE, H. N. Nogle Undersøgelser over Fragtraternes Bevaegelser. [A study of fluctuations in freight rates.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 67(4-5) 1929: 201-264.—Skade investigates first the seasonal fluctuations in freight rates as set forth in Lloyd's Lists Index, and concludes that the regularly recurring maxima at the turn of the year and minima at the middle of the calendar year are due principally to fluctuations in the amount of goods seeking shipment. This in turn is due to the comparatively heavier shipments of grain during the winter season. He next investigates the cyclical fluctuations, which reflect in exaggerated degree general business conditions, and shows that fluctuations in freight rates are greater than in the general wholesale price level. This is partly due to the fact that one factor in the establishment of rates, namely shipping capacity is fairly constant from year to year, while the other factor, the amount of goods awaiting shipment, is highly variable. Finally he investigates changes in the general freight rate level, and shows that in the present century, when changes in the price level are taken into consideration, there has been an appreciable lowering of rates. This must on the whole be regarded as the result of technical improvements in the shipping business. It should be pointed out that the author's investigations are concerned only with tramp shipping, and do not take into consideration shipping on regular routes.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen.*

## AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 9902, 9922, 10823)

10462. SUTTON, D. G. Psychology in aviation. *U. S. Naval Medic. Bull.* 28(1) Jan. 1930: 5-13.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1741.

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 9913, 9924, 9936, 10115, 10117, 10121, 10145, 10196, 10200, 10215, 10243, 10268, 10282, 10286, 10326, 10356, 10360-10361, 10381-10382, 10405, 10415, 10421, 10650, 10652, 10747, 10764, 10816, 10845, 10854, 10868, 10870, 10921)

10463. CZECHOWICZ, PAUL. Zahlungsbilanz und Zahlungsfähigkeit der UdSSR. [Balance of payments and capacity to pay of the USSR.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(30) Jul. 26, 1929: 1282-1286. & (31) Aug. 2, 1929: 1328-1331.

10464. GAYDA, VIRGINIO. Italia e Stati Uniti. Il pericolo di un proibizionismo economico. [Italy and the United States. The danger of prohibitive tariffs.] *Gerarchia.* 9(7) Jul. 1929: 526-534.—Italian exports are endangered by American high duties. The United States furnishes Italy with raw materials and other important articles; nevertheless it is possible for Italy to substitute products of other countries. For American cereals, which represent half of Italian importations of these products, substitutes can be found in Canada, Australia, Poland and Rumania; cotton may be obtained in Egypt and in India.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10465. GEORGE, JOHN W. Selling to the Soviet. *Advertising & Selling.* 14(8) Feb. 5, 1930: 17-19, 78-81.—Soviet Russia's economic program, based on the importation of technical goods and supplies, circumvents the non-recognition of its government by the United States by purchasing through trade organizations, financially responsible and empowered to complete

purchases, and having head quarters in New York. Through this method of buying, the Soviet has opened a vast market to American industry.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

10466. JUNG, GUIDO. Les relations commerciales entre l'Italie et la Belgique. [Commercial relations between Italy and Belgium.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 57-63.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

10467. M., F. Il commercio estero della repubblica dei Soviet e la posizione dell'Italia. [The foreign commerce of the Soviet Republic and Italy's share in it.] *Nuova Antologia.* 289(1389) Feb. 1, 1930: 374-383.—For practical purposes Soviet foreign commerce may be said to have begun in 1924. The exports for the last five years totaled 3.3 billion rubles. Of this about 2 billions were in agricultural products and the remainder raw materials for industry. Imports for the same period totaled 3.57 billion rubles. Only in one year, 1926-27, was there a favorable balance of trade. Total commerce has increased by about 50% since 1924. Italian commerce with Russia amounted to 167 millions for the five year period, with Russia holding a tremendous advantage in the balance of trade. In petroleum products Italy is now Russia's best customer. Italy has, however, not made credit arrangements suitable for building Russian commerce to a high level. Some correctives are suggested.—*J. C. Russell.*

10468. MACGOWAN, H. P. The market for foodstuffs in Guatemala. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #678. 1930: pp. 14.

10469. PLAUT, THEODOR. Tysklands Handelspolitik efter 1927. [Germany's commercial policy since 1927.] *Økonomi og Pol.* 4 Feb. 1930: 265-277.—Since 1927 the demand for protection of agriculture has been increasingly successful. At the end of 1929 a series of tariff increases on grain, butter, cattle, and sugar were adopted. Even though many of these recent tariff increases were for the temporary protection of "infant industries," nevertheless the development of such a tariff policy must be regarded as an economic detriment to Germany. The adoption of more scientific methods of agriculture would have been preferable. The effect of the new tariff policy will be especially disadvantageous if foreign countries adopt retaliatory tariffs, since anything which adversely affects Germany's export trade will result in an increased reparations burden.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

10470. RAFAILOVITCH, JIV. M. La zone franche Yougoslave à Salonique. [The Yugoslavian free zone at Saloniki.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 98-104.—A summary of the movement of goods for the first four months following the official opening of the Yugoslavian Free Zone at Saloniki, which was established to allow egress and ingress for Serbian commerce.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

10471. SIMPSON, KEMPER. The effect of the tariff on corporate profits. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 2(4) Oct. 1929: 396-405.—The general assumption that tariff implies profits for the business of the country as a whole or even for the protected industry is fallacious. The protective policy of Alexander Hamilton for "promising infant" industries was justified for his time. But the substantial prevailing protective tariff affects business profits in at least three undesirable directions: (1) "it artificially diverts capital" from its natural course to inefficient firms; (2) "it adds a cost burden on industries which must use protected commodities as raw material"; (3) it makes it more difficult for the large efficient industries... to sell their products abroad." An actual tabulation of percentage earned on capital invested by groups of industries show some of the lowest returns from the most highly protected industries, and vice versa.—*Lucille Bagwell.*



10472. SINGER, KURT. Zahlungsbilanz und Kapitalausfuhr der Vereinigten Staaten. [Balance of payments and capital exports of the United States.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14 (28) Jul. 12, 1929: 1193-1197.

10473. SYMPOSIUM. Safeguarding. *Liberal Mag.* 37 (425) Feb. 1929: 77-89. The arguments for and against free-trade for Great Britain are given.—S. P. Turin.

10474. SZIGETI, JULIUS. Magyarország 1928. évi fizetési mérlege. [Balance of payments for Hungary for 1928.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle*. 7 (10) Oct. 1929: 1068-1091.—The determination of the international balance of Hungary for 1928 was carried out so far as possible in accordance with the system recommended by the League of Nations. The value turn-over was determined according to gross figures, that is, not only the value of exports but also imports are taken into account. On account of the dearth of capital the balance was regularly passive. In 1928 the excess of imports over exports was 501.7 million pengő. The net excess of payments abroad amounted to 562.3 million pengő. Of these 65.8% were on account of transportation of goods. 23.5% interest payments, 3.1% tourist travel. Among the items denoting no capital transfer there were only 5 items which showed a credit balance, the total amount of which was 60.6 million pengő. Of these, money payments from emigrants to America amounted to 58.1%, and the payments connected with railroad and shipping transportation 36.1%. The capital transfer items show the increase of obligations or decrease of assets in long and short-term loans, the supply of bills of exchange held by the Hungarian National Bank and other bills of exchange, commercial paper, capital increases, and in the purchase and sale of real estate,—these together show an increase of debts of 542 million pengő, of which 55.3% are due to the increase in long-term loans.—D. Elekes.

10475. THÉRY, RENÉ. Le problème douanier européen. [The European tariff problem.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (74) Feb. 1930: 40-43.—Pre-war tariff alignments are no longer suitable. A first step should be the abandonment of the "most favored nation" clauses, and there should be developed "zones of economic solidarity," i.e., places in an equivalent position with respect to means of production and commerce. Such zones should be the basis for a new tariff alignment. The League of Nations will be important in developing such a system.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

10476. TIBAL, ANDRÉ. Les relations économiques de la Roumanie et de l'Allemagne. [Economic relations of Rumania and Germany.] *Esprit Internat.* 4 (13) Jan. 1930: 38-61.—During the past year, the economic relations between Rumania and Germany have returned to their pre-war status. Before the war Germany had predominant economic significance in Rumania, taking the place previously occupied by Austria-Hungary. The German occupation and the Treaty of Bucharest made Germany odious to Rumania. The post war settlements were unsatisfactory. The reparations payments from Germany to Rumania opened the way to commerce which developed rapidly. German financiers loaned money to Rumania. After long negotiations, an accord which regulates all the controversies of the past ten years, and which marks the beginning of a new era, was signed on November 10, 1928.—Ellen Deborah Ellis.

10477. TOOMS, A. Balti riikide väliskaubandus 1924-29. [Foreign trade of the Baltic States, 1924-29.] *Eesti Stat.* (99-2) Feb. 1930: 57-69.—The balance of foreign trade of Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania with Estonia has been in favor of Estonia. This may be accounted for by the consumption capacity of states whose populations are of different sizes. The commercial commodities produced by each Baltic State are not so important in building up trade balances among

these stages as are those commodities which are produced in one state in excess of home consumption and in other states either below home consumption or not produced at all, such as food, clothing, and other prime necessities of life. A country can import these commodities only up to its consumption capacity, which is limited by the size of its population. Therefore, Estonia, having a smaller population, is not in a position to import needed commodities in the same volume as other neighboring countries, Finland and Latvia, with larger populations are able to import from Estonia.—Peter A. Speek.

10478. UNSIGNED. De bestemmingen van den uitvoer van enkele producten uit Java en Madoera, gedurende 1927, 1928 en 1929. [Destination of exports of various products from Java and Madura 1927, 1928, and 1929.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 20 (5) Jan. 1930: 38-40; (6) Feb. 1930: 50-53.—An extensive survey of the important export products, with many figures.—Cecile Rothe.

10479. UNSIGNED. Het handelsverkeer tusschen Nederlandsch-Indië en de Philippijnen. [The trade between the Dutch East Indies and the Philippine Islands.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 20 (5) Jan. 1930: 41.—The trade of the Philippine Islands with the Dutch East Indies has increased; in 1928 the value of imports from the Dutch East Indies was 6,070,000 pesos, and of exports to the Dutch East Indies, 669,000 pesos. Petroleum products took first place, with a value of 2,500,000 pesos, among the products imported from the Dutch East Indies, coffee is second with a value of 1,000,000 pesos. The exports of the Philippine Islands to the Dutch East Indies consisted chiefly of rope, exported to the value of 389,000 pesos.—Cecile Rothe.

10480. UNSIGNED. De ontwikkeling van den buitenlandschen handel van Fransch West Afrika. [The development of the foreign trade of French West Africa.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 20 (4) Jan. 1930: 32-35.—West Africa takes a rather important place in the trade of France; the value of the import in 1928 was 1,508,200 francs, of the export to France 1,242,900 francs. The principal export product is groundnuts, of which 423,500 tons were exported (300,000 to France), nearly all from Senegal. The export of palm kernels and palm oil decreased somewhat during the past year, in 1928 respectively 59,000 tons and 17,500 tons were exported. The Ivory Coast produced a large quantity of fine timbers such as mahogany. Most of the exports of Arabic gum, cacao, and hides went to France.—Cecile Rothe.

10481. WENSLAW, ANTONI. Wydatki i dochody samorządu gospodarczego. [Expenses and receipts of autonomous economic organizations in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 6 (2) 1929: 720-738.—The Polish constitution provided for autonomous economic bodies: chambers of agriculture, chambers of commerce and industry, chambers of crafts, etc. These autonomous organizations had existed in former Austrian and German Poland, but were lacking in former Russian Poland. The President has issued decrees regulating on a uniform basis the structure and scope of these economic bodies throughout the whole country. There are at present in the former German part of Poland 3 chambers of agriculture, 6 chambers of commerce and industry, and 4 chambers of crafts; in the former Austrian part there are 3 chambers of commerce and industry and 4 chambers of crafts; there are no chambers of agriculture.—O. Eisenberg.



## MARKETING

(See also Entries 10375, 10395, 10426, 10434, 10468, 10517, 10543, 10591, 10636, 10959)

10482. BENTON, A. H., and SEIELSTAD, H. E. Cooperative marketing of livestock in North Dakota. *North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #223. 1928: pp. 78.

10483. BERI, S. G. Marketing of agricultural produce in the Bombay Karnatak. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38) Part 3 Jan. 1930: 588-616.—This is a survey of the marketing organization of agricultural products in the Bombay Karnatak with special reference to cotton. Cotton occupies an important place as a money crop. The types of cotton grown and the need for improvement are discussed. Statistics for leading market centers are presented and methods of marketing are described. The growers usually sell their cotton before it is ginned, either standing in the field, or by sale in local villages or by taking to a larger market. Sale of standing cotton is usually by those who need the money and is said to be unprofitable to the grower. Sales in the markets are made by commission men who receive a commission from both buyer and seller. These agents also lend money to growers. The larger buyers are well posted on market conditions but there is no satisfactory market news service for the growers. The markets fail to discriminate adequately for quality. Cooperative selling is advocated as a means of improving selling methods. Operations of existing cooperatives are described and benefits reviewed. The marketing of other products such as groundnut, paddy, chilli, tobacco, areca nut, jowar, wheat, etc., is referred to briefly.—O. B. Jesness.

10484. CRAIN, C. D., Jr. Census of distribution and manufacture to give data from two angles. New tabulations measure markets by production and movement of stock. *Class & Industrial Marketing.* 20(3) Jan. 1930: 44-46.

10485. DUNCAN, DELBERT JAMES. Why people buy away from home: with particular reference to purchasing in Denver by residents of Boulder, Colorado. [A questionnaire investigation.] *Univ. Colorado Studies.* 17(4) Feb. 1930: 341-349.—A study based on 184 personal interviews with Boulder residents.—Fred E. Clark.

10486. GABRIEL, H. S. The marketing of Delaware sweet potatoes. *Delaware Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #161. 1929: pp. 45.—Tables are given and discussed showing the extent of the sweet potato industry and the time and destinations of shipments of sweet potatoes produced in Delaware, and the chief competing states. Other subjects pertaining to the industry in Delaware discussed are: the time growers sell their sweet potatoes, terminal markets, marketing of seconds, methods of selling, and inspections at points of origin and at destinations, and the propagation, diseases, harvesting, grading, and storage of sweet potatoes.—Courtesy, *Exper. Station Rec.*

10487. HARPER, J. D. The story of cooperative live stock marketing. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 3(5) Sept. 1929: 145-152.—On 20 principal livestock markets of the country there are at the present time terminal cooperative agencies, 26 in number, which during 1928 handled more than 12,000,000 head of livestock with a sales value of \$285,000,000. The cooperative livestock movement which has brought about these developments began with the first shipping association, located at Superior, Nebraska, in 1883 and the first terminal association, at Chicago, in 1889. There are now 4,000 shipping associations. These and terminal agencies were formed and developed by farmers. With the rapid development of rural transportation and the coming of direct packer buying of livestock the local shipping association has been hard

pressed. Many have ceased to function. Others have increased their business. Larger scale concentration of stock for shipment and sale is developing. Since 1920 state cooperative laws have been made more adequate. The Capper-Volstead Act exempts them from interference in entering the field of large scale organization and control of marketing. The Packers and Stock-Yards Act opened the public markets to cooperative agencies. The terminal agencies established by the National Livestock Producers' Association, created by the Farm Bureau, and the Farmers' Union have flourished. The first National Livestock Producers' agency was established at National Stock Yards, Illinois. It has grown to a membership of 40,000 livestock producers and 300 shipping associations. The Farmers' Union firms have rendered an excellent service. The largest cooperative commission agency is the Central Cooperative Association at South St. Paul, with an annual business of approximately \$35,000,000.—Paul L. Miller.

10488. HENDERSON, T. G. Recent developments in co-operative marketing in Scottish Agriculture. *Agric. Econ. Soc. Report.* 2 1929: 19-22.—Co-operative marketing in Scotland is organized by the Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society with the active support of organizations of farmers, farm-workers, and agricultural colleges. It is assisted financially by the state, to the extent of £4,280, its total income from all sources in 1927 amounting to £5,196. The most important projects recently established have been the following:—(1) *Scottish Wool Growers, Ltd.*, registered in 1926, has a membership of 458, and contracts to sell approximately 1,000,000 lbs. of wool annually, which is equivalent to about 11% of the total wool clip of Scotland. (2) Three societies dealing with poultry and eggs having a total membership of over 500. (3) *Scottish Milk Agency, Ltd.*, registered in 1927, has a membership of approximately 2,250. The agency contracts to sell all the milk of its members, and secures its funds from a levy of 1d. per gallon on its members' supplies. At present it handles about 19,000,000 gallons of milk per annum, and confines its operations to Glasgow and the South-Western area. It is hoped to develop the Agency into a national scheme. (4) *Scottish Border Farmers' Ltd.* has a membership of about 200, and a capital of £4,600. It aims at improving the marketing of meat, and handles on an average about 1,000 sheep, 60 cattle, and 50 to 100 pigs per week. Approximately 50% of the members have guaranteed to consign live-stock for three years.—Edgar Thomas.

10489. LYON, LEVERETT S. Some trends in the marketing of canned foods. *Brookings Inst. Pamphlet Ser.* 1(4) Dec. 10, 1929: pp 57.—An increase of several million dollars in the cost of distributing American canners annual pack of foods to their customers has occurred during the past ten years. The chief cause is the decline in the size of units in which goods are ordered and shipped. In many phases of marketing costs advance as the size of orders declines. Freight charges are the costs which advance most seriously as the size of shipments declines, and the important change occurs when the shipment drops below the car-load lot. In addition to the study of marketing costs the pamphlet deals with hand-to-mouth buying trends in the canned food trade; future ordering; trends in the sizes of orders for various types of canned foods; changes in the seasonality of shipments; and the carryover of canned foods from year to year.—Leverett S. Lyon.

10490. MARTZ, J. A. 1930 industrial advertising budget to be as large or larger than 1929. *Class and Indus. Marketing.* 20(3) Jan. 1930: 27-29.

10491. МИЛЕТИЦКИЙ, А., and РОГИНСКИЙ, В. К вопросу о стоимости торгового посредничества в Б.С.С.Р.



[The cost of the middleman's services in the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.] *Советское Сропительство*. (9) Sep. 1929: 93-100.—The authors attempt to determine how, and to what extent, the price of goods increases in passing through different channels between producers and consumers; reasons for and justifications of such increasing prices; how the price of merchandizing is reflected in the cost of goods; and the trends in price formations in retail trade. Materials used in the investigation are those of separate state trade organizations and cooperative systems, handling about 77% of the total trade. The authors find a decrease of overhead costs in merchandizing.—*David M. Schneider*.

10492. RAMAKRISHNA, K. C. Financing and forced sale of produce. *Indian J. Econ.* 10 (38) Part 3 Jan. 1930: 617-629.—Consideration is given to the question of the validity of the contention that growers (in Madras) lose heavily by obtaining loans on growing crops on conditions that such crops will be sold to or through the creditors. The importance of weekly fairs in selling is pointed out. The reports of eight investigations of the Indian Central Cotton Committee are referred to in support of the contention that the abuses resulting from the operations of merchant-moneylenders are less than commonly supposed.—*O. B. Jesness*.

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 10444, 10533, 10535, 10548)

10493. CARVER, THOMAS NIXON. Selling short—the morals and economics of margins. *Atlantic Monthly*. 145 (2) Feb. 1930: 247-258.—The first part of the article deals with short selling in grain and commodity markets, "fungible" goods which are graded and classified. It is noted that in connection with commodities the short seller does not specify units. Short selling "is as definitely a gambling contract as a bet on the outcome of a horse race or a throw of dice." The real nature of the transaction is not determined by legal forms but by motives which are behind it. Carver does not accept the definition that dealing with property by direct or indirect sale is speculation. The technique of the subject is outlined in detail both for the commodity and security markets. In discussing the security phase, the author states, "The whole organization of the Stock Exchange is so designed as to make it possible for men to gamble." Wall Street brokers are after commissions. They do not wish to differentiate between gamblers and "legitimate" trades since the "legitimate" trades would not bring in sufficient commissions. Margins are shown as harmful. The author has no remedy to suggest.—*Robert L. Smitley*.

10494. LOLINI, ETTORE. Il mercato di borsa e gli indici della speculazione in Italia. [Stock exchanges and indices of speculation in Italy.] *Commercio*. 2 (7) Jul. 1929: 51-60.—In order to show the course of operations on the Italian stock exchange Lolini studies separately (1) the quantities and values of cash contracts (2) the stocks delivered at the end of each monthly liquidation, (3) amounts of the monthly cash settlements (4) the amounts of capital employed in operations of contango. With reference to the variations of the speculative market from one period to another Lolini finds that it would be necessary to follow the daily fluctuations of stock prices, which the indices at present available in Italy do not provide. These are in fault also, according to the author, because the indices are calculated using as weights the

capital of the companies which issued the shares,—that is, the number of shares issued times the nominal value per share. Lolini suggests that it would be better to weight the indices of each stock by the product of their prices and the quantities dealt with on the exchange.—*Roberto Bachi*.

10495. McKINNON, N. P. Resumé of operations on Minneapolis-St. Paul Stock Exchange for 1929. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3374) Feb. 22, 1930: 1175-1176.

10496. SEAGER, HENRY ROGERS. Some remedies for stock gambling. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (4) Jan. 1930: 53-55.—The guiding principle to public policy should be that we ought so to control our industrial system that making money without making goods or rendering services will become more difficult, whereas making money by making goods or rendering services will become easier. This principle can be applied so as to check the reckless speculation in stocks by making a thoroughgoing reform of our corporation laws, which, at least in some states, are notorious for their laxity. Margin trading for the person of small means must be curbed by the stock exchange on its own initiative or it is not unlikely that there will be insistent demands that it be curbed by legislation. Finally, should not the movement to encourage and assist employees to become common stockholders in their own corporation be condemned on the ground that it is not a proper investment for a wage earner?—*W. F. Crowder*.

10497. UNSIGNED. Opening of the New York Real Estate Securities Exchange, Inc. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3365) Dec. 21, 1929: 3897-3899.—The New York Real Estate Securities Exchange, Inc., the first of its kind in the world, was formally opened to trading operations at 12 East 41st Street, December 16, 1929. The reasons for establishing the exchange, as given by the Chairman of the Board of Governors were: modern real estate developments require huge capital; it must be raised through the sale of liquid securities; their character must be investigated and made known and their market value must be recorded and reported daily. The exchange will follow, in substance, the procedure in other exchanges. Sixty-nine issues, representing the financing of many of the best known office buildings, hotels and apartment structures in New York, will be traded in at first.—*C. C. Bayard*.

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entry 9888)

10498. KING, GEORGE C. Insurance-suretyship—rules governing compensated sureties and fidelity insurers in the same field. *Texas Law Rev.* 8 (2) Feb. 1930: 272-294.

10499. SMITH, EDWIN S. "Cash and carry" life insurance. *Nation*. 130 (3370) Feb. 5, 1930: 149-150.—"Cash and carry" insurance in the form of ordinary life insurance written by savings banks has grown to considerable proportions during the past 21 years. On Sep. 30, 1930 more than 80,000 policies were in force for an amount of insurance in excess of \$67,000,000. The cost of this insurance is 26% cheaper than ordinary life policies in commercial companies and only half the cost of the usual weekly-plan insurance.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.



## SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 9878, 10529, 10565, 10574, 10601, 10609, 10813, 10949, 11044-11045, 11047)

10500. ANDERSSON, THOR. Folkeregister i Sverige. [Population registration in Sweden.] *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 8 1929: 426-432.—The author presents a number of arguments in favor of registration of the population in Sweden. Among other things, he points out that such registration would render unnecessary the present special registration of those persons who are insured against old age under the law of 1912, namely all persons from the ages of 16 to 66.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

10501. EYLAUD, J. M. La fonction prophylactique des assurances sociales. [The prophylactic function of social insurance.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 569-576.—*S. H. Nerlove.*

10502. LIESSE, ANDRÉ. Sur les assurances sociales, les replâtrages de la loi, la véritable voie à prendre. [Social insurances,—the mistakes of the law and the right way to take.] *Écon. Français.* 58 (6) Feb. 8, 1930: 161-163.—Since the proposal of the first project for a comprehensive social insurance law for France in 1922, the author has advocated the method of covering the several risks one by one rather than as a group. Costs may thereby be determined with sufficient accuracy to permit effective relief. Under the present law, effective Feb. 5, 1930, the author believes, financial disaster is inevitable in view of the absence of statistical records on which to base benefits and assessments.—*G. A. Bowers.*

10503. SZEIBERT, JOHANN. A társadalom biztosítás a nemzetközi jogban. [Social insurance and international law.] *Munkaügyi Szemle.* 3 (11) Nov. 1929: 415-430.—*Stephan Halom.*

10504. UNSIGNED. Workmen's compensation, Wisconsin, 1928-29. *Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull.* #21. Mar. 13, 1930: pp. 16; Bull. #22. Mar. 1, 1930: pp. 7; Bull. #24. Mar. 14, 1930: pp. 8; Bull. #25 Mar. 14, 1930: pp. 20.

10505. VILLARD, HAROLD G. Evolution and drawbacks of German sickness insurance. *Monitor (Buffalo, N. Y.).* 16 (8) Jan. 1930: 143-146.—The German compulsory sickness insurance system, which went into effect late in 1884 and at that time covered 10% of the population, had been so extended as to reach 32.4% of the population in 1926. The number of insured increased from 4,685,000 in 1885 to 21,330,000 in 1928. By 1926 nearly half the societies through which the insurance system is carried on paid benefits equal to three-quarters of wages, the maximum permitted under the law. Whereas, in 1888, there were only 574 sickness days per annum for every 100 insured workers, the number of 1927 had reached 1,368. The number of sickness cases per 100 insured workers increased from 33 to 54 during the same period, while the number of sickness days per case mounted from 17 to 25.—*Edward Berman.*

## MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

## MONEY

(See also Entries 10184, 10210, 10346, 10673)

10506. CZECHOWICZ, PAUL. Währungssystem und Preissystem der Sowjetunion. [Currency and price system of the USSR.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (15) Apr. 12, 1929: 631-637.

10507. HAJDRIK, ALEXANDRE. Les effets de l'assainissement sur les conditions financières en Hongrie. [The effects of rehabilitation on the financial conditions in Hungary.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-4 (2)

Nov. 1929: 255-282.—The most important results of the financial reforms in Hungary during 1924-1927 were the balancing of the budget and monetary stabilization. The stabilization of the money was effected by the creation of a new monetary unit, the pengő, and by the establishment of a central bank.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

10508. MŁYNARSKI, FELIX. Gold- und Goldkernwährung. [Gold exchange and gold standard.] *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 2 1930: 188-195.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10509. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. A pénz és a hitel a gazdasági forgalomban. [The role of money and credit in economic life.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-31.—The pure credit economy of Hawtrey and Hahn calls for an analysis of the concept of money and its relation to credit. Money instruments and money functions must be distinguished from credit instruments and credit functions. Coin and paper money are typical money instruments, with money functions, the bill of exchange is a typical credit instrument with credit functions, the bank note and the check are credit instruments with money functions. The credit economy might get along without currency but not without the performance of money functions. What are the typical money functions? The types of money instruments were derived from the exchange and payment functions. In addition there is the function of measure of value, which is sharply to be distinguished from the value of money. These three may be considered as typical money functions. The exchange function is not purely a money function. The payment function is a money function but can be performed by credit instruments. But the function of measure of value is a purely money function which is limited to money instruments. Other so-called money functions in modern times, may be considered to belong to credit instruments rather than to money instruments. These are the value-storing, value-transporting and the capital-transfer functions.—*Ladislaus Rosenheim.*

10510. NOGARO, BERTRAND. Le nouveau régime monétaire français. [The new French monetary regime.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-2 (2) May 1929: 215-246.—Under the present monetary regime the gold standard in its pure form has not been adopted. The establishment of a minimum sum below which notes are not redeemed has served to prevent the circulation of gold within the country, making it available only for foreign settlements. However, the Bank of France is empowered to return to a system of complete convertibility if it sees fit to do so. The stabilization act of 1928, which was adopted hastily by parliament, is open to certain criticisms. The reimbursement by the state of its loans from the bank was premature in that it resulted in a heavier interest burden for the treasury and did not reduce the volume of notes in circulation as was expected. As a result of the adoption of the principle of a fixed reserve ratio to note issue and deposits, the gold reserve is rendered more immobile than before. Since the redemption of bank notes is no longer necessary except for purposes of foreign exchange it is unwise to immobilize the reserves in order to protect notes and deposits which circulate only within the country. The old system of a fixed limit on note issues would give the notes more of a fiduciary character and mobilize the reserves for foreign transactions. However, the strong position of the Bank of France will prevent it from being adversely affected by these theoretical and legalistic objections.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

10511. NOWAK, HENRYK. Działalność Państwowego Banku Rolnego w 1928r. [The activity of the State Bank for Agriculture in Poland in 1928.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 332-343.—*O. Eisenberg.*



10512. PAYEN, E. La stabilisation de la piastre indochinoise et la baisse de l'argent. [The stabilization of the Indo-Chinese piaster and the decline of silver.] *Écon. Français*. 58 (5) Feb. 1, 1930: 131-132.—Beginning in January the piaster of Indo-China was stabilized at 10 francs, gold exchange standard. The Bank of Indo-China buys and sells piaster exchange upon a ten franc base, which is greater than the commercial price. Although stabilization was considered prior to 1914, it was made necessary by the steady decline in the price of silver since 1919-1920. (Table.)—J. J. Spengler.

10513. RAU, B. RAMCHANDRA. Keynes and monetary reform. *Indian J. Econ.* 10 (38) Part 3, Jan. 1930: 396-406.—Keynes' policy of a managed non-metallic standard is reviewed and the thesis developed that with the return of all countries to the gold standard, "the technique of management necessary to secure monetary stability under a non-metallic standard is being now applied towards managing the resurected gold standard system." This is seen in: (1) contraction or expansion of credit now being adjusted with reference to price level requirements alone; (2) the loss of faith in the gold reserve requirements of central banks with the probability that present legal requirements will be scaled down; and (3) the use of the gold bullion standard.—Lawrence Smith.

10514. ROUSSEAU, DANIEL. Circulation monétaire dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. [Circulation of money in Luxembourg.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (74) Feb. 1930: 64-72.—A historical summary and brief statement of the present trend of circulation and parity of Luxembourg money.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

10515. SOURISSE, YVES. L'évolution monétaire de l'extrême-orient et l'avenir de l'argent métal. [The monetary evolution of the Far East and the future of silver.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-2 (2) May 1929: 247-280.—The abandonment of bimetalism in Europe and the subsequent fall in the value of silver forced the eastern states to protect their national currencies from the fluctuations of the silver market, and, with the exception of China and French Indo-China, they rapidly abandoned the silver standard. Since the war India and Siam have replaced the gold exchange standard by the gold bullion standard. French Indo-China, after having delayed until the stabilization of the French franc, is now ready to reorganize her currency. China also has proposed to establish a new monetary system, but progress will be impeded by the present lack of a national money and the existence of large quantities of uncoined silver. The silver consumption of India and more especially of China is still large.—Morris E. Garnsey.

## BANKING

(See also Entries 10509, 10533, 10658)

10516. BACHMANN, G. La revision de la loi sur la Banque Nationale Suisse. [Revision of the Swiss National Bank Law.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (74) Feb. 1930: 105-108.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

10517. BAIRD, D. G. New sales services banks are offering marketing executives. *Sales Management*. 2 (5) Feb. 1, 1930: 198, 226.—The development of chain and branch banking organizations, coupled with the competition for depositors has led banks to cooperate so far as they can, without actually undertaking selling effort, in aiding their depositors to secure distribution. Some of these banks have special liaison officers whose duties are confined to this promotional work. Suggestions for product improvement and marketing information are given.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

10518. BALOGH, THOMAS. Latente inflation,

Währungssystem, Notenbankpolitik und Börsenhausse. [Latent inflation, currency system, policy of bank of issue, and stock market peak.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (4) 1929: 581-616.—Cassel and Commons, among others, represent the viewpoint that the exchanges function like a sieve through which purchasing power flows continuously to the goods markets. The stability of economic development therefore cannot be endangered by a rise of stock prices. Intervention by the Central Bank is to be avoided since the price level, the maintenance of which represents the goal, remains stable. In his criticism of this theory the author places in the forefront the question whether a rise of stock prices does not lead inevitably to inflation. He reaches the following conclusions. By an increase in stock prices, the equilibrium between new capital issues and the increasing value of old shares is disturbed on the one hand, and the extent of the annual savings is disturbed on the other hand. The result is a creation of supplementary purchasing power. According to the Cassel-Commons' theory this additional purchasing power must immediately reach the market and cause a price advance. The necessity for intervention by the central bank would in this case be conceded. The author shows further that the Cassel Common theory is not sufficient, but that even without the raising of the general price level, additional purchasing power and with it the basis for a further disproportionality of the economy is created. During the increase in stock prices purchasing power is tied up by the increased demand for circulation media because of increased circulation; purchasing power is also tied up in credit transactions because of the increased rate of interest. In this way a local or "latent" inflation is created. With the contraction of volume of credit the demand for credit on the exchange collapses with the legitimate demand for credit on the part of business. A freeing of the purchasing power tied up on the exchange is only possible by means of liquidation, which is bound up with a serious upsetting of business. The author, therefore, demands intervention on the part of the Central Bank, even without previous increases in prices of goods.—H. Jecht.

10519. BENNETT, FRANK P., Jr. Twenty years of Morris Plan. *U. S. Investor*. 41 (7) Feb. 15, 1930: 321-326.—The Morris Plan in the twenty years of its history has made 7,000,000 loans involving \$1,250,000,000. The record of loss has been less than 0.25%. In making a loan the chief question to be decided is whether the loan is good for the borrower.—Charles S. Tippetts.

10520. BLAKE, LUTHER L. Money at mischief. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22 (7) Jan. 1930: 653, 705-706.—Individual and corporate loans to security markets are given as examples of how idle and uncontrolled capital may wander into dangerous practices.—Helen Slade.

10521. BOURILKOFF, J. T. Les banques par actions en Bulgarie après la stabilisation de la monnaie. [Stock banks in Bulgaria after the monetary stabilization.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (74) Feb. 1930: 12-18.—A survey of the growth of stock banks in Bulgaria, 1923 to 1928, indicates that this type of bank plays the preponderant role in Bulgarian finance.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

10522. BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E. Dos mil millones en depósitos de ahorro, su significado en la economía nacional. [Two billions of savings deposits: its significance in Argentine national economy.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina*. 23 (136) Oct. 1929: 281-288.—Few countries can show such rapid progress as Argentina. Twenty years ago the total amount of deposits reached 140 million pesos (1 peso=approx. 42¢), or 23 pesos per capita. Ten years later these savings passed 500 millions, and in Sep. 1929, amounted to two billions, or 180 pesos per capita. An analysis of the



increase in savings deposits, and the equally dramatic increase in the mortgage scripts in circulation, reveals (1) a slight increase in instalment selling, (2) a credit crisis, which began after the war, (3) a reduction of immigration, (4) an enormous increase of the middle class in the past twenty years, (5) a relative inaction on the part of the banks in mobilizing these funds and turning them into production, (6) failure of the banks to lend money for the purchase of securities, and (7) a lack of persons with knowledge of the technique of issuing operations.—*H. M. Sinclair.*

10523. DAILEY, DON M. Illinois banks and the Federal Reserve System. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 2(3) Jul. 1929: 258-271.—Only a very small proportion of Illinois state banks have ever belonged to the Federal Reserve System; at the present time not more than 5.5% of the state institutions are members, which is the smallest proportion since 1917. At no time have more than 7.8% been members. There has been a marked tendency for the largest of the state institutions to become members. One-half of the member state banks have a capital of \$175,000 or more. Considering national banks as well as member state banks, it is found that not quite one-third of all the Illinois banks are members of the reserve system. Because of the tendency for the largest of the state banks to become members, as much as 51% of the aggregate resources of these banks of Illinois are represented in the system. Considering all the banks of the state (national and state), slightly in excess of 72% of the resources are those of member banks. Since 1914 not less than one-half the entire banking power of the state has been in the reserve system; and, since 1918, a significant margin. Because of the preponderance of the Chicago member banks, that portion of Illinois in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, with almost 72% of its bank resources in the System, makes a considerably better showing than the rest of the state.—*C. C. Bayard.*

10524. FRUIN. De Volkshypotheekbank. [The People's Mortgage Bank.] *Blaadje v. h. Volkscredietwezen, Weltevreden*. 18(1) Jan. 1930: 1-22.—The institution of a People's Mortgage Bank in Java is proposed.—*Cecile Rothe.*

10525. GREGORY, T. E. Practical working of the Federal Reserve Banking System of the United States. *J. Inst. Bankers (London)*. 51(2) Feb. 1930: 75-108.

10526. JAKOPIN, LUIGI. Il sistema federale di riserva. [The system of federal reserve banks.] *Vita Italiana*. 17(201) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 512-519.—An outline of the organization and working of these banks.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10527. NICOTRA, G. Ancora sul concentramento delle Casse di Risparmio in Italia. [The concentration of savings banks in Italy.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 10(2) Feb. 1929: 74-79.—The article contains statistical data on the (compulsory) concentration of the smaller savings banks, in accordance with a law of 1927, a law which has been extended to the larger institutions, and points the way to the future creation of the provincial and regional federations of savings banks. In consequence of the concentration and unification movements, the confidence of depositors has been increased and they have increased their deposits with the banks.—*Roberto Bachi.*

10528. NEVILLE, J. E. Group banking in the Northwest—benefits resulting to communities, depositor and member banks, as told by the group largest in number of affiliates and extent of territory covered. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130(3374) Feb. 22, 1930: 1176-1179.

10529. RYNKIEWICZ, ZOFIA. W kwestji ubezpieczenia pracowników samodzielnych. [Insurance for independent workers.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(2) Jul. 1929: 163-167.—The majority of states in Europe and outside Europe provide compulsory in-

surance for salaried workers. Only exceptionally are independent workers, craftsmen, etc., subject to social insurance legislation. In Czechoslovakia compulsory invalidity and old age insurance covers the whole group of independent workers. In Poland there is a strong movement for insurance for independent workers. This insurance should be compulsory, as a voluntary system would not meet the needs of that class of workers.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10530. STRAIN, MYRON M. The credit report problem. *System*. 57(2) Feb. 1930: 137-139.

10531. UNSIGNED. Group banks challenge New York. *U. S. Investor*. 41(6) Feb. 8, 1930: 265-269.—No fundamental change in the banking system of the United States has ever developed more rapidly than has group banking in the last two years. The Northwest Bancorporation of Minneapolis, now controlling over 100 banks, has been restoring confidence throughout the Northwest, and banks which formerly were afraid to make loans are now doing so more freely. Many of the leaders of the various groups are hoping that they will be enabled by appropriate legislation to convert their groups into branch banking systems.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

## CREDIT

10532. UNSIGNED. Development of credit unions in various states. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(2) Feb. 1930: 13-15.—Favorable legislation has been passed by many states during the past few years. New societies are reported at the rate of 20 to 40 per month. (Tables show status of credit unions in specified cities and states as of December 31, 1928.)—*E. E. Cummins.*

10533. WRIGHT, IVAN. Loans to brokers and dealers for account of others. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 2(2) Apr. 1929: 117-136.—The flood of money for the financing of speculation during recent years is the result of the large post-war gold imports and the easy-money policy of the banks. This encouraged business expansion, new capital issues, and refinancing at low rates, which created large profits and surplus funds in the possession of corporations and individuals. "Loans for account of others" have furnished most of the funds for brokers during 1928. These loans are not bank credit but additions to the bank credit in use without a proportionate increase in the country's cash reserves. The debtor-creditor relations between "others" and the brokers are not bank credits. The banks are just agents. During 1829 the banks maintained their loans on call, financed business through borrowings from the reserve banks, and the "others" added more than a billion to their call loans.—*B. F. Catherwood.*

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 9903, 10472, 10492, 10497, 10522, 10533, 10673)

10534. ÅKERMANN, JOHAN. Folkmängden och Kapitalbildningen. [Population and capital.] *Ekonomien*. 6(9) 1929: 180-182.—The author contends that periods showing great increase in the supply of capital and a concomitant relatively slight population increase, and periods of slight increase in capital and relatively greater population growth have alternated.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

10535. FEDERICI, LUIGI. Prezzi e tendenze del mercato titoli italiano. [Prices and tendencies of Italian stock exchange prices.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 10(6) Jun. 15, 1929: 487-517.—After having pointed out the conclusions which can be drawn from the index numbers of Bachi and from those of the Provincial



Council of Economics of Milan, the author examines more in detail the variation of prices of 40 stocks (*titoli*) quoted on the Milan exchange between Feb., 1925, (the beginning of the great decline) and December, 1927,—the month of stabilization of the *lire* and May, July, and September, 1928, giving prices expressed in paper *lire*, in dollars, and in the market values on the basis of the index numbers of the P.C. of E. of Milan. In September, 1928 the process of recuperation of the stock exchange market was in progress, especially due to the stabilization of the *lire*. The phenomenon found in the preceding July that the foreign holders of Italian bonds were in a better position than the Italian holders of such bonds had almost disappeared. The good course of the exchange market from the beginning of December, 1927, was also proved by the fact that for 60% of the bonds considered the market prices (in dollars) were greater than the nominal values, calculated in dollars, taking account of the course of the exchange in separate years in which there were repayments or reductions in capital. The conclusion that in September, 1928, the conditions had returned to normality is finally confirmed by the fact that the relation between the average annual yield of bonds and the yield of stocks in September, 1928 had approached that of 1913, whereas in the intermediate years it had undergone great changes. However, the fact that the average yield of bonds was still much higher in 1928 than in 1913 suggests to the author that the market quotations were too low for these bonds.—*Roberto Bachi*.

10536. GAËL-FAIN. Les trusts de placement en Angleterre, aux États-Unis et en Europe. [Investment trusts in England, in the United States and in Europe.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Écon. Pol.* 1929: 205-238.—*Harry D. Gideonse*.

10537. HOWCROFT, J. W. Thrift in places of employment. *Soc. & Indus. Rev.* 8(48) Dec. 5, 1929: 1088-1089.—Thrift committees in all large centers of South Africa endeavor to establish savings clubs in order to provide facilities, for workers to save.—*R. Broda*.

10538. LANDMANN, JULIUS. Kurzfristige Auslandsverschuldung—ein Problem der inneren Kapitalpolitik? [Short-term indebtedness abroad—a problem of domestic capital policy?] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63(1) 1930: 1-42.—German economists and statesmen are confronted with the problem of formulating a practical policy concerning the use of, and the control over, the extensive short-term credits secured abroad. The crisis in the German money market during the second quarter of 1929 emphasized the delicacy of the financial mechanism of the country. At the time of the crisis the country was faced with the necessity of securing foreign bills of exchange (*Devisen*) to the amount of over 300 million marks to meet an unfavorable import balance, another 450 million for reparations, and 250 million to cover interest and amortization on the foreign debt, or a total of approximately one billion marks to cover needs for the first four months of the year. At the beginning of 1929 the Berlin short-credit market was largely supported by the French, but the crisis of March and April was identified with a general flow of European funds to New York. The situation was aggravated by the temporary uncertainties growing out of the Paris reparations negotiations. The need for foreign credits will continue for some time.—*Amos E. Taylor*.

10539. SLUSZKIEWICZ, ZDZISLAW. Sur le financement de l'industrie en Pologne. [Financing industry in Poland.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 82-84.—The preponderance of agriculture in Polish economy has prevented an easy flow of internal capital to industry, therefore industry has had to depend on foreign

capital for the most part. Not until 1921 did Polish banks begin to take up this function to any marked degree, but the crisis of 1925 tied up internal funds and decreased the volume of domestic financing. Present financing is done largely with foreign capital.—*Lawrence C. Lockely*.

10540. SMEREK, MIECZYSLAW. Zakłady zastawnicze w Polsce w latach 1926-1928. [Pawnbroking establishments in Poland, 1926 to 1928.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 6(3) 1929: 1193-1275.—In 1928, there were in Poland 30 public pawnbroking establishments operating 34 offices; 17 of them belonged to public bodies, i.e.: 4 municipal establishments, 10 departments of communal saving-banks, 2 belonging to churches, and 1 a charitable foundation, managed by the municipal administration. Among the 13 private establishments, 2 were departments of bank co-operatives, 2 were independent corporations, 1 a society with limited liability, and 7 belonged to private persons. Loans are granted only on the basis of deposit of security (movables). The time of lending on pledge varies from 1 to 3 months. Thirteen establishments have fixed maximum amounts for loans, which varies between 500 and 1,000 zlotys. In 1926, the highest legal rate of interest reached 60%. The rate has been progressively lowered, so that since 1927 it was 24%. In 11 establishments belonging to public bodies, the rate of interest was lower than the limit above mentioned.—*O. Eisenberg*.

10541. STEFANO, ANTONIO de. I prestiti italiani emessi sul mercato americano. [Italian loans issued on the American market.] *Vita Italiana.* 17(199) Aug. 1929: 366-373.—Italy, as an agricultural country with a slow rate of capital accumulation, after the war looked for capital abroad necessary to finance her progressing industry. Conditions on the financial market of the United States were most favorable. Out of about 7 billion *lire* of loans which Italy contracted abroad prior to 1928, about 6 billion were placed in the United States with an effective interest rate of 7.28%, i.e., 2.26% higher than that of American bonds. In order to safeguard the finances of the country the Italian government issued decrees on Dec. 10, 1925, and Jan. 6, 1928, with the view of prohibiting long term loans contracted abroad, except under special authorization from the government.—*O. Eisenberg*.

10542. TORNQUIST, CARLOS A. Foreign debts of South America. *World Trade.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 45-49.—The foreign debts of South American countries have increased from \$1,315,000,000 in 1912 to \$2,437,000,000 in 1928. Since the war, the United States has become the chief lender to these countries. The per capita debt of the various South American countries varies from a maximum of \$85.20 in the case of Uruguay to a minimum of \$0.40 in the case of Ecuador. Although the rate of interest at which loans have been floated in the post war period is higher than before the war, special guarantees such as pledged revenues are rarely demanded by the lenders except from the countries of lesser economic development and of uncertain political stability.—*K. D. K. Wood*.

10543. ZWEIG, FERDYNAND. Finansowanie konsumcji. [Consumption financing.] *Ekonomista.* 29(3) Nov. 1929: 3-21; (4) 1929: 15-32.—Poland does not offer propitious conditions for instalment selling because of the low income of large masses of the population.—*O. Eisenberg*.



## PRICES

(See also Entries 8743-8744, 9007, 9024, 9175, 10506, 10679)

10544. HANAU, ARTHUR. Die Prognose der Schweinepreise. [The forecasting of hog prices.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* #18. 1930: pp. 46.

10545. MARBACH, FRITZ. Problèmes de la formation des prix. [Problems of price formation.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 21 (9) Sep. 1929: 287-296.

10546. UNSIGNED. Comparison between the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay and Calcutta. *Labour Gaz.* 9 (6) Feb. 1930: 532-535.

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 9884-9886, 10347, 10370, 10385-10386, 10388)

10547. ANDREICH, EUGEN. Critique des méthodes de la statistique conjoncturale. [Criticism of the methods of business cycle study.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 6 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 296-346.—A comprehensive survey and critical evaluation of the methods of economic investigation and their applicability to Central and East European conditions. The application of the methods developed in America and Germany is presented in concrete form by means of Hungarian economic series.—*Ludwig Bene.*

10548. HOLLANDER, JACOB H. Panics and pools. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (4) Jan. 1930: 3-6.—The panic of 1929 will figure in American financial history as not only the most acute of the crises which, at intervals during the past two generations, have convulsed the security markets of this country and of the world, but also the most "distinctive." There was no exhaustion of credit nor loaned up banks, no currency famine, no collapse of commodity prices due to inflated levels, excessive production or accumulated inventories, no bank crashes to topple over the whole financial structure, no undue absorption of liquid capital nor of circulating credit into fixed forms of slow productivity and excessive amounts, and no mania for bubbles. The flotations were of extraordinarily high order, both as to quality and sponsorship. What then was responsible for the convulsion? (1) Our altruistic sympathy with Europe's monetary troubles did not permit a raise in the discount rate until the speculative bit was helplessly lodged between the public's teeth. (2) A wide spread public confidence in America's economic future was prevented by financial ballyhoos into high pressure selling of anything, at any price. (3) Pool operations that were simply bare-faced, strong arm manipulation for the rise, to which the stock exchanges either lent themselves or in connection with which they were unwittingly used. The effect of pool operations for the rise was to induce millions of small buyers to pay deliberately inflated prices for their shares, and to delude them by deliberately engineering price advances. If a single practicable lesson is to be drawn from this cataclysm, it is in the direction of pool operations on the stock exchanges. If a single remedy is to be applied, it is in the nature of informative and regulative action by the stock exchanges. If not on the part of the exchanges then the inevitable alternative is public intervention to ascertain fact and devise corrective measures.—*W. F. Crowder.*

10549. LIPINSKI, EDWARD. Z problematów gospodarczego wzrostu. [The problem of the increase of productive economic forces.] *Ekonomista.* 29 (4) 1929: 3-14.—The author analyses the basis of economic progress in connection with the problem of business cycles, theories of which he discusses. Economic policy

should support not only production but also consumption, a policy resulting in an increase of "well-being" as well as of production. But even a proper policy of economic increase cannot eliminate cyclical fluctuations completely so long as the legal and financial foundations of capitalism exist; it is only possible to attenuate these cycles through an advancement in economic well-being.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10550. TIRUMALACHAR, B. Economic barometers. *Indian J. Econ.* 10 (38) Part 3 Jan. 1930: 331-354.—India has made little progress in business forecasting.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

## LABOR AND WAGES

## GENERAL

(See also Entries 10233, 10294, 10365, 10419, 10532, 10537, 10819, 10844, 10921-10922, 10930, 10945)

10551. ARIAS, GINO. La carta del lavoro commentata. [A comment upon the Labor Charter in Italy.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (6) Jun. 1929: 468-475.—A survey of the leading principles of the Fascist labor charter.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10552. ARNOT, R. PAGE. Meerut—the focus of the Indian revolution. *Communist Rev.* 2 (1) Jan. 1930: 13-18.—The trial of the 33 leaders of the Indian proletariat proves that the Labor government is pursuing a policy of repression rather than of conciliation. The Labor government has tried to crush the Girni Kamgar union which has led the Bombay strikes. The recent Indian Trades Union Congress succeeded in ridding itself of most of its pseudo-lefts. The most dangerous enemies of the Indian working class are the timid leaders of Indian nationalism and of British reformism.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

10553. CRESPI, BENIGNO. L'Italia non è l'America. [Italy is not America.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (11) Nov. 1929: 932-936.—Because of Italy's abundance of labor, the particular psychology of the Italian worker, and her economic situation, the scientific management movement can be adopted in Italy only in radically modified form.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10554. FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. Occupational classes among Negroes in cities. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (5) Mar. 1930: 718-738.—Although from the time of their introduction into America individual Negroes have escaped from the economic status of the masses, and during slavery a part of the free colored population in cities constituted a distinct class because of their economic and cultural development, the most significant differentiation of the population into occupational classes has occurred since the Civil War. In urban centers, where the differentiation has chiefly taken place, differences were observable in the percentage distribution of occupational classes for selected northern, southern, and border cities for 1920. The northern cities, where large communities have grown up since the World War, showed on the whole a greater differentiation of the population. In the case of Chicago it was possible to study the distribution of the occupational classes within the Negro community. The distribution of these classes as well as home-ownership tended to conform to Burgess' gradients for determining the growth of the city. The lower occupational groups tend to concentrate in the transition area of the city and along the railroad tracks. The movement of the higher occupational classes out from the mass of the Negro population is similar to the tendency of the more prosperous immigrants to move into areas of second and third settlement. This tendency among Negroes is held in check by the fact of color. A field study of an area with a large concentration of the upper occupational



classes revealed the efforts of these classes to escape from the areas occupied by the lower economic groups in order to maintain their own standards of behavior.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

10555. GNOIŃSKI, JAN. Stosunki robotnicze w rolnictwie na Litwie. [Labor conditions in agriculture in Lithuania.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 8 (2) Jul. 1928: 164-167.—An analysis of the Lithuanian law of Feb. 12, 1924 on employment and discharging of agricultural laborers whose earnings consist partly in money and partly in kind. The law fixes minimum wages for these workers, prohibits the employment of juvenile workers under 16 years of age from 7 P.M. till 7 A.M. and grants the workers 12 days leave with pay. The employer bears part of the expense in case of sickness of the worker, and the woman worker has a right to paid leave of two weeks before and 6 weeks after confinement. Disabled workers of over 60 years of age, and widows of agricultural laborers receive allowances from the given agricultural undertaking. These allowances are guaranteed by the State in case the rural property is parcelled according to the land reform law in Lithuania.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10556. LOVEKIN, OSGOOD S. The quantitative measurement of human efficiency under factory conditions. *J. Indus. Hygiene*. 12 (3) Mar. 1930: 99-120.—Laboratory experiments with human subjects acting as bicycle riders permit the author to conclude that in muscular work the pulse pressure (difference between systolic and diastolic pressures) and the pulse product (the pulse pressure multiplied by the pulse rate) are useful measures of energy expenditure. The efficient worker is he who has a high production per unit of energy expenditure, and maintains physiologic equilibrium at this level of exertion.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10557. SCHELTEMA, A.M.P.A. Eenige gegevens betreffende den economischen toestand in de regentschappen, van waar in 1928 de meeste contractkoelies vertrokken. [Some data concerning the economic conditions in the regencies from which the majority of contract coolies came in 1928.] *Koloniale Studien*. 13 (6) Dec. 1929: 411-429.—The recruiters show a preference for coolies from certain areas. Factors are: race, health conditions, training in work for which recruited, and social attitude. From the point of view of the coolies, population pressure seems to be the most important factor, although emigration and dense population do not always go hand in hand. Areas from which the majority come are densely populated, the per capita acreage of land is much below that for all of Java, and the income per capita is also much lower. It is unusual for a contract coolie to possess land.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

10558. STERNBERG, HEINRICH. Die Arbeiterverhältnisse auf den Plantagenbetrieben Niederländisch-Indiens. [Labor conditions on the plantations of the Dutch East Indies.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14 (35) Aug. 30, 1929: 1497-1500.

10559. UNSIGNED. Annual holidays with pay for miners employed in coal mines. *Internat. Labour. Rev.* 21 (2) Feb. 1930: 219-243.—This report is based on an inquiry by the International Labour Office. It shows that coal miners have no holidays with pay in Belgium, France, Canada, India, Japan, or the United States. Certain groups of workers (overmen and shot-lighters) have holidays with pay in Great Britain. In Natal and the Transvaal the Europeans who direct the cutting and timbering have holidays with pay but never the native mineworkers. Holidays with pay are reported for all mineworkers in Czechoslovakia, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, and the Saar, subject to the man's having worked a certain minimum length of time. This required period is never less than one year, but there are provisions for making allowance in case service is interrupted or the worker is transferred from one employer to another. In Czechoslovakia the holiday is provided

by legislation. In Poland, legislation providing a holiday for all workers is supplemented by a special provision in the collective agreement of the Upper Silesia miners. In the Netherlands, the holiday is part of a national collective agreement. In Germany and the Saar, it is provided by district collective agreements. The length of holiday varies with length of service and sometimes with age. The shortest and longest holidays are as follows: Czechoslovakia, 5 to 12 days, Germany, 3 to 12 days, Netherlands, 2 to 8 days, Poland, 8 to 15 days, Polish Upper Silesia, 3 to 12 days, Saar, 3 to 6 days.—*A. Rochester.*

10560. WYATT, S., and FRASER, J. A. Analysis of report by British Industrial Fatigue Research Board. The psychology of boredom. *Soc. & Indus. Rev.* 8 (46) Oct. 5, 1929: 950-951.—Boredom causes a reduced rate of working which is particularly noticeable about the middle of the spell. These decreases usually last from one to two hours, and the average rate of reduction in working efficiency varies during that time from 5 to 10%. A steadier and improved rate of working follows later, when the end of the spell approaches. Boredom also causes a more variable rate of working, characterized by rapid fluctuations in the time taken to complete consecutive units of output. Boredom is most marked in semi-automatic processes, which require enough attention to prevent the mind from wandering about but not enough for the complete absorption of mental activity.—*Rudolph Broda.*

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 10609, 10683, 10720, 10798)

10561. ALEXANDER, WILL W. Negroes and organized labor in the South. *Opportunity*. 8 (4) Apr. 1930: 109-111.—Federation leaders feel that their task is either to organize white workers alone and to avoid the race issue, or to defer the attempt to organize Negroes until, through the organization, white workers can be brought to a more fundamental understanding of economic forces against which they struggle. The probabilities are all against the organization of southern workers if Negroes are left out, for black strikebreakers can be used to smash the union. On the other hand, if the Federation attempts to organize Negroes in the south, it will be met with charges of "social equality." However, the general public is not so ready as formerly to be frightened by cries of social equality.—*E. L. Clarke.*

10562. LUKAS, J. Aperçu sur l'histoire du mouvement syndical russe dans la période d'avant-guerre. [A review of the Russian labor movement before the war.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 21 (9) Sep. 1929: 296-303.

10563. UNSIGNED. Trade-union organization and membership in 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (2) Feb. 1930: 1-9.—A comparison of the figures of trade-union membership issued by the Bureau in 1926 with the figures issued in 1929 indicates no marked difference, though some of the structural changes are significant. Aggregate membership of all trade unions, both within and without the American Federation of Labor, shows a decrease of 112,272, while the unions in the Federation had an increase of membership totaling 126,430. This is largely due to the fact that one union, which in 1926 was expelled from the Federation, had resumed its affiliation by 1929. One hundred and forty-six organizations, 106 being in affiliation with the Federation, were functioning in 1929. The Canadian membership of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has increased from 134,454 in 1926 to 148,609 in 1929, while independent American organizations with Canadian locals lost members to the number of 24,819.—*E. E. Cummins.*



## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entry 10865)

10564. ARESTY, JULIAN J. and MILLER, GORDON S. The technique of arousing and maintaining the interest of foremen and workers in plans of employee representation. *Personnel*. 6(4) Feb. 1930: 115-132.—This article is based on the actual experience of 125 companies employing about 750,000 workers in securing the cooperation of the personnel in representation plans. The findings are discussed under three main headings: (1) the methods used to arouse the interest of the foremen, (2) methods used to stimulate interest among the workers, and (3) essential elements and principles to be considered when installing a plan of employee representation. In awakening an interest on the part of their foremen, 55 companies used foremen's meetings, 52 employed an executive order, 15 used foremen's participation in formulating the plan, and 8 assured the protection of the foremen's authority. A larger number of schemes were utilized to secure the cooperation of the workers, 53 companies issuing an executive order, 51 holding mass meetings, 20 employing the election of workers to discuss the advantages of the proposal, 42 announcing the plan by letter, plant papers, bulletins, and by other special means, 22 secured the adoption of the plan by popular vote, while 29 concerns used miscellaneous methods such as committees, personal interviews, and social events. The interest of the foremen and workers is indispensable, but such interest cannot be forced. Numerous methods are used to maintain interest of both the foremen and workers, among which are, consultation, education, getting the workers to feel that the plan is their own, and the use of functional committees.—G. T. Schwenning.

10565. BUCK, GEORGE B. What are the flexible age requirements of pension plans and how do they operate? *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel Ser.* #4 1930: pp. 16.—Decisions on the best age requirements for pension plans must depend upon the basic conditions of each organization. A prescribed minimum age limitation, rather than a service limitation, is the more desirable way of determining eligibility for service retirement. A mandatory or maximum retirement age is generally desirable. An age limitation to determine eligibility for disablement retirement is undesirable, while a service limitation has advantages. The inclusion of either a minimum or maximum entrance age is not desirable from the viewpoint of the company or the employee.—Emily C. Brown.

10566. CASH, W. J. The war in the South. *Amer. Mercury*. 19(74) Feb. 1930: 163-169.—To understand the background of the strife in the textile regions of the South, account must be taken of the function performed by the mill owner after the Civil War. Industrialization was necessary to save the "poor whites" from falling to the economic level of the freed Negro; the "landed gentry" were unfitted for the task; the mill owner performed this function and also, in so doing, preserved the ancient social-economic pattern of the South, the plantation system. The poor whites no longer need protection against the Negro; the mill "baron's" system and standards are outworn; the first truly industrial generation among Southern mill-workers has been born and come to growth. This generation has never known competition with the Negro; it cares nothing for tradition; it can read; it is untouched by the conservatism of the American Federation of Labor; it offers fertile soil for whatever promises an outlet for its aspirations and improvement in its status. As this rising generation comes to ascendancy among the mill-workers, Southern strikes will begin to be won. Overcapitalization and generally inefficient organization still prevent the payment of decent wages.

The cotton mill owner needs "to set his house in order for the coming of the inevitable."—Royal E. Montgomery.

10567. FORDHAM, JEFFERSON B. Some legal aspects of employee stock-purchase plans. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8(2) Feb. 1930: 161-178.—This study concerns itself largely with the legal phases of the problem of employee stock-purchase and ownership. The legal aspects of employee stock-ownership are discussed under the following major headings: (1) initiation of employee stock-purchase plans; (2) pre-emption rights; (3) paternalistic or single-level plans; (4) initiation of stock purchasing by labor; (5) employee subscription contracts—consideration; (6) provision for contingencies involved in termination of employment; (7) agreements and options to repurchase or resell; and (8) fitting the plan to the industry.—G. T. Schwenning.

10568. LONG, CEDRIC. Can capital and labor get together? *World Tomorrow*. 12(9) Sep. 1929: 358-361.—A brief exposition of the "muddle" of union-management cooperation together with an analysis and defense of the cooperative movement.—Christina Phelps.

10569. UNSIGNED. Die Tarifverträge im Deutschen Reich am 1. January 1928. [Collective agreements in Germany as of January 1, 1928.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt. Spec.* #47 1929: pp. 12+47.—Jürgen Kuczynski.

10570. VAN KLEECK, MARY. At Filene's. Vicissitudes in the share of employees in management. *Survey* 63 Feb. 1, 1930: 517-518, 549.—Among the most noteworthy of the experiments in industrial democracy is that of the Filene store in Boston, Mass. Every feature of improved working conditions, compensation, and welfare work was provided in its best form. Paternalism was removed by the creation of the Filene Cooperative Association through which the store's personnel carry on the several welfare activities in their own behalf. The object of this association has been "to give its members a voice in their government, to increase their efficiency, to add to their social opportunities and to sustain a just and equitable relation between employer and employee." Its powers extended even to the election of several of the company's board of directors. An arbitration board, which is composed entirely of representatives of the employees, functions to protect workers unjustly treated or discharged. The company has maintained the latest features of scientific personnel and employment management. But now this remarkable industrial democracy plan, which has operated successfully for 25 years, is in the process of being destroyed, as a result of a merger of the Filene store with several others and the consequent shifting of the power of control to the new partners. The personnel department and the Filene Cooperative Association continue their established activities, but the ideas of management sharing, profit sharing, and ownership sharing are rapidly being scrapped.—G. T. Schwenning.

10571. WENGIEROW, JERZY. O sądach pracy. [Labor courts.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny*. 9(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 344-365.—A historical outline of the development of labor courts in different countries and a discussion of several types of these courts with special reference to Poland.—O. Eisenberg.

10572. WENGIEROW, JERZY. Ustawodawstwo o stosunkach zbiorowych pracy w Polsce na tle ustawodawstwa w tej dziedzinie w innych krajach [Legislation on collective agreements in Poland and in foreign countries.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 8(3) Oct. 1928: 260-269.—The Polish law on collective bargaining rests on the conception of authority conferred upon the



employers' and workers' associations, as parties to the agreement, by their respective members. The collective agreement can modify the individual labor contracts which contain less favorable clauses. According to the law the parties concerned may negotiate until a dispute arises; then, if more than 100 persons are affected by the dispute, the matter is taken up by the conciliation and arbitration committee. The interested parties may refuse the award which becomes definitive, however, by a decision of the minister of labor. Likewise, by a decree of the minister of labor, a collective agreement made for a large number of industrial enterprises of a given region, will cover all the industrial establishments of that region.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10573. WITTE, EDWIN E.** Social consequences of injunctions in labor disputes. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(7) Mar. 1930: 772-785.—The question, what is the effectiveness of injunctions, is answered by the power of the court to punish for contempt, violators of the provisions. Persons arrested for violation of an injunction are usually charged with a criminal charge for an act of violence instead of contempt. There is more violence in labor disputes in the United States than in any other country. Although injunctions do not prevent violence they are of value in giving backbone to police officers and police courts in enforcing criminal law. Injunction handicaps the labor union. It makes it harder to win strikes. Injunction is also a handicap to weak or new trade unions. Labor feels that: "In the case of an injunction in labor disputes contempt of court is respect for law." Injunctions are being used by labor against employers, not as a signal that labor has changed its position on injunction, but to give the employers a dose of their own medicine.—*A. J. Pieters.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 10462)

**10574. CLARK, J. C.** The relationship between a personnel program and pension costs. *Amer. Management Assn. Personnel Ser.* #8. 1930: pp. 8.—A pension is a necessary payment for the purpose of relieving industrial organizations of employees who can no longer give safe and efficient service. Employees who are not capable of performing their work in a safe and efficient manner should be retired as promptly as possible. Four main causes of such incapacity may be dealt with. (1) Proper care of health will extend the period of profitable service for old employees. (2) Disablement due to accidents or disease can be materially reduced by organized safety and health work. (3) and (4). Inability to keep pace with changing requirements, and inadequate training, call for better placement methods and efficient and continuing training. Pension records for several large corporations showed that from 40% to 68% of all retirements for several years had been granted under "disability" clauses, but about one-half of the 1,000 "disability" cases studied appeared to be actually "inability" cases. Probably half of the real "disability" cases could have been prevented or postponed by proper treatment, while training would have kept many of the "inability" cases in profitable employment. These methods reduce pension costs. Stabilizing employment, an essential part of a personnel program, promotes a longer average service and higher pension costs, unless the plan is designed to counteract this tendency. The best financial results can be obtained from a fully funded pension plan which permits employees to work as long as they can with safety and efficiency.—*Emily C. Brown.*

**10575. JONES, EDWARD SAFFORD.** Studies from the Office of Personnel Research. *Univ. Buffalo Studies.* 8(1) Feb. 1930: pp. 87.—The pamphlet summarizes the results of projects studied over the last

three years by the office of Personnel Research at the University of Buffalo. Topics include: (1) Measures of ability and their relationships; (2) Objective tests of special abilities, (3) Analyzing and remedying defects of students, (4) Vocational interests of students; (5) Analysis of honors' system; (6) Problems of student adjustment. The author in his foreword concedes that the reports are based on a relatively small number of cases. "Colleges must naturally be influenced by the cases which they have had, even if these be small in number."—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

**10576. O'ROURKE, L. J.** Office employment tests. *Amer. Management Assn. Office Management Ser.* #46. 1930: pp. 36.—A detailed discussion, by the Director of Personnel Research of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, of methods for devising, standardizing, and using tests for the selection of clerical employees. Two different types of tests are considered: (1) proficiency tests, which measure the applicant's skill in performing such office work as typewriting, shorthand, bookkeeping, etc., and (2) capacity tests, which disclose an individual's ability to learn and to adapt himself to new duties.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

**10577. PENNOCK, G. A.** Industrial research at Hawthorne. An experimental investigation of rest periods, working conditions and other influences. *Personnel J.* 8(5) Feb. 1930: 296-313.—The article describes test studies made under laboratory conditions in the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company. The purpose of the test was to determine the desirability of rest periods, the shorter working day, the effect of right and wrong methods of supervision and factors influencing the worker's mental attitude. A group of five girls engaged in repetitive assembly work was selected and a sixth employee was engaged to stock and procure parts for each operator. The nature of the tests was carefully explained to the workers, and various plans were introduced, such as different methods of payment, rest periods, mid-morning lunches, shorter or longer working days. The data secured under these conditions were charted, showing the productivity of each operator under varying conditions, and comparisons of weekly output were made. A second test group, consisting of girls who were splitting mica, was also studied and the method used was similar to that of the assembly operators' tests. The outcome of these tests showed that no matter what changes in working conditions were introduced the productivity of the test group increased; that fatigue was not a controlling factor; that home conditions created either a buoyant or depressed spirit; that emotional conditions were reflected in performance and in the attitude toward the supervisors. The dominant factor in performance is the mental attitude of the worker. A study was then made of the operators in the inspection organization in order to secure a picture of the problems which related to the likes and dislikes of working conditions and supervision. Rest periods have been introduced in several operating departments, thereby increasing production almost equal to that of the test groups.—*M. Richter.*

**10578. PULLEN, WALTER K.** Office and personnel administration in corporate affairs. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2(5) Feb. 1930: 50-57.—The article points out that according to census figures office workers in the year 1880 numbered 172,000, or 1.73% of the total population gainfully employed. In 1920 the office workers had increased 1,700% to a total of 3,000,000, or 10% of the population gainfully employed. In spite of this disproportionate increase in the number of office workers, their functions have been neglected in comparison with those of factory employees. The author urges scientific organization and administration of office functions; also office research work and development of standards of output.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*



10579. PUTNAM, M. L. Improving employee relations. *Personnel J.* 8(5) Feb. 1930: 314-325.—The author describes a plan of improving employee relations by means of information secured from the employees. The results secured from tests made of relay assemblers under laboratory conditions at the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company showed that there was a marked improvement in the attitude of the worker and in the working environment. These increases in efficiency were attributed to the betterment of morale. Using this information as a basis, a plan was evolved whereby the opinions secured from the workers could be applied and analyzed in order that further progress in employer-employee relationship could be made.—*M. Richter.*

10580. WEIGL, EGON. Psychotechnische Untersuchungen von Büroangestellten. [Psycho-technical examinations of office employees.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33(6) 1929: 492-498.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 10504, 10600, 10603, 11028, 11072)

10581. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Coal-mine fatalities in the United States, 1928. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull.* #319. 1930: pp. 125.

10582. BORTKIEWICZ, STANISŁAW. Bezpieczeństwo pracy przy dźwiganiu ciężarów. [Safety of workers engaged in loading.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9(4) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 360-361.—Comparing the figures relating to accidents occurring in loading operations in Poland and in other countries one sees the progress achieved in that country. But nevertheless the number of that kind of accidents is still conspicuous, though steadily diminishing.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10583. FABRY, J. Tuberculosis of the skin as an occupational disease in miners. *Münchener Mediz. Wochenschr.* 76 Nov. 22, 1929: 1926.—Fabry points out that tuberculosis of the skin, especially in former years, was frequently observed among coal miners. In most instances the disease was localized on the back of the hands and on the fingers. The author points out that when coal was cut with a pick, the hands of the miners were often injured by falling stones. Since the introduction of modern machines, these injuries have considerably decreased and consequently also tuberculosis of the skin. The author enumerates other modern improvements which provide better hygienic conditions for the coal miners. (Article in German.)—*J. Amer. Medic. Assn.*

10584. FRANK, ERNEST. Portalanító berendezések a textil iparban, különösen a len és kendergyári üzemekben. [Dust removing methods in the textile industry, especially with regard to linen and hemp establishments.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 3(11) Nov. 1929: 430-432.—*Stephen Halom.*

10585. G., R. Choroby zawodowe piekarzy ze szczególnem uwzględnieniem pyłu przy produkcji. [Occupational diseases of bakers with special reference to obnoxious dusts in industrial production.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9(2) Jul. 1929: 167-170.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10586. PFISTERER, LUDWIG. A baleseti helyzet. [Accident increases in Hungary.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 1-9; (2) Feb. 1930: 57-64.—The rate of reported accidents is increasing in Hungary. The cause of the increase lies in the fact that the reporting is now more nearly complete. The accidents for which compensation was paid have also increased, but the increase is somewhat less. Fatal accidents did not increase. The causes of accidents can be classified in three groups: (1) accidents which can be pre-

vented by machines and other devices; (2) accidents caused by carelessness; and (3) Accidents caused by an unpredictable chance. The largest part of the accidents are caused by lack of care. The number of "chance" accidents is great. The reason for this is that the cause of the accident cannot be determined. (Many statistics.)—*Stephen Halom.*

10587. RESNICK, LOUIS. Taming the iron horse. *Safety.* 1(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 4-17.—The Union Pacific, which has been thrice awarded the Harriman gold medal for "the most outstanding accomplishment in railroad safety" not only makes safety rules, but "insists on safe practice above either quantity or quality of production." Results of investigations into accidents are always published in a company circular. Employees, after their second avoidable accident are dismissed. Train crews are subject at all times to surprise tests.—*Helen Herrmann.*

10588. WOLMAN, ABEL. Some special problems in atmospheric pollution. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(3) Mar. 1930: 243-251.—In a large steel plant where 337 cases of gas poisoning occurred in little over 9 months, investigation showed that the majority of these cases occurred in the gas engine unit where mechanical defects were found. Tests made by the Department of Health showed that the concentration of carbon monoxide varied from 1 to 4 parts per 10,000. Correction of defects and redesigning of ventilating equipment had a marked effect in reducing the contamination of the atmosphere and in increasing power from the generating apparatus served by these engines. For the 6 months following the correction only 8 cases of carbon monoxide poisoning were recorded. The problems of atmospheric pollution result largely from the ignorance and inertia of both the employer and employee, and these attitudes point clearly to the necessity of official health department control over such hazards, and to the education of employer and worker alike in the potentialities and methods of avoiding danger.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10589. WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA. Sozialhygienische Auslese aus den Berichten de Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten für das Jahr 1927 [Health notes from the reports of industrial inspections for 1927.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43(1) 1930: 1-14.—The departmental reports received by the German Bureau of Industrial Inspection for 1927 show no marked changes in health statistics. Lead poisoning appears to be on the increase, a new cause being found in the cheaper "spray" method of applying paint. Special studies of occupational diseases made by the several departments include: A disease of the circulatory system which affects the hands and arms of operatives in shoe-factories who are kept too steadily at the hammering-machines. A plan of changing these operators to other departments for part of each week has been tried with success; and changes are being worked out in the machines themselves. Sanitary devices for threading the shuttles in weaving factories. The results in the Berlin area of the introduction of American dust-free machine processes in cigarette factories. Reduction of the dust-hazard in the stone-crushing works around Coblenz. Research into the incidence of skin cancer, both benign and malignant forms, among the briquette-makers of Baden. Also in Baden, injuries to hearing due to factory noises, particularly in the heavy metal trades. Posture difficulties and deformities among women operatives, due to the type of machine used in the broom factories of Saxony. Tuberculosis among millers and bakers in Saxony disclosed by a routine x-ray of the chests of men in these trades.—*J. C. Colcord.*



## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 11049)

10590. GORTVAY, GEORG. A kereső nők foglalkozási viszonyai. [The conditions of women seeking employment in industry.] *Társadalom-politika*. 24(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 30-45.—This study covers, with extensive statistical data, the proportion of women seeking employment in different industries in comparison with the proportion of men seeking employment, together with cultural conditions, hours of labor, and wages for each industry. Finally, family and health statistics for women seeking employment in industry are discussed.—*Eduard Vajna, Jr.*

10591. PIDGEON, MARY ELIZABETH. Women in 5-and-10-cent stores and 18 limited-price chain department stores. *U. S. Women's Bur. Bull.* #76. 1930: pp. 58.—The investigator visited 18 states and 253 stores, employing 5,282 women. Fourteen of the 18 states have legal restriction of hours for working women, while in 10 states women are employed for less than the maximum fixed by law. As to earnings for the years 1920-1925 in 14 states: in 4 states over half earned less than \$9 a week, while only 3 states reported the same proportion earning over \$10. For 1928, reports on earnings were made for 18 states and five additional cities, 179 establishments reporting; 6,001 women were interviewed; it was found that the median wage rate was \$13, but the median of earnings was 7.7% less. In the larger cities a greater proportion of women had higher rates of pay than in the smaller towns. The greatest increases occurred in the cities of 100,000 to 500,000 and those of 500,000 to 1,000,000 population. Living costs are higher usually in the larger cities. Few establishments could show figures for several years running, so adequate comparisons could not be made, but it is indicated that there is some slight decrease in the number of women earning the lowest pay.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

## WAGES

(See also Entries 10591, 10605-10606, 10663)

10592. BANDMANN, EGON. Die deutschen Löhne 1929. [German wages, 1929.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14(43) Oct. 25, 1929: 1853-1856.

10593. FRAIN, H. LARUE. An examination of earnings in certain machine tool occupations in Philadelphia. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finan. & Commerce, Research Studies* #5. pp. 85.—The principal objective of this study was to examine the relation of certain variable factors to wages. The chief conclusions are: (1) Among plants, wage levels, when measured by hourly earnings, are not uniform. (2) Method of wage payment is a most important variable. Time earnings tend to be lowest and bonus earnings highest. Piece and bonus earnings tend to be 10% and 20% higher respectively than time earnings. (3) Hourly earnings show a pronounced tendency to vary inversely and weekly earnings show a less marked tendency to vary directly with the duration of working time. It is therefore essential in wage studies to keep in mind that there are marked differences in the standard working time in the same market. (4) Actual working time and normal working time diverge widely. In a period of a week only about 50% of the men worked the equivalent of the normal time of their plant. In two periods of a year each only about 9% of the men who worked a full year achieved that standard. (5) Hourly, weekly, and yearly earnings show a tendency to vary directly with length of service. This tendency is largely independent of the age of employees. Forty per cent of the employees have service records of less than one year.—*H. Delson.*

10594. MILLER, ROBERT F. The rate factor in bonus payment. *Factory & Indus. Management*. 79(2) Feb. 1930: 296-298.

10595. PRIBRAM, KARL. Löhne und Arbeitszeit in den Steinkohlen Bergwerken Europas. [Wages and hours of labor in the anthracite coal mines of Europe.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14(18) May 3, 1929: 750-753.

10596. WENGIEROW, JERZY. Zarobki realne robotników w Polsce w r. 1928. [Real wages of workers in Poland in 1928.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(1) Apr. 1929: 67-71.—The author calculates real wages for engineering in Warsaw, textiles in Łódź, and coal industry in Silesia and Dombrowa. The figures show that real wages in Poland are close to the level of 1914 and for certain categories of workers are even higher than in 1914.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 10369, 10590, 10753, 10808, 10812, 10925)

10597. AMIDON, BEULAH. Ivorydale, a payroll that floats. *Survey*. 64(1) Apr. 1, 1930: 18-22.—The Procter and Gamble guarantee plan guarantees 48 weeks of regular wages per year to 90% of the Ivorydale working force—all those earning less than \$2,000 employed six months, and voluntarily enrolled in the profit sharing plan which requires a regular subscription of 5% of wages. During the six years of operation, employment has been found for all workers thus protected. An independent selling organization, storage, and planning, have been the means of making this possible, at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000. Officials consider the investment worth while financially, in addition to "not having on your conscience the chap who wants to work and can't find a job."—*N. A. Tolles.*

10598. AMIDON, BEULAH. Relief and unemployment. *Survey*. 63(8) Jan. 15, 1930: 455-457, 489.

10599. BANGS, JOHN R. Placement of engineering graduates before and after graduation. *Sibley J. Engin.* 44(1) Jan. 1930: 2-6.

10600. FISK, EUGENE LYMAN. The man over forty: The relation of health to his employment. *Amer. Management Assn. Personnel Ser.* #7. 1930: pp. 14.—Men become old at forty not because they have lived forty calendar years but because of destructive factors in the human body, shown in a high death rate, and a high impairment and sickness rate. Much fatigue is due to physical ailments such as defective vision, flat feet, overweight, underweight, etc. Corrective medicine checks the destructive factors and prolongs the usefulness of workers in industry, and should be applied more extensively.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

10601. GREENE, BEN. Employer's unemployment liability. *Socialist Rev.* 1(4) Feb. 1930: 205-212.—It is currently reported that there are 1,000,000 out of work in Great Britain. But study of the records discloses that 4,000,000 individuals are out of work for some part of each year, and that the total number of claims made by them for unemployment benefit is about 10,000,000 a year. Hence about 250,000 persons are displaced weekly. Evidently employers have less sense of responsibility in retaining their workers in slack periods than they had before unemployment insurance was established. By manipulating their lay-offs, they are using the unemployment insurance as a subsidy to their wage bills. The remedy is to require the employer to pay a graded system of higher contribution to the unemployment fund when he creates unemployment. The increased contribution would stop when the worker had found or been offered suitable employment. This plan would help prevent the large-



scale casualization which is spreading over British industry, and provide a base for further unemployment policy.—*Solon De Leon.*

**10602. HALL, HELEN.** When Detroit's out of gear. *Survey.* 64(1) Apr. 1, 1930: 9-14, 51-54.—Detroit's Department of Public Welfare in December disbursed nearly \$500,000 in public relief to 13,000 cases, two-thirds of the families applying because of unemployment of the breadwinner. The January figure was larger. Apart from the seven public welfare stations, lines were also found at public and private employment offices and before the gates of plants. One-third of the Ford Motor Company's factory workers listed as employed this winter were working part time during some of the months. Some of Ford's men report never more than 8 months' steady work a year for 8 years. Estimates put the peak of Detroit's factory employment in 1929 to 450,000 last spring. Before the end of the year this had dropped to 300,000. The Michigan Manufacturers' Association is working on two plans to stabilize employment: levelled production, which depends upon inducing the buyer to wait a month or more for delivery, and labor exchange.—*W. R. Tylor.*

**10603. ISHIHARA, SHU.** A study of the relation of working hours to climate. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 70-88.—The principle of eight hours of actual work per day for any worker has been widely accepted, though on no scientific basis. The fixing of hours of work scientifically must be based on various factors, such as the human element, the nature of the work, climatic conditions, sex, age, etc. As a result of the studies carried on in Japan and described in this article the writer arrived at the following conclusions: (1) The "health injury line" is at a wet-bulb temperature of about 20°C. and a dry-bulb temperature of about 30°C. (2) Labor in cotton-spinning mills in Japan is more harmful to the health of the workers in summer (the hot season) than at other times of the year—spring and autumn, when the climate is better, and winter, when the workshops are artificially heated. (3) It follows that there are scientific objections to adopting a uniform working day throughout the year in countries with a climate like that of Japan. (4) In such countries daily working hours should be reduced during the hot season, with the possibility of distributing some of the hours so lost over other periods of the year, provided hours are not thereby prolonged beyond what is reasonable.—*H. W. Smith.*

**10604. KING, WILLFORD I.** The panaceas for unemployment. The "make-work" schemes and proposals for the government. *Boroughs Clearing House.* 13(12) Sep. 1929: 25-27, 36.

**10605. LESCOHIER, D. D.** What is the effect and extent of technical changes on employment security? *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel Ser.* #1. 1930: pp. 18.—Three major periods are to be noted in the history of the displacement of labor by progress in technology. The first began with the industrial revolution during the second half of the eighteenth century when steam power was applied to drive machinery in industry. In the second period of mechanization, which took place in the 1870's and 80's, large factories were developed and power was more extensively applied to production. The use of the new machinery resulted in the displacement of skilled workers by common laborers, young workers, and women and children. A third period of mechanical progress occurred since 1916, and particularly since 1923. From 1898 to 1920 wages followed the upward movement of prices, and from 1918 to 1920 wages outstripped prices. During the depression years of 1920, 1921, and 1922 prices were forced down much more rapidly and farther than wages. This condition led employers to reduce production costs by using more machinery with the result

that industrial efficiency increased at least 30% from 1919 to 1929. War-time disturbances in wages, intensification of competition, and the wide use of management principles formulated by Frederick W. Taylor in the early 90's are some of the principal forces that have stimulated the technological developments in recent years. During the past four years the displacement of workers due to mechanization was as follows: in coal mining over 100,000, in manufactures more than 1,000,000, and in transportation about 200,000. The solution to the problem of technological unemployment lies in industry assuming the duty of keeping the nation's population employed.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

**10606. LITTLE, E. H.** The United States Rubber Company's use of a dismissal wage. *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel Ser.* #6. 1930: pp. 11.—In its reorganization, which consists of a series of mergers within the Company, the United States Rubber Company has permanently closed several factories and discontinued certain processes with the result that a considerable number of employees have lost their jobs. A large proportion of these workers had been with the company for many years. To partially compensate the workers for the loss of employment, to assist them in finding new positions, and also to retain public good will, the company is making use of a dismissal wage. The dismissal wage is paid to all employees who have been with the company 15 years and to those 45 years of age who have been with the company 10 years. The dismissal wage is based on one week's pay for every year of employment. No provision is made for those who have served the company less than 15 years. Men of 60 and women of 55 with 20 years of service to their credit are provided for in the company pension plan. Over 500 discharged employees have benefited by the dismissal wage receiving amounts varying from \$125 to \$2,000 each, the average being \$500. During 1929 the policy has cost the company hundreds of thousands of dollars. As a recognition of the employer's responsibility to his older employees, the dismissal wage is coming to take its place in industry with pension plans and group insurance schemes.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

**10607. LUBIN, ISADOR.** The absorption of the unemployed by American industry. *Brookings Inst., Pamphlet Ser.* 1(3) Jul. 1, 1929: pp. 36.—This study of over 750 workers ranging in age from 15 to over 60, from about 20 groups of industries was undertaken to "test the validity of the assumption that the dispossessed worker is being quickly and easily absorbed by those industries which have been growing." The authors conclude from the experience of this representative though small sample of workers in industrial centers, that the tendencies in industry to-day are for displaced workers: to experience difficulty and loss of considerable time before finding new employment; to move in large numbers to plants which produce products entirely different from those made in the industries with which they were formerly associated, though about half in the study succeeded in getting employment in industries where general requirements as to skill and training were like those of their earlier jobs; to be absorbed by the "newer" industries and service trades less quickly than is generally believed; to resort to the use of savings during even the early period of unemployment; to accept lower wages than formerly at the new employment. Finally, the tendency seems to be the reabsorption of the younger worker. "As a whole, a larger proportion of the older workers were out of work for longer periods of time than was true in the case of workers below the age of 45." These were the experiences of the majority of workers in the study in each case; there were exceptions ranging to 20% in the case of each of these findings.—*Helen Herrmann.*



**10608. RYAN, JOHN A.** The Senate looks at unemployment. *Commonweal*. 10(22) Oct. 2, 1929: 550-552. (23) Oct. 9, 1929: 578-580.—The six measures proposed in the major recommendations of the March, 1929, report of the Senate Committee on Unemployment—a federal census of unemployment, stabilization, a "prosperity reserve" in public construction, a better system of public employment exchanges, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions—are, with certain limitations, helpful measures in reducing cyclical or seasonal unemployment or ameliorating their evil effects, but they do not touch the currently more significant technological unemployment. For this "chronic" type, the fundamental cause is "a general and constant capacity for overproduction."—*H. Jerome*.

**10609. SCHÜRCH, CHARLES.** Les subventions aux caisses de chômage syndicales. [Subsidies to union unemployment funds.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 21(9) Sep. 1929: 281-287.

**10610. UNSIGNED.** Witterungseinflüsse und Wirtschaftsbewegung im Jahre 1929. [Weather and business movements in 1929.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* 4(2) 1929: 36-42.—These special investigations study the influence of the extremely cold weather in January and February, 1929, on (1) employment, building contracts, number of car loadings and on (2) fuels, woolen and knitted merchandise. The employment curve shows a sudden downward movement at the end of January, remains at this very low level of 72% of normal for a period of seven weeks and swings upward rapidly as temperature rises. Similar curves could be drawn from figures representing building contracts, car loadings and perhaps bank credits (loans and acceptances) all of which have a drop in activity far below seasonal. A swing in the opposite direction from the same cause, is found in the sales of fuels, woolen and knitted merchandise. Measurements made by the author do not show any significant correlation between the curves mentioned and the degrees of temperature recorded by the Prussian Meteorological Institute with the exception of the employment curve, which is highly correlated with the weather. Another high correlation coefficient was calculated from the two series representing car loadings and bank credits.—*L. A. Wolfe*.

**10611. UNSIGNED.** Labour problems in sugar-beet production in Denmark, Germany, and Sweden. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21(2) Feb. 1930: 244-254.—Sugar-beet cultivation is productive of much employment in Denmark, Germany and Sweden, and for agricultural labor this employment is comparatively well paid. Apart from its importance as an agricultural crop, sugar-beet culture exercises an important smoothing out effect on the distribution of employment over the year, even if it does create certain uncomfortable peaks of unemployment during the summer months. "Its importance in setting up currents of seasonal labour migration to and from different countries has diminished since the war; but it must not be forgotten that there has been a gradual replacement of alien migration by native migration, which only escapes remark because it is often not so carefully registered as alien migration commonly is. Considered from the labour point of view, the extension or shrinkage of the European sugar-beet areas is of some importance, and needs to be carefully watched by labour interests."—*H. W. Smith*.

**10612. UNSIGNED.** Unemployment in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1929, with comparison of conditions in Columbus, Ohio, in 1921 to 1925. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(2) Feb. 1930: 25-39.—The Buffalo survey covering 15,164 persons, showed 1,059 who were totally unemployed (all causes combined) and 981 who had only part time work. Of the whole group, therefore, 16.4% were either idle or were employed only part time. Of these 821

or 5.4%, were totally unemployed because of inability to find work. Of the unemployed from whom data as to the duration of idleness could be obtained, 50% of the men had been out of work less than ten weeks. The corresponding figure for women was 62.8%. Slack work was reported as the greatest cause of unemployment 54.5% of the men and 58.8% of the women out of work being idle for this reason. The cause second in importance, old age and retirement, was also an important factor among the men. The figures for Columbus did not show great variation from these figures except for the year 1921.—*E. E. Cummins*.

**10613. UNSIGNED.** Unemployment survey of Philadelphia, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.*, 30(2) Feb. 1930: 17-24.—This survey included 31,551 families so distributed as to constitute a fairly representative sample of the population of Philadelphia. Of the 58,866 wage earners in these families 7.8% were idle because of inability to find work. An additional 2.6% were idle on account of sickness or from other causes, making a total of 10.4% of the wage earners covered. Great variations were found in the percentages of unemployment reported for different districts and for different occupational groups. Industrial workers showed the greater amount of unemployment, one-half of the 102 industrial blocks having more than 11.5% of their workers unemployed. In blocks in which the professional occupations predominated the corresponding median percentage was 1.8. About 15% of the unemployed were found among the clothing and textile workers. There did not seem to be the usual tendency for unemployment to be more severe among the poorer people. Unemployment because of inability to find work was found to be more severe among males than among females, and also greater among persons under 21 years of age than among those 21 years of age and over.—*E. E. Cummins*.

**10614. UNSIGNED.** Wages of early American building-trades workers. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 5-14.—*E. E. Cummins*.

**10615. WOJNARSKI, EMIL.** Organizacja publicznego pośrednictwa pracy we Francji. [The organization of public labor exchanges in France.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(4) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 361-365.—*O. Eisenberg*.

**10616. ZAGRODZKI, JÓZEF.** Czas pracy pracowników umysłowych. [Hours of labor of brain workers.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(3) Oct. 1929: 256-258.—A survey of the question dealt with at the 12th international labor conference in 1929.—*O. Eisenberg*.

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

**10617. ANDERSON, W. A.** Farm family living among white owner and tenant operators in Wake County. *North Carolina Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #269. Sep. 1929: pp. 101.—This 1926 study of 300 representative farm owning and 296 representative farm tenant families was for the purpose of measuring the influence of the principal factors making up the family living conditions. The family size was 4.6 and 4.8 persons respectively. The average gross cash income of the owning families, of which 42% spent more than their income, was \$2,505. In addition the farm yielded in food an average of \$657 and in fuel \$81, besides the use of the house. Of total expenditures 32.5% was for farm operation, 19.6% for farm investment and 48% for family living. The latter, averaging \$1,142 was distributed in the following percentages: clothing 25.7; food, fuel, 14.4; home and household 15.2; health 7.2; personals 3.8; insurance 3.0; church and charity 4.3; education 5.1; reading 1.1; recreation 0.9; automobile 19.1. The tenant families, on the other hand, 28.7% of which spent more than their cash income, had an average gross cash income of \$895 and



in addition consumed from the farm \$200 worth of food, \$40 worth of fuel and the use of the house. Of their total cash expenditures 26.3% was for farm operation, 1.3% for farm investment and 72.4% for family living of which the following percentages represent the distribution: clothing 31.0; food, fuel 25.4; home and household 4.7; health 5.8; personal 7.9; insurance 4.3; church and charity 1.5; education 0.6; reading 1.1; recreation 0.6; automobile 17.1. Although 79% of the owner families and 60% of the tenant families owned automobiles, neither group showed geographical mobility; on the other hand, the principal reading matter of both groups was a city daily from the county seat which is also the state capital. Field labor by wives and children was far more frequent among tenants than owners. The author's conclusion, in view of the average gross cash incomes, was that "neither owners nor tenants can maintain high standards and good living conditions."—*Grace S. M. Zorbaugh.*

**10618. BRÜSCHWEILLER, CARL.** Steuern im Lebenskostenindex? [Taxes in cost of living indices?] *Z. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 65 (3) 1929: 363-371.

**10619. MUSE, MARIANNE, and BROOKS, CHARLOTTE PIERPONT.** Comparative study of data on farm household expenditures obtained by household accounts and by a survey. *Vermont Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #294. Jun. 1929: pp. 32.—Farm household expenditures of 13 better-type farm families in Vermont were ascertained by account keeping throughout a year, and afterwards by estimates secured from the same families, without reference to the accounts. Results of the two methods were compared. As a check on their relative value, the estimate method was applied to the expenditures of 13 other Vermont families generally similar to the first group. The final conclusions of the study were as follows: (1) Data obtained by the account method seemed less accurate than those by estimates, the latter being based on careful and detailed questioning. (2) For obtaining accurate data by the account method there must be (a) constant personal supervision of the account keeping, (b) simple forms, on the other hand itemized account sheets, (c) cooperation in the account keeping by the entire farm family, (d) a record of the exact or closely estimated total farm income and expenditure as a check on the home maker's data.—*Grace S. M. Zorbaugh.*

**10620. RYCHLIŃSKI, STANISŁAW.** Badania zycia robotniczego. [Inquiries into the conditions of life of workers.] *Ekonomista.* 29 (4) 1929: 68-80.—Budgets of workers' families show the incomes of the workers and the manner of satisfying their needs. But they do not penetrate into the details of the workers' life, and they must, therefore, be complemented by descriptions of the families. These two methods taken together give a picture of the life of workers which approaches reality. The first inquiry of this type was made for Viennese workers in 1912-14, and was followed by an inquiry into the conditions of life of workers in Warsaw, Łódź and Dombrowa in 1928 conducted by the Institute of Social Economy in Warsaw. The author summarizes the most important facts of this inquiry.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10621. UNSIGNED.** Weitere Ergebnisse der amtlichen Erhebungen von Wirtschaftsrechnungen vom Jahre 1927-1928. [Results of the governmental investigation of the cost of living for the year 1927-28. 4. Receipts and expenses of 546 families of office employees.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (2) Jan. 1930: 38-43.—This is a study of the receipts and expenses of 546 households of office employees for the period March, 1927 to February, 1928. About nine-tenths of the families resided in 41 larger cities in Germany. The in-

comes ranged from 2,314 marks for the lowest income group to 6,925 for the highest. The average income was 4,242 marks. The income of the homemaker averaged but 0.8% of the family income from labor. Nine-tenths of the income was derived from labor; 6.2% from gifts, insurance, rents, interest, and the like; 2.0% from withdrawal of previous savings; and 1.6% from loans. Insurance, including property, sickness, unemployment, and the like, represented 7.8% of expenses; and taxes, 4.4%. As the incomes increased, the proportion of expenses represented by insurance decreased from 8.5 to 6.9%, whereas the proportion represented by insurance decreased from 8.5 to 6.9%, whereas the proportion represented by taxes increased from 3.2% to 4.7%. Household expenses for consumption goods represented 96.7% of the total; capital investment 1.9%; and payment on the principal of indebtedness, 1.3%. Food represented 34.5% of all expenses. The expense for food per family increased from 1,113 marks for the low income group to 2,176 for the high income group, but the proportion which food was of the total expenses decreased from 41.6% to 28.1%.—*F. A. Pearson.*

**10622. WAGER, PAUL W.** North Carolina's farm homes. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 9 (5) Nov. 1929: 34-45.—Kitchen sinks, indoor toilet facilities and electric lights are comparatively rare, but electricity is generally increasing in farm use where current is available. The lack of landscaping is one of the most common defects of farm homes. A study of 294 white land-owning farm families revealed, (1) that the average age of this class of farmers is 50 years, (2) farming experience averaged 28.5 years, (3) the greatest single factor competing for the farmers' spendable income is the farm itself, with investment ranking second, (4) of the living expenses, clothing, home and household, food and fuel, and automobiles respectively account for the four greatest factors of expense. Nearly half the farmers of North Carolina are non-land owners. The average value of farm buildings in the state is \$811 per farm as compared with \$1,781 per farm for the United States. Three tables are shown.—*O. D. Duncan.*

## WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entry 10471)

**10623. BAGWELL, LUCILE.** Business income and profits. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 2 (4) Oct. 1929: 345-360.—Income and profit statistics available for large corporations do not indicate correctly even the relative year-to-year changes of those series for all corporations. Hence, for current estimates of both gross and net income of all corporations, a study was made, relating these series to other economic series, notably, an index of volume of trade and production. Price variations were first eliminated from the dollar series of income, by dividing income by an index of the general price level. It was found: (1) gross income, thus deflated, varied directly with the index of trade and production; (2) the fluctuations of deflated net profits, relative to their trend, varied as the second power of the trade and production cycles. By means of these discovered relationships, annual estimates were made, 1919 to 1928, for gross income and net profits. Estimated capital invested in all corporations is about equal to their gross income. Calculated percentages of net profits to gross income or to capital invested, although widely different for different groups of industries, normally does not vary greatly from year-to-year for all corporations,—about 10%. Several



diagrams and tabulations illustrate the conclusions.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

**10624. FELLNER, FRIEDRICH.** Magyarország nemzeti vagyoma. [The national wealth of Hungary.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 285-293.—For 1922 the author estimated the national wealth of Hungary as constituted before the war at 41,500,000,000 gold crowns, and of post-war Hungary at 15,700,000,000 gold crowns. According to the author's estimates for 1927 national wealth totaled 34,700,000,000 pengő and the net national wealth, after deducting debts due abroad, amounted to 32,100,000,000 pengő. As compared to the national wealth of fifteen years ago, 18,200,000,000 pengő there was an increase of 76.5%, while the population increased only 12% during this interval. On closer examination the very considerable increase shown by the figures does not necessarily mean an equal actual increase in wealth. Of the apparent increase shown by the figures 35% is to be ascribed to price increase. A second cause of increase lies in the cancellation of the greater part of the existing capital debt due abroad. The true economic increase during the fifteen years can be estimated at only 2.4 million pengő. The national wealth includes 11,300,000,000 pengő for land and 8,200,000,000 pengő for buildings.—*D. Elekes.*

**10625. KÜRB, FRIEDRICH.** Ergebnisse der Vermögensteuer-Veranlagung 1925. [Results of the property tax assessment, 1925.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(10) Mar. 8, 1929: 396-399.

**10626. MADHAVA, K. B.** Some recent contributions to the wider theory of personal distribution. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38) Part 3. Jan. 1930: 355-382.—Until quite recently distribution theory has dealt almost exclusively with the functional rather than the personal side. Whatever progress has been made in the measurement of inequality is a result of the use of the statistical method. Statistical data are still too meager to permit of refined methods. Nor have we any instrument for measuring accurately economic welfare. The conclusions and theories of many writers are criticized in the light of the statistical inadequacy of the material used.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

**10627. OBERASCHER, LEONHARD.** Das Volkseinkommen in den Vereinigten Staaten. [The national income of the United States.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(34) Aug. 23, 1929: 1458-1461.

**10628. UNSIGNED.** Trusts—power of trustees to lease trust property. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(3) Feb. 1930: 274-281.—A consideration of the several phases of two problems recently raised in *Russell v. Russell*, 145 Atl. 648 (Conn. 1929)—When has the trustee of real property the power to lease the trust estate; and, granting the power, for how long a term may he lease?—*Ben W. Lewis.*

## COOPERATION

(See also Entries 9867, 10482, 10487-10488)

**10629. BASU, N. N.** Cooperative milk societies. *Indian J. Econ.* 19(38) Part 3. Jan. 1930: 630-635.

**10630. GAUSSEL, G.** Statistics of consumers' cooperative societies in France in 1928. *Rev. Internat. Coopération.* 22(12) Dec. 1929: 469-471.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

**10631. GEITHE, HANS.** Die deutschen Konsumgenossenschaften im Jahre 1928. [German consumers' cooperation in 1928.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(21) May 24, 1929: 884-886.

**10632. HOWE, CHARLES B.** Farmers' cooperation in New Jersey, 1926. *New Jersey Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #487. Oct. 1929: pp. 84.—Cooperative associations among farmers in New Jersey have had their ups and downs. In general cooperative buying

associations have had a longer life than cooperative marketing or selling associations. The cooperative buying movement began to expand in 1916, due to two main influences—in part to the activities of the State Bureau of Markets and in part to economic conditions which at the time were stimulating the cooperating movement over the entire United States. The buying movement reached two distinct peaks, one in 1917, the other during 1921-1922. In 1926 there were 23 active cooperative buying associations in the state; and 26 local or subordinate groups reported to be engaged in doing some buying for members. The tendency is for small local cooperative buying associations, particularly many of the subordinate granges to "pool" their orders with other groups or to turn their orders over to larger cooperatives such as the G. L. F. (Grange-League-Federation of New York State). Farmers' cooperative selling associations in New Jersey have traveled a rockier road than cooperative buying associations. The mortality of the cooperative selling associations has been large. Those that have lived are largely located in South Jersey. Many of the farmers in these areas are of foreign extraction, previously Southern Europeans. Products handled successfully have largely been small fruits (cultivated berries) and vegetables, especially peppers and beans. These successful associations are from 125 to 175 miles from New York City, and the products sold are grown in volume in the district; and by cooperative selling car lot shipments can be handled. This volume has proved to be of distinct advantage to growers. In recent years the largest number of cooperative selling associations was in 1924 when there were 20 active associations. In 1926 there were 11. Failures of cooperative selling associations can be attributed to lack of volume of business, poorly graded products, poor prices, misunderstandings of one kind or another, and some mismanagement. A cooperative selling association must be able to demonstrate the following four points: (1) It must evidence its ability either to render services more efficiently than established agencies or to render essential services not now being performed. (2) It must be founded upon a comprehensive survey and formulation of the nature of its problem. (3) Its promotional activities must consist only in bringing the facts disclosed by the survey to the attention of potential members. (4) More attention must be given to the details of financing than has been the case in the past. An association which is going to carry on a considerable volume of business must have a substantial capital much of which at the time of organization should be in cash.—*W. F. Knowles.*

**10633. IHRIG, KARL.** La statistique internationale des coopératives. [International statistics of cooperatives.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 6(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 249-295.—The author sets himself the task of creating comparative international statistics of cooperatives. The article is an extract, though with additional data, from the author's book of the same title. The discussion is in two parts, the first part treats of the methods and results of the statistics of cooperatives. The objects of these statistics may be divided into three parts: management, cooperative, and general economic relations,—that is, the relations of the cooperatives to themselves, to other cooperatives, and finally to the general economic and social life. After discussing methodological questions in each field the author reviews the world cooperative movement, giving cooperative statistics for the several types of cooperatives. [See also Entry 1: 7539].—*Dr. Ludwig Bene.*

**10634. LAESECKE, W. and TINLEY, J. M.** Cooperative citrus companies: review for 1927. *South Africa Dept. Agric. Econ. Ser.* #4, Division Agric.



*Econ. & Markets, Bull.* #65. 1929: pp. 19.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

10635. LONG, CEDRIC. Structure and organization of the cooperative movement. 8. The United States of America. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 22(12) Dec. 1929: 454-461.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

10636. STEARN, J. K. A study of the business practices of farmers' local cooperative purchasing associations in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #242. 1929: pp. 30.—The amount of fixed capital required by an organization is determined largely by the type of the business. A cash-to-car-door business usually requires no fixed capital, but a warehouse business does require fixed capital. An organization that requires a considerable amount may find it advisable to surrender its present charter and incorporate under the Corporation Act of 1929. It would not be advisable for cooperative associations that conduct a cash-at-car-door business to incorporate. The amount of current capital needed is largely determined by the seasonal distribution of the business, the amount of credit extended, and the collection practices of the organization. Most cooperative association records are very inadequate. Business management is the most pressing need of these associations in Pennsylvania.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

10637. TARDY, LOUIS. La coopération vinicole en France. [Cooperative wine production in France.] *Musée Soc.* 36(11) 1929: 417-447.—Cooperative production and selling in French viticulture have been in existence for thirty years only. Its aims are to remedy conditions of underselling, aggravated by fraud, and to receive advances made by the *Crédit agricole* for the improvement of the establishments. There have actually been established cooperative cellars, for the aging of wines, which are then sold in common, the profit being distributed between the cooperators in proportion to the amount of their shares. Certain cooperatives add the distillation of husks, of dregs, of wines, the extraction of oil from the seeds, and the manufacture of oil cake. In the south especially, and in Languedoc, the individualistic spirit has been superseded by the cooperative spirit.—*G. L. Duprat.*

10638. UNSIGNED. The central union and wholesale society "Konzums," of Latvia. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 22(12) Dec. 1929: 474-478.—The activities of the society are outlined with special reference to 1928.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 10354, 10507)

10639. HAJDRIK, ALEXANDER. Az állampénzügyek alakulása a háború előtt és után a különböző országokban. [Public finance before and after the war in different countries.] *Magyar Stat. Szemle.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 167-188.—This study compares revenues and expenditures of different states in 1913 and 1926. The special peculiarities in each country are described, and the characteristic changes which have taken place in state finances since the prewar period are reviewed. The final conclusions are as follows: (1) Revenues and expenditures show a very great increase even after taking account of the changes in purchasing power of money. This increase is by far greater than either the increase in population or the increase of national income. The demands of the state therefore form a much heavier burden on economic life than before the war. The cause of this increased burden is to be found primarily in the compulsory liquidation of the burdensome after effects of the war and to a less degree to the

increased attention paid to economic and social needs. (2) Receipts from taxes play a larger and larger part in the revenues, and the importance of direct taxes, principally the income tax, is increasing. The lines of development of the tax system are identical in all countries. (3) War expenditures and expenditures connected with the war have increased notably and the high percentage of war expenditures will remain for a long period a permanent characteristic of state finances, especially of those states which took part in the war. (4) As a result of the above mentioned facts the differences in financial structure in different states are tending to disappear.—*D. Elekes.*

10640. HEWES, AMY. Municipal spending. *Soc. Forces.* 8(2) Dec. 1929: 274-283.—A statistical analysis of municipal expenditures of ten representative Massachusetts cities for the years 1918 to 1927, inclusive. The study shows the percentage of increase in total expenditures during the period and the amount going to each major function. The proportion of the total claimed by each function is found to be substantially similar in cities with quite different total per capita expenditures.—*R. C. Atkinson.*

10641. MOSZCZYŃSKI, HENRYK. Wydatki i dochody większych miast Polski w roku 1926. [Expenses and revenues of large cities in Poland, in 1926.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 6(1) 1929: 59-252.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10642. PIEKAŁKIEWICZ, JAN. Wydatki i dochody związków prawno-publicnych. [Expenses and revenues of public bodies in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 6(1) 1929: 253-374.—*O. Eisenberg.*

### TAXATION

(See also Entries 10338, 10475, 10618, 10625, 10703, 10718, 10774-10778)

10643. ADAMS, THOMAS S. International and interstate aspects of double taxation. *Proc. Nat. Tax Assn.* 1929: 193-198.—In recent years, through the agency of the League of Nations, much has been done to minimize international double taxation. Numerous bilateral conventions, covering particularly the field of income taxation, have been negotiated. The U. S. has not concluded any agreement and probably cannot without additional legislative authorization. It is desirable that such authorization be given by Congress. However, the bilateral convention, as a device for correcting double taxation, has elements of danger in that the solution adopted by each pair of nations is in part unique. There is much to be said for the adoption of one uniform solution by a multilateral convention, and experience seems to show that there are no significant obstacles in the way of such a step. The experience of Europe also suggests that an attempt to eliminate double taxation in the field of income taxation within the United States, might be successful, and the National Tax Association could well promote this movement.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

10644. BAILEY, BEULAH. Review of tax legislation for 1929. *Proc. Nat. Tax Assn.* 1929: 12-64.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

10645. BYCHELBERG, UDO-HORST. Umsatzsteuerstatistik als wirtschaftliche Erkenntnisquelle. [Sales tax statistics as a source for economic data.] *Wirtschaftsdiens.* 14(27) Jul. 5, 1929: 1147-1151.

10646. CLEMENTI, FILIPPO. I dazi interni nei rapporti dei prezzi dei consumi. [Internal excises in relation to retail prices.] *Commercio.* 2(4) Apr. 1929: 30-35.—The author discusses the varying burdens of the excises on the taxpayers of the different Italian cities. The customs duties have not been revised in accordance with the increase in the purchasing power of the *lira*, and burden of the duties is distributed on the



different goods in a manner not in proportion to their value.—*Roberto Bachi.*

**10647. COLLINS, CLEM W.** Denver's experiment in scientific assessments. *Tax Digest.* 8(2) Feb. 1930: 51-59.—This paper is a summary of the methods used by the Department of Revenue of the City and County of Denver in its effort to appraise property scientifically for purposes of taxation. A record started in 1924 shows the consideration involved with every transfer of property and the assessed valuation at the time of the transfer. In thousands of cases it was found that the assessed value was only a small fraction of the consideration, while in thousands of other cases the sale had been for less than the assessed valuation. In order to eliminate this injustice, the department adopted modern methods for making assessments. A staff of assessors was selected from men who had been real estate dealers, engineers, appraisers for insurance companies and real estate appraisers. After selecting men whose fundamental training suited them for the work, a school was organized to teach them the technical features of making property assessments. The success of the movement is shown by the fact that practically no irreconcilable complaints have been received as a result of increased assessments.—*E. H. Cramer.*

**10648. COOMBS, WHITNEY.** Farm tax problems as developed by research agencies. *Proc. Nat. Tax Assn.* 1929: 228-249.—Brief mention is made of the research agencies that have been engaged in studying the farm tax problem. Much of their work had to do with an examination of: (1) The kinds and amount of taxes paid by agriculture; (2) taxes and income from agriculture; (3) the assessment of farm property; (4) taxes and the value of farm property. Information on each of these four topics is presented by numerous tables and charts.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10649. DAUME, E. F.** The graded tax on buildings. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 140-150.—The graded tax on buildings has had an oppressive and discriminatory effect upon all properties in Pittsburgh except those upon which high buildings are erected. Instances designed to show the inequality in the taxes imposed under the system are given. The benefits anticipated from the operation of the graded tax have not been achieved. The large volume of building in Pittsburgh since the war cannot be attributed to the tax, because other comparable cities have had a similar boom. Moreover, the lower housing rents forecast by the promoters of the graded tax system have not appeared.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10650. DEMARIA, GIOVANNI.** I dazi doganali in rapporto all'industria laniera. [Customs duties in relation to the wool industry.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 38-3(1) Jan. 1930: 32-51.—The Italian wool industry is well protected under the existing tariff, and in virtue of this protection it can sell at home about four-fifths of its entire production. Any changes either in the Italian tariff or in the tariffs of the countries where the exports of this industry are directed, would bring about, as a direct result, either a reduction or an increase of the domestic production. In this respect, however, it must be kept in mind that an increase in the production is not always necessarily advantageous for the people at large, and likewise a decrease is not always disadvantageous.—*Ottavio Delle Donne.*

**10651. DERRICK, S. M.** Consumption excise taxes as relief for the tax burden on farm property. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 263-275.—As a practicable measure by which the tax burden of the farmer can be lightened, the states might well impose consumption excise taxes or sales taxes on special commodities. Specifically, a tax might be "levied upon cigars, cigarettes, and other tobacco products, admissions, soft

drinks of all kinds, candy of a certain price, cosmetics, ammunition and sporting goods." States have only recently entered this field, but at present thirteen impose excises of the sort described. South Carolina has gone further than any other state. The advantage and disadvantages of such taxes are discussed and the former are found much to outweigh the latter. One "effective" argument against consumption excise taxes is admitted—that they reduce the consumption of the articles taxed and thus hurt the business of the manufacturers.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10652. DIMITRESCO, JEAN GR.** La réforme douanière de la Roumanie du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1929. [Rumania's tariff reform of August 1, 1929.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 92-97.—A detailed and comparative summary of the Rumanian tariff of August 1, 1929, which made sweeping reductions in duties. Two motives were behind the decision to reduce rates: (1) the need for improving the unsatisfactory points in the tariff of 1927; and (2) the desire to pave the way for wider marketing of Rumanian agricultural products.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**10653. EDWARDS, FRANKLIN S.** Report of a committee of the National Tax Association on reciprocity in inheritance taxation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 200-224.—"Reciprocity as applied to interstate inheritance taxation is a child of [the National Tax Association]." Starting in 1925 the campaign for reciprocity has had remarkable success until at present 37 states have cooperated to abolish double taxation of inheritances. Eleven states, mostly in the west, have not enacted a reciprocity statute. Usually the objection is financial, but it is probable that the loss in revenue through reciprocity would be more than offset by possible gains which could be expected. In an appendix, prepared by Seth T. Cole, the jurisdictions which have reciprocal exemption statutes are classified into four groups. Each group is characterized and the statutory provisions dealing with reciprocity are given for each state.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10654. GERSTENBERG, C. W.** Report of the committee on standardization and simplification of the business taxes. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 152-184.—The report contains information on "allocation fractions." The allocation fraction is "the means whereby the total net income or the total valuation of a business concern is split up and given a situs in a given jurisdiction to avoid the well-nigh impossible task of assigning to that jurisdiction, item by item, the specific elements of income or value which would be accounted for in that jurisdiction if the business done therein were considered a separate accounting unit." The four qualities which the ideal fraction should possess are discussed in detail, but the committee was unable to decide on an appropriate fraction the adoption of which it could recommend. Before such a step can be taken a study should be made of the experiences with allocation fractions now in use. Data which will be of use in this study are presented in appendices.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10655. GLASER.** Antizipierende Aktivierungen. [Anticipation of future assets.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch. Jun.* 1929: 496-514.—The following case is used to illustrate the complex problem. A department store acquires the neighboring property for the purpose of tearing it down and erecting new premises. The legally required building permits have not yet been granted. Various expenditures have to be incurred in the meantime and the entire project is scheduled over a period of several years. How are expenditures to be treated in the annual income tax returns. Should they be debited during the interval as business expenditures? Owing to the fact that the necessary permits have not yet been granted the various expenditures may be classified as "costs for the production of goods which



have not yet come into existence and the final value of which is not yet known." In such cases the German Income Tax Law leaves it to the discretion of the taxpayer either to debit them as expenditures during the interval and to credit them as assets after the desired product has been obtained, or, to credit them as assets throughout the period of construction. Glaser comes to the conclusion that the former procedure is advisable, pointing out that in case the building permits are refused the costs incurred in the meantime will prove to be actual losses. A deduction of these losses at a later period may prove to be impossible if they are in excess of the income obtained at the time when the losses from this investment become obvious.—*S. Flink.*

**10656. GULICK, LUTHER.** The tax system of the State of New York as viewed by the student and research investigator. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 68-81.—The present tax system of the State of New York is briefly explained, followed by an extended table giving detailed information. The administration and disposition of New York's taxes are touched upon. The following six points are of special interest: (1) The progressive adaptation of the tax system to meet economic changes; (2) The unusual degree to which the State of New York has relied upon research and the extensive collection of materials and their publication in the evolution of the tax system; (3) The extensive development of state aid and dividend taxes; (4) The general success of centralized state administration; (5) The frank attitude of reciprocity and fairness toward other tax jurisdictions; and (6) The continued failure of local tax administration.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10657. GUSTAVE, GEORGE.** Le régime fiscal des valeurs mobilières. Sa refonte. [Taxation of securities: its reorganization.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (415) Jun. 10, 1929: 440-463.

**10658. HAIG, R. M.** Should banks be taxed, and how? *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 385-396.—In the case of *Macallen Co. vs. Commonwealth of Mass.* the U. S. Supreme Court declared that the Massachusetts corporation excise tax, which included interest received from government securities in the measure set up to determine the amount of the tax, was unconstitutional. This decision upset the methods of taxing banks employed by many states and although several suggestions can be and have been made as to what plan of taxation should be adopted by way of substitute, none of them are free from difficulties. It would be safest for states to avoid making changes in their system of bank taxes at least until Congress has again amended section 5219 of the U. S. Revised Statutes.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10659. JENSEN, JENS P.** General versus selective sales taxes. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 403-412.—The general sales tax has been given wide-spread, but indiscriminating, support, although difficulties which appear when such a tax is proposed for any actual situation have usually prevented adoption. An analysis is presented of what would happen to various industries if individual states adopted a general sales tax. The conclusion is reached that the tax would be a burden upon the fixed property of a state. If sales taxes are to be used for state purposes, they will likely be selective in form, because gross sales are too heterogeneous for uniform taxation of them to be successful. The heterogeneities—six in number—are briefly discussed.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10660. LOWDEN, FRANK O.** Address delivered at the twenty-second conference on taxation under the auspices of the National Tax Association. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assoc.* 1929: 327-334.—In former times receipt of income was commonly associated with ownership of property. At present an ever-increasing part of national income is absorbed by salaries, wages, and commissions, and on that account the income tax

should be substituted for the general property tax. Another significant development is that in the U. S. "the economic unit has continuously grown larger until it now embraces the country as a whole. . . . This fact accounts for and justifies the growing tendency of the states to supplement local revenues by state grants. The logic of the situation requires the application of the same principle to government grants of aid to the states."—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10661. MERRILL, JOHN H.** The tax system of New York State, as viewed by the administrator. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 116-128.—Excessive burdens have been put upon real estate. Real estate marks up only one-third of the wealth of the state, but it bears 75% of the taxes. It is suggested that the revenue raised from other sources should be raised from 25% to 50% of the total. To this end a number of changes in franchise taxes are suggested and the introduction of classified sales or consumption taxes is advocated. If and when these changes have been satisfactorily established, provision should be made "to keep a constant relation between rates applicable to real estate and to other subjects of taxation."—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10662. MOORE, BLAINE F.** Farm taxation viewed from a business standpoint. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 277-285.—A very large percentage of the direct taxes paid by the farmer are imposed by small local government units. If therefore the states went further in granting financial assistance for the performance of local functions, especially with respect to education and road improvement, the tax burden on agriculture would be lightened. Steps should also be taken to improve the efficiency of local government. Business, commercial and financial associations have, in recent years, been actively interested in the fiscal affairs of localities, and they have produced results by reducing expenditure or improving service. Local farm organizations should attempt a similar task.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10663. OTT.** Die Bedeutung der Lohnsteuer für Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer. [The tax on wages: its significance for employer and employee.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 9(4) Feb. 1930: 100-126.—The [German] Revenue Act of 1921 provides that income in the form of wages or salaries are to be taxed at the source, i.e., the employer is legally obliged to deduct a certain rate from the wages and to turn over the amounts deducted to the Revenue Department. An amount of 75 marks, or in case of married employees 100 marks, is tax exempt. Wage earners whose total income does not exceed 8,000 marks annually in addition to the tax exempt amount are not assessed for the income tax. They are thus in no position to claim tax refunds in case of losses in other capital investments or through unemployment during any part of the year. Those earning more than 8,000 marks are assessed for income tax, and are thus in a position to claim refunds for losses sustained on capital investments, but merely up to the quarterly paid advances for income from capital investment. On the other hand, the Revenue Department may assess a tax in excess of the quarterly advances if the total for the year was larger than the quarterly payments. The tax on wages and salaries is not a device for more efficient tax collection but it represents rather a semi-personal tax.—*S. Flink.*

**10664. POWELL, STANLEY M.** Observations of a farmer on his contributions toward the cost of government. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 250-263.—The tax burdens borne by farmers are appalling. This paper sketches methods by which relief can be given. (1) There should be more efficiency and economy in local rural government. The field should be reviewed "with an eye to eliminating useless offices, duplication of effort and an excessive number of local districts too small for economical operation." (2) The administra-



tion of the general property tax should be improved by giving state tax commissioners more control over local assessors. (3) States should finance the building of rural roads and the provision of rural education on a more generous scale. (4) The sources from which revenue is derived should be reformed with a view to replacing the general property tax by an adequate income tax.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10665. REY, AUGUSTIN, et al.** *La question du logement.* [The housing problem.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Econ. Pol.* 1929: 23-37.—In France, since the war, there have been thirty laws of exception. Property smothered by taxes, small proprietors ruined, increased cost of repairs and construction, exorbitant interest, excessive inheritance and transfer taxes have precipitated a crisis. To erect 600,000 modest dwellings would require 40,000,000,000 francs. On this basis, 75,000,000,000 francs would give the necessary relief. Taxes on small homes, constituting 80% of the homes of the country, should be cancelled. Loucheur has presented a plan. Private capital must come to the rescue and the creation of a National Building Trust with a Governor nominated by the State and a Regent's Council is predicted, thus securing to the nation an absolute security guarantee. (A table of comparative rents in the various countries with and without tax concludes the article.)—*Marie Sanial.*

**10666. SCHRANIL, RUDOLF.** *Die Steuern und die Steuerbelastung in Österreich im Jahre 1929.* [Taxes and the tax burden in Austria in 1929.] *Mitteil. Steuerstelle d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* 12(7) Jul. 1929: 311-315.—With but a few slight changes the tax system of 1929 was the same as that of 1928. Insofar as changes occurred they were either in the field of indirect taxes or taxes on consumption. The increased tax on alcohol is in reality not a tax, since the government enjoys a legal monopoly. The stamp tax on the sale of stocks and bonds was reduced. Of special interest is the tendency to adapt the tax on turnover to economic changes. In the past this tax has proved to be of great harm to various lines of business. As a consequence, various commodities have been exempted, while the rate on many products has been lowered. Only the tax on beer and sugar was increased. During the fiscal year 1929, the Federal Union agreed to raise its contribution to the administrative expenses of the states, and has in turn been granted a greater power of control over the expenditures of the latter. The total revenue of the federal union is estimated at 1,247,500,000 shillings (7 shillings = \$1 at the current rate of exchange). Of this amount 323 millions represent direct taxes, 350 millions are the receipts from indirect taxes (of which 232 millions are taxes on turnover), and 218 millions constitute revenues from government monopolies, the chief source being the tobacco monopoly yielding 191.9 million shillings. The per capita tax burden of the federal tax amounts to 191 shillings, to which must be added the local levies. In the case of Vienna the local taxes impose a per capita burden of 102.4 shillings, thus imposing a total burden of 293.4 shillings.—*S. Flink.*

**10667. SCHRANIL, RUDOLF.** *Die Steuern und die Steuerbelastung in der Tschechoslowakei im Jahre 1929.* [Taxes and tax burdens in Czechoslovakia in 1929.] *Mitteil. d. Steuerstelle d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* 12(7) Jul. 1929: 313-316.—In general the taxes of 1929 do not differ materially from that of 1928. The most important amendments concern remedies against abuses on part of tax officials, who, fearing smaller revenues than estimated in the budget, often neglected to observe provisions passed in favor of the taxpayer. In many fields the tax burden for 1929 was eased for the purpose of stimulating production. New buildings are exempted from the rent tax. Exporting industries were granted the right of refund of the

transportation tax. Similar refunds may be granted by the Minister of Commerce on raw material or half finished products imported for the purpose of exporting the finished commodities. So far as the tax on turnover is concerned, the system of payments of a flat amount in lieu of the former was extended to various fields, especially on agricultural products and luxuries. A stamp tax on commercial papers was newly introduced into the tax system. The yield of direct taxes is estimated at 1,746,400,000 crowns (33 crowns = \$1 at the current rate of exchange); revenues from the tax on turnover and luxuries 1,078,800,000 crowns, tax on consumption 1,687,400,000 crowns (including tax receipts from sugar estimated at 596 million and on alcohol at 411 million), stamp tax 1,772 million, including 716 million transportation tax, and the revenues from government monopolies are expected to yield 1,135 million crowns.—*S. Flink.*

**10668. STRODZKI, DR.** *Das neue Preussische Kirchensteuerrecht.* [The new Prussian act concerning the right of churches to tax members of their faith.] *Mitteil. d. Steuerstelle d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* 12(6) Jun. 1929: 264-267.—The German constitution leaves it to the states to regulate the right of churches to tax members of their faith. Much confusion has resulted from the great variety of methods employed by the various states, and at the present the conditions are most complex and unsatisfactory. By Act of May 3, 1929, Prussia has undertaken to remedy the most striking shortcomings. Subject to taxes imposed by a church are all members of its faith residing in its district. Corporations are exempted from this tax. In most states of Germany the basis for the computation of the church tax is the federal income tax to which a certain rate is added. However, in practice this system did not prove entirely satisfactory. The exemption of incomes below 900 mark from the income tax and the present method of assessing wage earners only if their annual income exceeds 8,000 marks represented serious obstacles to a general levy of a church tax. On the other hand, the steep progression of the federal rates at high incomes subjected the latter to an unfairly high church tax. In many instances the churches resorted, therefore, to the real estate tax as a basis, adding, however, a rate differing from that otherwise added to the income tax. The Prussian Supreme Administration Court (*Preussische Oberverwaltungsgericht*) declared this method void unless it should be sanctioned by special act of the Prussian assembly. The new act, therefore, legalizes the imposition of a tax based upon the real estate tax or general property tax with a rate differing from that allowed in case the income tax is used as a basis. The significance of this new procedure becomes obvious from the fact that in 1927 64% of the church tax assessments were based upon the real estate tax as compared with 15.5% in 1925. Furthermore, the churches were authorized to levy a compulsory contribution in the form of "church money" (*Kirchengeld*) on such of its members which were not subject to its tax. This provision was passed in consideration of the conditions in rural districts where the agricultural work is done by members of the same household and where as a consequence the revenues from the tax on its members possessing real estate was insufficient. The churches are now authorized to levy "church money" upon their members more than 18 years of age whose income consists mainly of board and room furnished by their employer or parent.—*S. Flink.*

**10669. TOBIN, C. J.** *The New York state tax situation as viewed by the tax-payer.* *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 82-115.—The existing tax situation in New York state is examined with emphasis put upon the legal and constitutional aspects. The methods by which real property is taxed by localities are vigorously



criticized and numerous suggestions for change are made. In a similar manner the existing taxes on public utility corporations, business corporations, financial corporations, corporations generally and on income, are taken up. In conclusion an extensive "tax platform" containing twenty-four planks is presented with the request that the New York state tax association adopt the platform and "take steps to immediately carry it into effect."—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10670. WATSON, JOHN C.** The taxation program of organized agriculture. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1929: 285-292.—The general property tax has lost all the virtues it may once have possessed. Its retention at present means that an unduly heavy tax burden is placed upon income derived from ownership of tangible property, and that in most states income in the form of wages and salaries is almost exempt. A complete program of reform cannot yet be presented, but it seems clear that "agriculture has little faith in a general sales tax" and that agriculture believes in more extensive use of income taxation.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

### PUBLIC DEBTS

**10671. BORBERG, L. P.** Det sociale Sygekassesaes i Danmark, Sverige og Norge. [The organization of health insurance in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst o. Indus.* 6(2) 1930: 124-137.—Geographical and national characteristics have conditioned a different growth and organization of disability insurance in the three chief Scandinavian countries—the development of similar institutions in Iceland and Finland is but slight. In Denmark, insurance is, in the main, voluntary. In 1927 no less than 1,535,000 persons were members, i.e., 64.8% of the whole population over 15 years. This is a higher percentage than in any other country in the world. Main weight is laid on free medical treatment and hospitalization. The system is efficient and popular. In Norway, compulsory participation has been in force since 1909, with regulations otherwise similar to those in Denmark. The membership is 612,000, out of about three million inhabitants. The system works satisfactorily, though there is some dissatisfaction with the amount of the fees. The development is least in Sweden where only 18.4% of the population over 15 years is enrolled. This condition is largely owing to antagonisms between the advocates of voluntary and compulsory insurance. The near future promises a radical change in social legislation. Cooperation between the organizations of the three countries, consisting chiefly of the interchange of members, has been in force since 1910.—*L. M. Hollander.*

**10672. PIEKALKIEWICZ, JAN.** Długi samorządu terytorjalnego. [The debts of autonomous bodies.] *Kwartalnik Stat.* 6(2) 1929: 515-719.—Exhaustive statistics showing the indebtedness of municipalities, districts, departments, and other public bodies in Poland, in the period 1918-1928.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**10673. UNSIGNED.** Die aus der Zeit vor der Stabilisierung der Mark herrührenden Schulden des Reichs, der Länder, der kommunalen Körperschaften. [The debts of the Reich, the states, and the communities dating from the period prior to the stabilization of the mark.] *Mitteil. d. Steuerstelle d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* 12(7) Jul. 1929: 316-320.—A distinction must be made between debts contracted in paper marks, foreign currencies, or in gold. Almost the entire paper mark debts were wiped out during the inflation of the German currency. Through the passage of revaluation laws after 1924, a part of these obligations have been reinstated. The total debt of the Reich thus revalued amounts to 5,500 million marks as compared with a contracted debt of about 150 billion marks. States and communities owe ap-

proximately 1.5 billion marks of revaluated debts. Of 52,616 communities in Germany, three-fifths have paid off their paper mark debts and do not carry any old obligations. The interest paid on these revalued debts amounts to about 427 million marks in the case of the Reich, and to about 75 millions in the case of the states and communities. In addition to these paper mark debts, the Reich incurred obligations in foreign currencies prior to 1924 amounting to roughly 1,100 million marks, while the states and communities contracted debts in gold totaling 110 millions. The total of the debts of the Reich, the states, and the communities dating from before stabilization is thus estimated at about 11 billion marks, of which 3 billions have been redeemed up to March 1, 1929.—*S. Flink.*

### INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 10358, 10443, 10463, 10538, 10542, 10673)

**10674. BYSSIN, GEORGES A.** La "revision" du plan Dawes. [The "revision" of the Dawes Plan.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1(2) Feb. 1929: 243-256.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

**10675. CADOUX, GASTON.** Les travaux du comité Owen Young. [The work of the Young Committee.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-2(3) Jun. 1929: 419-445.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

**10676. KORNEV, N. КОРНЕВ, Н.** Парижская репарационная конференция. [The Paris Reparations Conference.] *Международная Жизнь.* (5) 1929: 3-17.—An analytical and critical account of the conference.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

**10677. KORNEV, N. КОРНЕВ, Н.** План Юнга. [The Young plan.] *Международная Жизнь.* (7) 1929: 3-22.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

### PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 10452, 10702, 10775, 10806, 10824-10827)

**10678. INSULL, MARTIN J.** The real power problem. *Forum* 83(2) Feb. 1930: 88-94.—The electric power industry as a whole favors regulation, recognizing that direct competition in the industry is an economic waste. It is, therefore, more than satisfied to have its rates examined and approved by a body representing the public,—a commission which appreciates its responsibilities not only to the consumers of electricity, but to the investors in public utility securities, as well. Although the industry enjoys monopoly so far as service is concerned, it must compete with other industries in securing the enormous amount of capital necessary to supply that service. In serving industrial plants with power, a utility cannot charge excessive rates, since, should it choose to do so, such plants would install their own power systems, nor is it unfair that industries should receive lower rates than household consumers, because the industrial load is a far steadier one. Household rates in the United States are not high, because the progressive utility manager realizes that his aim should be to sell service at the lowest possible rate consistent with the good credit standing of the property in his charge. In comparing the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission with the American utilities, a dearth of industry is noticeable in Ontario. This raises the question of whether it would not be better for the householder to pay higher domestic rates and have industry brought to his door through the offer of more attractive rates for power. By tracing the rapid expansion of the industry through the inter-



connection of small isolated companies and then of larger ones, the introduction of the holding company, its function and beneficial results, the conclusion is reached that the problem is one of finance, rather than of power. So long as the operating companies are regulated, even if they should be under the control of a single holding company, there would be no harm done the consumers.—*D. W. Malott.*

**10679. STJERNQVIST, HENRY.** Nogle retningslinjer for elektricitetsvaerkernes prispolitik. [Some principles determining the price policies of electric power companies.] *Nationalökön. Tidsskr.* 68(1) 1930: 21-43.—The assumption that power companies can follow different price policies is based on the fact that they are to a large degree monopolies which can be affected only slightly by competition. For this reason investigations furnish a widely applicable contribution to monopoly price theories. Six principles are set forth. (1) Cost. (2) Competition, according to which rates for electricity are governed by the rates for substitutes for such power. (3) Maximum profit. (4) Maximum gross income. (5) Benefits to certain classes of consumers at the expense of others. (6) Prices fixed more or less at haphazard. These various principles are discussed. A few simple calculations of maximum prices are set forth, showing how prices should be determined by given cost curves as well as curves showing the demand for light and power consumption when the above principles are followed consistently. The results are set forth in six graphs.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

## GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See Entries 9139, 9298, 9474, 9509, 9514, 9582, 10433, 10678, 10712, 10815-10816, 10819, 10821-10822)

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 10218, 10416, 10549, 10692-10693, 10696, 10798, 10877, 10993)

**10680. COURTIN, RENÉ.** Comment définir le socialisme? [Definition of socialism.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 493-519.—It is difficult to define socialism because of the tendency to evaluate and because of the diverse manifestations of the phenomena. Georges Sorel, Pierre Leroux, and others judge the phenomena they pretend merely to describe, while many other definitions group themselves around such ideas as equality, state action, suppression of private property, etc. which are neither co-extensive with nor sufficient to define socialism. Socialism is always a protest against the actual order, and the term "refers to all doctrines seeking to perfect the social life, and especially the economic life, through a new collective organization, characterized by the action of public power, the transformation of human beings, or the utilization of human beings in conditions permitting a more just distribution." This definition is plural in character, but socialism, since it is opposed

to a complex economic order, cannot be defined more simply than that order itself. The opposition of socialism and the actual order is relative, not absolute.—*Irene Barnes.*

**10681. HESSEN, S. I. ГЕССЕНЪ, С. И.** Генрихъ Де-Манъ, какъ теоретикъ социализма. [Heinrich De Man as a theorist on socialism.] *Современные Записки. (Paris)* 40 1929: 503-527.—According to De Man there are two causes of crisis in Marxism: (1) the ever growing labor movement is adapting itself to the culture of bourgeois class amidst which it lives, and (2) the transformation and further development of labor movement along political, trade-unionistic and cooperative lines. As a result there are contradictions between the dogma of Marxism and present real life. De Man believes that "a problem is better than a program" and therefore he does not try to create any definite dogma. De Man is an honest explorer of the field of the labor movement. He denies the theory of surplus value and finds in work the cause of enjoyment. "The enjoyment of work" demands no patronage or facilitation, but it must not be hampered. This idea was verified by De Man by means of a questionnaire inquiry addressed to a large number of workmen. Hessen terms De Man's doctrine "intuitionism dyed with psychology."—*Paul Gronski.*

**10682. SHADWELL, A.** The new socialism. *Quart. Rev.* 254(504) Apr. 1930: 370-385.—Although communism has shot its bolt, the socialists remain. Since the war their previous steady progress has been interrupted. Confronted with actual responsibility they have abandoned the old ideal of a collective state because the concomitant bureaucracy has proved uneconomic. In Germany where the socialists had an exceptionally good opportunity to test their ideas they hesitated and instead reorganized the particularly "ripe" state coal mines on a "commercial" basis. The British Labour party likewise fights shy of the bureaucratic danger, although still demanding collectivization. The present tendency is merely to extend state control without state operation, and for the welfare of the masses directly there remains also social reform, such as labor and health legislation. The only differences from the other parties, then are that the socialists keep an ultimate goal in view and that they wish to go faster than others.—*Chester Kirby.*

**10683. TAKÁCS, EMERICH.** Az Áchim-féle agrársocialista mozgalom. [The Áchim agrarian socialist movement.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35(2) Feb. 1930: 126-140.—The article contains the history of the party of the Hungarian agrarian socialist Áchim from 1905 to 1911.—*Andreas Szente.*

**10684. TIMOV, S. ТИМОВ, С.** Октябрьская революция и аграрные реформы в Европе. [The October Revolution and agrarian reforms in Europe.] *Международный Аграрный Институт.* 1928: pp. 83.—An analysis of agrarian reforms in Europe from the point of view of Communism.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

**10685. VENO, L. F.** The essence of the Five Year Plan. *Communist Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1930: 32-38.—The plan is a technique for the transitional period which will eventually lead to a socialized USSR. Furthermore, the plan is a weapon in the class struggle, destroying the equilibrium between the classes, and will finally result in the extermination of the petty bourgeoisie. Results already indicate future success. The most impressive changes in Russian economics are in the increased production of agricultural machinery, chemicals, and metal and building materials.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*



## POLITICAL SCIENCE

## POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 10150-10151, 10348)

## HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 10090, 10180, 10189, 10206, 10834)

10686. CHARDON. Tocqueville et Lénine. [Tocqueville and Lenin.] *Séances et Trav. Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. C. R.* 89 Nov.-Dec. 1929: 353-372.—Tocqueville, writing in 1832, declared that the democratic revolution was destined to become universal. Some consider Tocqueville as a precursor of Lenin, and date the reign of the bourgeoisie from 1870 to 1914. But Tocqueville dreamed of political not social equality. Furthermore the dictatorship of the proletariat is nothing but an application of the old order slightly changed. That order was based on the oppression of the majority by the minority, while Leninism would have the majority oppress the minority.—J. A. Rickard.

10687. TSCHUPPIK, KARL. Heinrich von Treitschke und die Folgen. [Heinrich von Treitschke and his influence.] *Neue Rundsch.* 41 (2) Feb. 1930: 145-159.—Treitschke has been represented by some as the child of German philosophy whose theories are in the tradition of Hegel and Fichte, and who bore to Fichte the same relation that Ranke bore to Hegel. The author refutes this view. Treitschke developed a philosophy that left no room for questioning. The source of his certainty is found in the habit of obedience to authority which was especially highly developed among the Germans. He accepted as his premise the Christian doctrine of original sin and conceived the state as a natural necessity for restoring and preserving order in social life, but gave it a moral sanction. In his extreme worship of power he was in direct conflict with the traditions of German idealism. Hegel and Fichte were servants of pure reason; Treitschke substituted for it the narrow conceptions native to an unfree mind.—Henry Rottschaefer.

## GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

10688. HINTZE, OTTO. Wirtschaft und Politik im Zeitalter des modernen Kapitalismus. [Economics and politics in the era of modern capitalism.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 87 (1) Jul. 1929: 1-28.—In an article in the *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2 (1) Jan. 1929, (See Entry 1, 4771) Werner Sombart has undertaken to separate economics and politics in history and has offered a division of modern economic history into periods, solely in terms of economic systems. He neglects the fact that economics and politics are aspects of a single developing civilization. An analysis of economic history in terms of economic development does not exclude the correlation of the results obtained with those got from an analysis of political development. Capitalism did not create the modern state, nor the state capitalism, but it is also true that the development of each is incomprehensible without the other. Sombart's vague derivation of capitalism and the modern state from the "spirit" of the Renaissance needs to be interpreted in terms of actual social development. Capitalism depended upon the growth and organization of markets, and this in turn upon the increasing size and power of states. Western civilization in the modern period has been marked by competing and mutually limiting centers of power, which in general have tended toward the organization and consolidation both of markets and of states. Sombart's three periods of capitalism were not only paralleled by corresponding political stages, but in every case the further develop-

ment of capitalism depended largely upon preceding changes of political structure. The dynastic expansion of the state contributed to both political nationalism and the creation of state-wide markets. The era of the political revolutions did influence capitalism everywhere but not in the same way in all countries. There was an early form of dynastic imperialism, corresponding to Sombart's early form of capitalism, and there are indications of a post-War form of federalistic imperialism corresponding to his latest stage of capitalism.—George H. Sabine.

10689. TEYSSAIRE, JEAN. La souveraineté de l'état. [The sovereignty of the state.] *Stockholm.* (2) 1929: 116-126.—Today the state is viewed less in metaphysical terms and more in terms of its functions in furthering the welfare of the various constituent elements in society. This is true even in Germany, where the Hegelian notion of the state has been most persistent. The modern world is recognizing international obligations arising out of the existence of a community of nations. This community of nations, now in the process of formation, is based on a recognition of the rights and needs of man.—Eric Beecroft.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND  
CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 10754, 10759)

10690. CHAO, H. L. and HO, L. The philosophical background of the Chinese revolution. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 39 (3) Apr. 1929: 306-312.—The monarchists and militarists are of little importance in the philosophical background of the Chinese revolution, and the liberals and nationalists espouse theories contrary to Chinese temperament and taste. Communism is too dangerous and has been rejected. Sun Yat-senism, with its principles of statehood, is a philosophical opportunism capable of reflecting the spirit of the age and enlisting the largest number of followers.—Francis G. Wilson.

10691. CHILDS, RICHARD S. A democracy that might work. *Century.* 120 (1) Winter, 1930: 11-17.—John H. Leek.

10692. DAVIS, JEROME. A critique of Russian communism. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (1) Jan. 1930: 20-24.—A sympathetic examination of the faults of the Soviet regime, and of the contradictions between communist ideals and practices. The principal faults of the system are reliance on force, bureaucracy, lack of liberty, and the fact that there is legality for one political party only. Yet communism is a spiritual force in Russia and "holds up the ideal of economic liberty and equality."—Christina Phelps.

10693. EDGERTON, JOHN E. and THOMAS, NORMAN. A debate on socialism. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (2) Feb. 1930: 66-74.—Edgerton maintains that socialism exaggerates labor's share in production. The materialistic conception of history which it postulates, is false. Socialism failed in the communities established in the United States, in 1824 and 1842; in compromises of the Bolsheviks with capitalism; and in the 14 years of socialist rule in Queensland, Australia. Thomas contends that capitalism permits: great poverty of 25% of the population contrasted with the great wealth of 10%; insecurity of workers; the denial of individual liberty and genuine democracy; the inevitability of wars originating out of nationalistic imperial-



ism. Socialism would fight these evils with an ideal, a program, and an organization.—*Christina Phelps.*

10694. ENGELBRECHT, H. C. So you've been to Russia! *World Tomorrow*. 13(1) Jan. 1930: 10-12.—The author stresses the friendliness and courtesy of the Russians; the simplicity of their lives under the new regime; the emergence of a new intellectual life, and of an exalted social ideal; and the fact that the Russian people are seeking the achievement of that ideal.—*Christina Phelps.*

10695. MARCU, VALERIU. Dogma und Dialektik bei Lenin. [Dogma and dialectic in Lenin.] *Neue Rundsch.* 40(8) Aug. 1929: 252-261.—The starting point of Lenin's philosophy was a complete acceptance of the dialectic method as determinative not only of the

historical process but of the history of thought also. Socialism was for him merely a matter of dialectics; to question any of its assumptions or treat it as relative constituted for him an evil heresy destructive of sound practice as well as correct theory. That a course of action was conceivable made him infer that it was practicable, with the result that his proposals were frequently in violent opposition to existing actualities. He nevertheless recognized that the practices of men build political relationships, and hence his solutions of problems were expressions rather of necessity than of some universal ideal.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

10696. ROCHESTER, ANNA. Communism: A world movement. *World Tomorrow*. 13(1) Jan. 1930: 16-20.—*Christina Phelps.*

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 10261, 10267, 10296, 10439, 10716-10718, 10771, 10774-10775, 10782, 10785, 10791, 10819)

### GENERAL

10697. ENGELFELD, V. ЭНГЕЛЬФЕЛЬДЪ, В. Новыя теченія въ наукѣ администр. права. [Tendencies in modern administrative law.] Извѣстія Юридическаго Факультета въ Харбинѣ. 7 1929: 257-286.—Some consider administrative law as a system of juridical principles which regulate state activity. Others see in administrative law a science which attempts to regulate relations between the state or a legal corporation which has to fulfill administrative functions and citizens—separate individuals as well as collectives. The first theory developed under the influence of public law dominates French literature, the second, under the influence of civil law, German. These theories complement one another. Soviet administrative law is based upon the Marxist theory of the conflict of class interests.—*Paul Gronski.*

10698. RENARD, GEORGES. Les constitutions de la nouvelle Europe. [Constitutions of new Europe.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 142(423) Feb. 10, 1930: 270-281.—A review of the first two volumes of the fourth edition *Modern Constitutions* by F.-R. and P. Dareste. The new constitutions incorporate the accepted rules of international law into their national law. As national sovereignty is articulated with an international order, so between the individual and the state stand certain other personages to which liberties are guaranteed. Collective, corporate, or institutional liberties are little by little entering the common law of Europe, both legislative and constitutional. Representative government has gained ground. Most of the new constitutions set up a parliamentary government with traces of "government by assembly." Germany marks an advance towards the unitary state.—*Robert P. Lane.*

### UNITED STATES

10699. ALBERTSWORTH, E. J. A state statute creating presumption of negligence as due process of law. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(6) Feb. 1930: 689-692.—A recent Georgia statute provided that in cases of bank insolvency the president and directors shall be liable for fraud, but that such presumption might be repelled by evidence. The U.S. Supreme Court held this statute repugnant to the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Another statute held a railroad company liable for accidents unless able to overcome the presumption of negligence. The supreme court found this statute wanting in due process, and drew a distinction between it and a Mississippi statute which was declared constitutional in the *Turnipseed* case.—*Robert Phillips.*

10700. BLACK, FORREST R. Some prohibition forfeiture cases—the doctrine of vicarious liability. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(4) Feb. 1930: 518-530.—In three cases decided by the supreme court of appeals of Virginia in 1920 an automobile used in the illegal transportation of liquor was forfeited, although the owner or lienor was admittedly innocent. The court was at fault since it might, under the wording of the Virginia statute, have adopted a less harsh interpretation. The Virginia court followed those of South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Arkansas, in holding that the forfeiture action is an action *in rem*. This position is contrasted with the federal doctrine that such actions are *in personam*. The author approves the position of the U.S. Supreme Court in interpreting forfeiture statutes in favor of innocent parties, thus denying the doctrine of vicarious liability.—*Dorothy Schaffter.*

10701. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. An ill-starred prohibition case. *Georgetown Law J.* 18(2) Jan. 1930: 120-129.—The doctrine laid down in *Olmstead v. United States* absolutely precludes the possibility of wire tapping ever being an unconstitutional practice. The court was actuated by the desire "to get its man" and to aid the government generally in its attempt to carry out a "noble experiment." The court has placed a premium on lawlessness and has encouraged the arbitrary proclivities of over-zealous enforcement officials.—*E. A. Helms.*

10702. GEORGE, JOHN J. Motor carriers and the Supreme Court. *Commercial Law League J.* Feb. 1930: 53-57.—The U.S. Supreme Court has decided eleven motor carrier cases. They show: (1) that in five years motor carrier regulation has assumed significant proportions in supreme court utility litigation; (2) that the Court has not been divided in the 11 decisions; (3) that states may not deny a certificate to do interstate business; (4) that the state may promote highway safety by reasonable regulations; (5) that highways are public property belonging to the state; (6) that absence of congressional regulation explains in part the upholding of state regulations in two cases involving interstate operation; (7) that state taxation of motor carriers is valid; (8) that the Court favors the public property and public welfare view.—*John J. George.*

10703. H., K. Taxation of intangibles—recent developments in United States Supreme Court. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(4) Feb. 1930: 532-538.—The maxim *mobilia sequuntur personam* at one time operated to bring all personal property, for purposes of taxation, within the jurisdiction of the state of the owner's domicile, but in numerous federal cases this



doctrine was disregarded if it would result in double taxation. The application of *mobilia sequuntur personam*, irrespective of double taxation has remained a rule as applied to intangible personalty, down to the recent case of *Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore v. Virginia* in which the supreme court indicates that maxim should be disregarded when its application would result in double taxation of an unjust nature.—*Dorothy Schaffter*.

**10704. HARDGROVE, J. G.** Does the eighteenth amendment prohibit state manufacture and dispensation? *Marquette Law Rev.* 14(2) Feb. 1930: 59-65.—Since states are not mentioned in the amendment or the Volstead Act, they may manufacture and dispense. This opinion is supported by the fact that the amendment does not prohibit purchase and sale and is directed only at private manufacture and sale. Furthermore, liquor is *malum prohibitum* and not *malum in se*.—*Albert Langeluttig*.

**10705. JOHNSTON, HENRY ALAN.** Jury shad-owing as contempt of court. *U.S. Law Rev.* 63(6) Oct. 1929: 511-522

**10706. K., D. B.** Domestication of foreign corporations and jurisdiction of the federal courts based on diversity of citizenship. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(4) Feb. 1930: 538-544.—In *St. Louis & S. F. Ry. Co. vs. James* 161 U. S. 545 (1896) the rule was enunciated that nothing short of the incorporation of natural persons by a state will result in the creation of a corporation whose members will be presumed to be citizens of such state for purposes of jurisdiction under the diversity clause. A possible exception (stated in 1882 in *Memphis and Charleston R. R. Co. vs. Alabama*, 107 U. S. 581), not expressly overruled, is that the domesticating state require changes in the financial structure of the organization and in other ways indicate an active interest in the management.—*E. A. Helms*.

**10707. MARVEL, JOSIAH.** The rule making power of the courts. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 9(2) Apr. 1929: 91-97.—It is advisable to make the judicial, rather than the legislative, branch of government responsible for the enactment of rules regulating pleading, practice, and procedure of the courts. The judicial branch is commonly criticised for its shortcomings in administering justice, when in reality the fault is with the legislature. An important recent case, upholding the constitutionality of a statute of the state of Washington which gave the rule making power to the courts (*State v. Superior Court*, Pacific Reporter, V. 267, p. 770), is carefully reviewed as answering most of the objections made by opponents of this reform.—*Dorothy Schaffter*.

**10708. O'S., C. F.** Federal jurisdiction and regulatory power over radio communication. *Georgetown Law. J.* 17(4) Jun. 1929: 339-347.—National legislation began with the act of 1912 which placed the regulation of wireless telegraphy under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission and culminated in the comprehensive radio act of 1927. Federal administrative machinery for the control of broadcasting is placed in the Federal Radio Commission and the radio division of the department of commerce. The federal courts have held that broadcasting is interstate commerce subject to regulation by congress. It is probable that the power of the states to legislate on the matter is very small since congress has acted. The important questions of vested rights in wave-lengths and hours of operation, of libel and slander by means of the radio, whether broadcasting stations are public utilities, and the regulation of rates, are still largely unsettled by the courts and congress.—*Earl L. Shoup*.

**10709. UNSIGNED.** Waiver of constitutional guaranty against unreasonable searches and seizures. *U. S. Law Rev.* 63(6) Oct. 1929: 505-510.

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entry 10070)

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 9994, 10416, 10470, 10487, 10652, 10668, 10815, 10940)

#### GENERAL

**10710. HERRING, E. P.** Legalized lobbying in Europe. *Current Hist.* 31(5): Feb. 1930: 947-952.—The general principle of functional representation has been given wide recognition in Europe. In Germany, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, economic councils have been established in which all economic interests are represented. In other words, the lobbies have been put to work. However, it seems that a political and an economic parliament are unlikely to function happily side by side. Nevertheless, economic councils have much to offer as consultative bodies. It remains to be seen whether President Hoover's economic council will attain any great influence in the industrial and political life of the nation.—*James K. Pollock*.

### GREAT BRITAIN

**10711. GREAVES, H. R. G.** Personal origins and interrelations of the houses of parliament (since 1832). *Economica*. (26) Jun. 1929: 173-184.—Statistical studies of various parliaments since 1832 reveal changes in the membership from the point of view of parentage, occupation, and education, although similarities between these parliaments remain striking.—*W. Reed West*.

### ITALY

**10712. NAPOLITANO, GAETANO.** Principes économiques du corporatisme fasciste. [Economic principles of Fascist corporate organization.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1257-1292.—The author examines some of the political premises of fascism, with special reference to property rights, individual and state initiative, and the question of wages.—*Lazare Teper*.

### JAPAN

**10713. BELOV, K. БЕЛОВ, К.** Верхняя палата японского Парламента. [The Upper Chamber of the Japanese Parliament.] *Международная Жизнь*. (9-10) 1929: 116-127.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

**10714. FANE, R. A. B. PONSONBY.** Some impressions of the recent enthronement. *Trans. & Proc., Japan Soc. (London)*. 26(38) 1928-1929: 141-154.—When an emperor dies his successor takes possession of the Sacred Mirror, Sword, and Jewel. This ceremony, called *Senza*, is of a purely private nature, but it confers sovereignty. The public ceremony is called the *Sokui-shiki*, but this is merely the public display of the fact that a new sovereign exists and may be performed at any time during the reign. This latter ceremony takes only about twenty minutes. Since the enthronement of Go-Kashiwabara, who succeeded to the throne in 1500, the ceremony has taken place in the Shishin-den at Kyoto.—*M. McCollum*.



## UNITED STATES

**10715. WARREN, CHARLES.** Presidential declarations of independence. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10(1) Jan. 1930: 1-35.—The federal constitution, in reaction to the tendencies prevailing in the states at the time of its adoption, enlarged the powers of the executive. Struggles of presidents to maintain their constitutional position against legislative encroachments have centered particularly around the control over foreign relations, the removal of members of the executive departments, the investigation of the activities of the executive department and its members, and the power of congress to force the president's hand by attaching riders to important appropriation bills. Both houses have been frequent offenders. The issues in these conflicts and the positions assumed by the parties thereto are reviewed, in general, in a chronological order.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 10487, 10656, 10669, 10773, 10777, 10784, 10813, 10826-10827)

**10716. NOEL, JAMES W.** In re: proposed constitutional convention. *Indiana Law J.* 5(5) Feb. 1930: 373-394.—A constitutional convention would be subjected to tremendous pressure from interested groups. The present Indiana bar is not so well versed in principles of political science as was the bar of 1850 which wrote the present constitution. The few necessary changes can be made by a series of brief amendments.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

**10717. STUMP, ALBERT.** Indiana should call a constitutional convention. *Indiana Law J.* 5(5) Feb. 1930: 354-372.—Indiana's present tax system allows several billion dollars worth of intangible property to escape taxation. A session of the legislature cannot last long enough to deal reasonably with matters which demand attention. The power of the courts in cases of indirect contempt should be defined. A constitutional provision should establish home rule for cities. The process of amending the constitution should be made easier.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

**10718. WILLIS, HUGH E.** Revision of the Indiana constitution. *Indiana Law J.* 5(5) Feb. 1930: 329-353.—Indiana's present constitution, adopted in 1851, is worse than the constitution of 1816, which it replaced. It is difficult of amendment, the supreme court of the state has warped it, the bill of rights should be revised so as to re-draw the line between personal liberty and social control. The governor should be made the real business head of the state with enlarged appointive power. Legislative power should be lodged in one house. The people should be given the power of initiative and referendum. Judges of the supreme court should be appointed by the governor for life. A judicial council should supervise all the state courts. There should be local government only for the protection of purely local interests. The present tax system, making the general property tax mandatory, is grossly unfair.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 9872, 9875, 10641, 10647, 10672, 10809, 10823, 10829)

## GENERAL

**10719. CRANE, JACOB L., Jr.** Reflections of a city planner on his profession. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 43-50.—A city plan should embody the ideas of the citizens as well as the planner. In zoning, two opposite tendencies are evident, one toward greater refinement of regulations, the other

toward more general regulations applied over larger areas. To be effective, subdivision control needs the power to prevent metes and bounds subdividing, authority to regulate the amount, kind, and location of land to be subdivided according to community needs, municipal or county authority to design subdivisions, and authority in the planning body to impose restrictions upon subdividing. In street layout there is increased use of grade separations and the utilization of stream beds for parkway developments. Double-deck streets are an admission of planning failure. Residential land planning is experimenting with increased block lengths, cul-de-sacs, interior parkways, and group-house construction.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

## AUSTRIA

**10720. BORNSTEIN-LYCHOWSKA, M.** Izby robotnicze. Organizacja i zadania. [Chambers of workers and salaried employees. Their organization and tasks.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8(4) Jan. 1929: 362-367.—The law of 1920 institutes 7 chambers in different Austrian towns, of which the most important is in Vienna with 130 members. Elections take place every 5 years. Any worker 18 years of age occupied in the same district for 2 months may vote. Members must be 24 years of age and Austrian citizens. Chambers are composed of representatives of industrial workers and employees. Socialists generally preponderate. Finances are constituted by small contributions of workers. The chambers are concerned with the protection and education of juvenile workers; they grant legal assistance to workers, study economic phenomena, and give their opinion on drafts of laws affecting workers. The chambers do not encroach on the activity of the workers' associations and thus maintain good relations with the Socialist, Christian, and the German nationalist syndicates. The chambers of workers in Yugoslavia are similar to those in Austria.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## UNITED STATES

**10721. BRADFORD, ERNEST S.** Manager cities in action.—Two Wisconsin cities. *Nat'l. Mun. Rev.* 19(2) Feb. 1930: 93-96.—An account of the result of an investigation of the city manager plan in Janesville and Rhinelander, Wisconsin.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10722. CARHART, ARTHUR HAWTHORNE.** Let the plan grow up with the town. *Amer. City.* 42(2) Feb. 1930: 127.—There are three divisions of planning that claim primary consideration, thoroughfare plan, zoning, and the park system. Any small city which goes beyond these fundamentals takes in the problem of a civic center, the location of public buildings, transit plan, transportation and terminal problems, and a dozen others.—*Harvey Walker.*

**10723. UNSIGNED.** A regional plan for the nation's capital. *Amer. City.* 42(2) Feb. 1930: 166-168.—*Harvey Walker.*

## DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 10558, 10766, 10770, 10803, 10810, 10853, 10925)

## GENERAL

**10724. LATRON, A.** La place des colonies dans la nation: leurs relations avec la métropole. [The position of colonies in a nation: their relations with the motherland.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 507-528.—Colonists do not possess the same outlook on life as do their fellows remaining in the motherland. Their descendants develop wholly foreign points of view. The language, customs, and laws of the métropole



undergo subtle changes in the new localities. Wisdom therefore dictates a frank recognition of the fact that colonies have interests entirely different from those of the *métropole* and a policy shaped on the principle that, if they are allowed to develop in their own way, colonists will show their appreciation by maintaining and emphasizing the tie of sentiment.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**10725. ULRICH, JOAOL. Entente colonial.** [Colonial entente.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 89-91.—Since the major interests and problems of countries administering African colonies are similar, an effective administrative device would be a colonial entente.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

## FRANCE

**10726. BOURDARIE, PAUL. Avec la mission parlementaire en A.O.F.** [With the parliamentary mission in French West Africa.] *Rev. Indigène.* 25 (252-3) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 8-14.—Due to France's policy of assimilation the French Sudan now enjoys easy communication with the outer world by rail and air, vast stretches of road have been built, and the Sotuba canal facilitates transportation and marketing. The natives enjoy the greatest prosperity in their history as peaceful, sedentary agriculturalists. Sanitary work has been particularly notable. When the Transsaharan railroad is constructed, the colony will experience even more rapid development.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**10727. HARDY, GEORGES. La vocation coloniale.** [The colonial career.] *Outre-Mer.* 1 (4) Dec. 1929: 529-534.—Excerpts from Hardy's recent book, *Ergaste ou la vocation coloniale* depict Empire building as one of the most noble tasks in which man can engage.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**10728. LORIN, HENRI. Où en sommes-nous en Syrie?** [Where are we in Syria?] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38 (32) Aug. 10, 1929: 131-143.

**10729. MERLIN, MARTIAL, et al. L'idéal colonial de la France et la politique des mandats internationaux.** [France's colonial ideal and the politics of international mandates.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (397) May 13, 1929: pp. 43.—The French have ever sought to introduce their civilization, customs and language into their overseas possessions. It was feared that the restrictions of the mandate system would prevent this in Togo and Kamerun, but such has not proven to be the case.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**10730. ROUSSEAU, RENÉ. La malaise des communes mixtes de l'Algérie.** [Uneasiness in the mixed communes of Algiers.] *Afrique Française.* 39 (12) Dec. 1929: 498-510.—The mixed commune is an aggregation of territories formed by a decree of the Governor General as an administrative unit. A government of authority is needed to administer 10,000,000 Muslims. The natives retain much in their government that has come down from the Arabian tribes and ancient villages of the kabyle country. European admixture is slow. The communal assembly or municipal commission serves as the unifying agent. The administrator is assisted by some 250 deputies and was originally selected from their ranks. He must serve as the head of judiciary, hospitals, hygiene, forestry, police, hydraulic agriculture, regional banks, budgets, telephone and telegraph and electric lines, canals, roads, etc. The civil controllers of Morocco and Tunis, the administrators and deputies of the mixed communes of Algiers must unite for the sake of common safety in finding proper administrators.—*Marie Sanial.*

**10731. UN SAHARIEN. La conférence Algéro-Marocaine de Colomb-Bechar.** [The Algero-Moroccan conference at Colomb-Bechar.] *Afrique Française.* 39 (6) Jun. 1929: 274-281.—In recent years, there have

been numerous raids into Algeria carried on by guerilla bands operating from the oasis of Tafilalet in southwestern Morocco. A conference with respect to the subject was finally held between Governor General Bordes of Algeria and M. Lucien Saint, Resident General of Morocco at Colomb-Bechar on May 8-9, 1929. It was determined to cooperate in pushing the French area of occupation in both countries south to put an end to these depredations.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

**10732. MAHARAJA OF ALWAR. The princes and dominion status.** *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (85) Jan. 1930: 10-12.—The goal of India is Dominion status. The Indian princes are loyal to the king-emperor, the great connecting link that unites the empire. They welcome the forthcoming London conference as the best means of arranging the relations between the states and British India, and between India and the empire.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

**10733. MAHARAJA OF BIKANER. The princes and the conference.** *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (85) Jan. 1930: 5-10.—In the past there has been no means of joint control by the central government and the Indian states of their many common interests, e.g. customs duties and means of communication. The central government has sacrificed the interests of the states to those of British India. The Princes believe that the future government of India must be a federation, and they insist upon joint control of common interests together with the preservation of their local autonomy.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

**10734. MAHARAJADHIRAJ OF PATIALA. The Indian states and the future constitution.** *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (85) Jan. 1930: 1-5.—The author is one of the principal native rulers and the chancellor of the chamber of princes. The princes support the goal of dominion status within the Empire, India being organized as a federation of provinces (the present British India) and the native states. The princes insist, however, on the preservation of their treaty rights and upon a considerable measure of state autonomy. The native states must modernise their administrations and co-operate with British India in matters of common interest.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

**10735. RATCLIFFE, S. K. India and the United States.** *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (85) Jan. 1930: 65-91.—Interest of the United States in India is constantly growing because of the expansion of trade, and the speeches and writings of Indian intellectuals living permanently in America who belong to the Indian extremist political parties. *Mother India* was accepted by women's clubs and church-goers as an accurate picture of Indian life. The Indian opium traffic aroused American disapproval of the British government, while the work of American missionaries and of the Rockefeller Foundation has increased the interest in India. Gandhi has aroused widespread interest because of his spectacular defiance of Great Britain and his repudiation of Western ideals of life. The critical attitude towards British rule is fostered by the American belief in democracy, the lack of accurate information about India, and the strong anti-British tradition in America. The Indian demand for home rule and the attempts to remedy social evils are due to the British influence on India.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

## JAPAN

**10736. MONCHARVILLE, M. Études sur la colonisation Japonaise: La Corée.** [Studies in Japanese colonization: Korea.] *Asie Française.* 29 (275) Dec. 1929: 385-394.—The Japanese have performed one of the greatest pieces of empire building of modern times



in the late hermit state of Korea, and the world at large should recognize the magnitude of their accomplishments. The Koreans cannot fail ultimately to realize the innumerable advantages of the new regime and to accept the situation gracefully.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## THE NETHERLANDS

10737. DEELMAN, A. G. Over de afschaffing van de domeinverklaring. [Concerning the abolition of the domain declaration.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 61-75.—This article refutes the opposition led by the so-called "Leyden" or "ethical" school of colonial policy, against the domain declaration of waste lands of 1871 in the Dutch East Indies. This declaration established that all waste land, for which there was no title by other property rights, should be the domain of the state. It provided rules in the interest of the native population. The opposition contends that this arrangement is a basic violation of the usage or common law of the inland population. The infringement in consequence of the domain declaration furthers the general welfare far more than the maintenance of a

slack usage law in a society no longer intact.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

10738. GRAAFF, S. de. La réforme administrative aux Indes Néerlandaises. [Administrative reform in the Dutch East Indies.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 73-81.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

10739. VOLLENHOVEN, C. van. Bestuursopleiding en adatrecht. [Government training and usage right.] *Koloniaal Weekblad.* (3) Jan. 16, 1930: 25-27.—Deelman in an article in *Koloniaal Tijdschrift* 19 1930: 64, contended that the training of officials of the inland government is to blame for the over-estimation of the usage right. The remark is unjust; a knowledge of Indian constitutional law stands foremost in the training of these officials.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

10740. ZENTGRAAFF, H. C. De Vaderlandsche Club. [The National Club.] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1(21) Feb. 1930: 170-172.—A *Vaderlandsche Club* has been instituted in the Netherlands Indies as a reaction to the revolutionary agitation of the natives. It acknowledges their rights, but will agitate against all destructive forces. It needs the cooperation of those in Holland who wish to preserve the unity of the Kingdom.—*Cecile Rothe.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 10195, 10201, 10218, 10552, 10682-10683, 10692, 10870, 10879)

### ARABIA

10741. GASTOV, G. ГАСТОВ, Г. В независимых государствах Аравии. [Arabia's independent states.] *Международная Жизнь.* (5) 1929: 33-43.—Hedjaz and Yemen, the principal independent states in the Arabian peninsula, have developed on quite different lines. The economic poverty of Hedjaz causes political dependency, while Yemen, with a solid economic basis, is on the way to become a relatively independent state of a capitalistic type.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

### AUSTRALIA

10742. AUFHAUSER, JOHANNES BAPT. Australien. Politische wirtschaftliche und soziale Verhältnisse. [Political, social, and economic conditions in Australia.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56(5) Feb. 1930: 98-105.—Australia prohibits the employment of any one in her industries who is not a member of the "Union," and trade unions have gone so far as to exclude foreigners from membership. This program and the white Australia policy has necessitated a close cooperation with the British empire.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

### BELGIUM

10743. HELLENS, FRANZ. Belgique. Le mouvement flamand. [Belgium. The Flemish movement.] *Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Jan. 1930: 104-120.—The Belgian political situation tends to take on new aspects because of a socialist party with a communist element and the Frontist or Flemish Nationalist party, which seeks a radical solution of the minority question. The latter gained substantially in the election of May, 1929, and now has 11 seats in the chamber and 4 in the senate. Flemish nationalist sentiment before the war was manifested principally in protest against the use of the French language in the University of Ghent. It culminated in the creation of the

Council of Flanders which was suppressed after the armistice. The Frontist party was founded after the armistice to obtain political and administrative autonomy for the Flemish and the Walloon peoples. Some demand re-union with Holland.—*Joseph R. Starr.*

10744. PIRENNE, JACQUES. Pourquoi la Flandre est-elle bilingue? [Why is Flanders bilingual?] *Flambeau.* 13(3-4) Feb. 1930: 138-153.

### CHINA

10745. MATSUOKA, YOSUKE. Manchuria past and present. *Japan Mag.* 20(5) Feb. 1930: 205-214.

10746. VACCA, GIOVANNI. Il nazionalismo cinese e il suo fondatore. [Chinese nationalism and its founder.] *Gerarchia.* 9(8) Aug. 1929: 611-623.—An outline of the doctrine and the policy of Sun Yat-sen, the creator of the Chinese Republic and its first President.—*O. Eisenberg.*

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

10747. MORAVSKÝ, A. МОРАВСКИЙ, А. Экономика и политика Чехословакии [Economics and politics in Czechoslovakia.] *Международная Жизнь.* (4) 1929: 52-64.—The permanent ministerial crisis in Czechoslovakia is due to the social economic policy of the government coalition. Though essentially an industrial country Czechoslovakia is governed by the agrarian party which puts high duties on agriculture. Due to this policy the cost of living is high, strikes are provoked because of low wages, and the development of industry is checked. Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, and Hungary, the principal customers of Czechoslovakia, reply to this protectionism by putting high duties on the industrial products. The existence of numerous divided social and political parties and groups makes the agrarian party powerful. In the parliamentary elections of 1920 and 1925 there were more than 30 political parties for a population of 14 millions.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10748. SAVARY, H. R. La vie politique en Tchécoslovaquie. [Political affairs in Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 142(423) Feb. 10, 1930: 313-326.—The long expected retirement of Premier Svehla in 1929 brought on a ministerial crisis and a national



election. Parties favorable to the existing political and economic system triumphed at the polls. After a prolonged delay a ministry containing 12 Czechs, 2 Slovaks, and 2 Germans, and based upon the broadest party representation yet seen, was formed. It is the strongest Government since the institution of the Republic. The cabinet program promising agrarian relief, the extension of popular education, and the continuance of the traditional foreign policy won the approval of the press and of about 225 out of the 300 Deputies. The Little Entente treaty was renewed in the form of a single document, and was supplemented by an arbitration and conciliation pact. An economic entente between the three powers is proposed. Tension with Hungary shows no sign of abatement.—*Arthur J. May*

## FRANCE

10749. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. La crise gouvernementale française. [The French ministerial crisis.] *J. d. Econ.* 94 Nov. 15, 1929: 257-270.—*Joseph R. Starr.*

10750. PLANTÉ, LOUIS. Grand'maitres de l'université: Édouard Herriot. [Grand Masters of the University: Édouard Herriot.] *Rev. Pol. et Lit.-Rev. Bleue.* 68(3) Feb. 1, 1930: 74-77.—The most fundamental characteristic of Herriot, and the secret of his power, is a deeply sincere, though unostentatious love of his fellow man. More than any other man in the public life of France, he resembles the "reasonable and virtuous" man of the 18th century philosophers.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

10751. TUOHY, FERDINAND. France's "little bit of Ireland." *Contemp. Rev.* 137(770) Feb. 1930: 181-187.—The problem of Alsace-Lorraine.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

10752. UNSIGNED. Cattolicismo e democrazia in Francia. [Catholicism and democracy in France.] *Gerarchia.* 9(10) Oct. 1929: 795-804.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

10753. AUGUR. Britannia, quo vadis? *Nuova Antologia.* 269(1388) Jan. 16, 1930: 252-258.—England fought in the World War primarily to maintain her "standard of living." Now the standard is menaced by a million permanently unemployed. Obviously England needs a centralized government in place of the democratic party system. Likewise the status of the dominions needs clarification. In any change of dominion status England should take the initiative.—*J. C. Russell.*

10754. BARWELL, W. MORTON. Church and state. *Congregational Quart.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 187-197.—The settlement of 1662 has become obsolete and an obstruction to the progressive life of both church and state. Today the established church has less than one half of the church membership of the nation. The attitudes of the churches toward one another have changed drastically. New ideas about the relation of the state to associations and communities have grown up. The need for spiritual liberty in the established church is shown in the prayer book controversy. No doubt the recent readjustment of the relations of church and state in Scotland will be pointed to as a precedent for the needed settlement. However, it implied an approximation in outlook and temper which does not exist between the churches in England.—*Eric Beecroft.*

10755. HEARNshaw, F. J. C. Three-party system. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(636) Feb. 1930: 141-149.—With Socialists and Conservatives in the British parliament numbering 287 and 260 respectively, the balance of power is held by the 59 Liberals. This compels the government to make all sorts of unwelcome

concessions. Undoubtedly party government is inevitable in democratic government. The multiple-party or group system is admittedly unsatisfactory and all publicists in England point out the necessity of only two parties to continue cabinet responsibility.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

10756. LUFFT, HERMANN. Englands Zweinationenproblem. [England's two nation problem.] *Hochland.* 26(11) Aug. 1929: 449-458.

## HUNGARY

10757. APPONYI, ALBERT. La situation internationale de la Hongrie. [The international situation of Hungary.] *Acad. Diplom. Internat. Séances et Travaux.* (7-12) Dec. 1929: 22-30.—Since the Treaty of Paris, Hungary is nominally free, but in reality she is less a sovereign state than when united with Austria, for now she is subject to dictation from without as regards military affairs, finances, and the form and personnel of her government.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

## INDIA

10758. PAGE, KIRBY. With Gandhi at Sabarmati. *World Tomorrow.* 13(2) Feb. 1930: 63-66.—*Christina Phelps.*

10759. ROY, NARESH CHANDRA. Education and democracy. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(307) Feb. 1930: 168-172.

## ITALY

10760. ERCOLE, FRANCESCO. Giolitti. *Gerarchia.* 9(8) Aug. 1929: 600-610.—An appreciation of the most important political events with which the late Italian statesman was connected.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10761. NITTI, FRANCESCO FAUSTO. Prisoners of Mussolini. *North Amer. Rev.* 229(2) Feb. 1930: 129-135.

## PALESTINE

10762. PAGE, KIRBY. Zionism clashes with Islam. *World Tomorrow.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 29-33.—The Arabs, having held Palestine for centuries, still constitute four-fifths of the population and hold most of the land. The Jews possess superior economic advantages and a privileged position in the government. The only peaceful way out is to reapportion political power on the basis of population, and to encourage the Jewish minority, adequately safeguarded, to recreate their cultural and spiritual home under Arab rule.—*Christina Phelps.*

10763. UNSIGNED. La crise Palestinienne. [The crisis in Palestine.] *Asie Française.* 29(273) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 274-280.—Arabs and Jews had lived side by side peacefully for centuries until Great Britain committed the fatal blunder of lending support to the Zionist movement and of encouraging heavy Jewish immigration. Palestine is a small, poor country which can never support a population much greater than that of pre-war days. The Arabs resent the loss of economic opportunity to alien Hebrews, many of whom incline to be arrogant. The only solution is for Great Britain to cease fostering Zionism and to safeguard Arab rights.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## POLAND

10764. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Polen. [Poland.] *Ost-Europa.* Z. 5(3) Dec. 1929: 157-164.—Poland, despite recurrent internal crises, has made great strides in national consolidation. Three problems, however, are still unsolved: (1) treatment of the allogeneous minorities—Ukrainian, Jewish, White Russian, German, Lithuanian—which the minority guarantee treaties



have not liquidated; (2) the rapid increase of population in relation to the development of industry; and (3) the creation of an economic unit out of the three fragments of partitioned Poland. Poland suffers from an adverse trade balance and heavy expenditures for military establishments. The country appears on the verge of a new coup d'etat, despite the sham of constitutionalism. Contrary to public expectation Pilsudski has pursued no aggressive aims in foreign policy. The historic tasks of the Polish state can be accomplished only by friendly, peaceful understanding with both Germany and Russia, on which a solution of pending problems, particularly as regards frontiers, is largely dependent.—*M. W. Graham.*

**10765. KREDEL, OTTO. Deutscher und Pole.** [German and Pole.] *Gelbe Hefte*, 5 (5) Feb. 1929: 253-280.—Polish nationalists fostered the hope of European war after the loss of Polish independence. Out of this movement arose the National-Democrats. Since the establishment of independence Poland's ambition is directed against Danzig and East Prussia. They wish also to annex the rest of Upper Silesia.—*C. F. J. Bechler.*

### U.S.S.R.

**10766. CLEINOW, GEORG.** Die neue Bundesrepublik Tadschikstan. [The new union republic of

Tadjikstan.] *Ost-Europa*, Z. 5 (2) Nov. 1929: 116-120.—The transformation on Oct. 16, 1929, of Tadjikstan from one of the small autonomous socialist soviet republics, attached to Uzbekistan, into a full-fledged member of the Soviet Union marks a great step forward on Russia's march towards India. It is an effort to carry out Lenin's program of developing backward colonial territories apart from, and outside of, the capitalist system. It was undertaken on the initiative of the Union Communist party and is being carried out along with an elaborate irrigation program for colonizing on the Amu Daria thousands of scattered Tadjik families as a collective farming experiment. The communists of the Union are now seeking to utilize the traditional hostility between Uzbeks and Tadjiks as a basis for class warfare against the feudal, capitalist, exploiting policy of the Uzbeks. The establishment of Greater Tadjikstan in this privileged status is intended to appeal to the Tadjiks in Afghanistan and to start an annexation movement.—*M. W. Graham.*

### UNITED STATES

**10767. ASWELL, EDWARD CAMPBELL; DEMIEUX, F.; and DASHIELL, ALFRED.** Religious lobbying. *Forum*, 83 (3) Mar. 1930: 152-161.

**10768. KING, TOM.** The testing of Herbert Hoover. *Queen's Quart.* 36 (3) Summer 1929: 406-419.

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 9894, 10112, 10708, 10813, 10821, 10825)

#### GENERAL

(See also Entry 10738)

**10769. CASSAU, THEODOR.** Vergleichende Statistik in der öffentlichen Verwaltung. [Comparative statistics in public administration.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*, 14 (12) Mar. 22, 1929: 487-489.

**10770. HASSELT, C. J. van.** Een belangrijke rechterlyke beslissing. [An important judicial decision.] *Locale Belangen, Semarang*, 17 (4) Feb. 1930: 174-180.—Following the reorganization of the government of Java in 1925 the question arose whether all the ordinances and administrative regulations for the local councils would be applicable to the newly instituted communities. The municipality ordinance positively prescribes that the regulations applying to the former municipalities would also be applicable to the new kind of municipality. In a sentence of October, 1929, the court of justice decided that by "region" or "part of a region,"—terms used in most ordinances treating questions of local interest,—the "province" also had to be understood. This opinion of the high court of justice, goes straight against the character of the government reorganization which meant to give new legislation for the new communities of provinces and regencies.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**10771. KIDD, MARGT. H.** The encroachment of administrative bodies on the judicial sphere. *Scottish Law. Rev.* 45 (539) Nov. 1929: 325-334.—In England and Scotland administrative organizations with both legislative and judicial powers have grown to such an extent that the courts are starved of litigation. Since 1890 *Statutory Rules and Orders* have been published. In 1920, there were 82 public general statutes covering 600 pages, while there were 2473 statutory rules and

orders covering 3000 pages. There is no machinery provided in parliament for considering administration legislation. The delegation of law making power has been given to both government departments and special bodies. There has recently been proposed a new administrative body to provide regulations for traffic throughout the country. Delegation of legislative power should be to a trustworthy authority, it should be definitely limited, particular interests affected by the legislating authority should be consulted, adequate publicity given, and machinery provided for amending and revoking delegated legislation. To oppose a government department in the administration of its regulations is different and expensive. There is a growing tendency to make findings of administrative bodies conclusive both on law and facts. There should be a uniform system of evidence and procedure, appeals on all questions of law, an administrative court of appeal, publicity of hearing and publication of decisions, and all formal tribunals should come under the Lord Chancellor who should make an annual report on the whole system of administrative jurisdiction.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

### PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 10739)

**10772. EDWARDS, WILLIAM H.** The public efficiency experts. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (3) Dec. 1929: 301-312.—Authorities on public efficiency, have minimized the importance of the form of the selective process in securing able administrators. Indifference toward the method of selection is evidenced in: (1) insistence upon the fiction of a unity in administration which calls for one-man control, ignoring the consequences of party pressure and frequent turnover of personnel; (2) failure to recognize the power inherent in organized groups whose economic and social interests are directly affected by the quality of public administration, and which are apt to be more successful



in withstanding the demands of the spoilsman than a civil service commission; (3) disregard of the right of the interest group to give advice concerning the type of administrative organization best suited to its particular needs.—*Lloyd M. Short.*

**10773. UNSIGNED.** Proposed New Jersey personnel law. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 8(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 11-28.—The proposed personnel law is comprehensive, detailed, and specific. It emphasizes centralized control of public employment. It provides for a state personnel board and director, which will function as a legislative, judicial, and policy-determining body, the director as its administrative officer. It provides a modern procedure for establishing and maintaining a classification of positions in state and local governments, a compensation plan for the state service, a method for establishing compensation plans for counties and municipalities, control of the creation of new positions, working tests before permanent appointment, service standards and ratings, definite provisions respecting leaves of absence, definite responsibility for establishing uniform working hours, and a plan for suspension, fine, demotion, and removal with right of appeal by the employee involved.—*Lewis Meriam.*

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 10639-10644, 10651, 10660-10661, 10664, 10666-10667, 10669, 10672, 10703, 10718, 11006, 11044)

**10774. BRADFORD, RUSSELL L.** What the courts are saying about taxes—a review of recent leading decisions. *Proc. Nat. Tax. Assn.* 1929: 337-378.—The more important cases, affecting taxes, decided by the U. S. Supreme Court within the past two years are briefly explained and analyzed.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10775. G., W. K.** Motor carriers—taxation of motor busses. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(1) Nov. 1929: 60-69.—The contribution of the common carrier should be greater than that of the other highway users, in proportion to the injurious effects on the roads. Classifications commonly used are motor horse-power, weight, mileage, and gross receipts. The best results are achieved by a ton-mile tax (using gross weight) in combination with a fixed annual tax, based either on weight or capacity, or both, and a gasoline tax. A number of attacks have been made upon tax statutes on constitutional grounds, but expansion of the legislative exactions has been sustained quite generally.—*E. A. Helms.*

**10776. GUEST, C. W. GRAHAM.** The de-rating decisions. *Scottish Law Rev.* 46(542) Feb. 1930: 29-37.—By the English local government act of 1929 industrial lands are rated at only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of their annual value, and agricultural lands are derated to the extent of 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of their annual value. The act is badly drafted and has resulted in the relief of many to whom parliament did not intend to grant exemption. In England cases arising under the act run the whole gamut of the courts and end in the House of Lords. In Scotland appeal lies from the valuation committees to the lands valuation appeal court only. The article reviews a number of decisions of this court.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

**10777. METZGER, LEON D.** The proportionate method of imposing the Pennsylvania capital stock tax. *Dickinson Law Rev.* 34(1) Oct. 1929: 51-59.—In arriving at the figure to be taken as the capital stock subject to taxation, tax officials have been deducting non-taxable assets in the proportion that they bear to the total assets of the corporation. In 1921 this practice was approved as to United States securities and extra-territorial real estate. However, a 1929

decision held that the total amount of the shares owned in Pennsylvania corporations must be deducted from the capital stock regardless of its ratio to the total assets of the corporation. Unless the decision is modified it will enable many holding companies to completely escape taxation.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

**10778. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D.** Address delivered at the twenty-second conference on taxation. *Proc. Nat. Tax. Assn.* 1929: 319-327.—“The national government and most of the state governments have made great strides in practical business administrative reform” but the machinery of local government is out of date. A number of concrete proposals are put forward: Larger administrative units than the town should be created for highway and for health expenditure; the task of collecting taxes might well be put under the direction of the country treasurer; the duties of the justice of the peace should be curtailed.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**10779. SMITH, HAL F.** Customer accounting in the Detroit department of water supply. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 22(3) Mar. 1930: 366-376.

## JUSTICE

(See also Entries 10125, 10203, 10294, 10311, 10404, 10700-10701, 10705, 10718, 10847)

## PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 10706-10707)

**10780. ALEXANDER, ARTHUR A.** Foreign judgments—enforcement of—under the comity of nations. *Georgetown Law J.* 27(3) Apr. 1929: 221-233.—It is the policy of the federal courts and of many of our state courts to apply the rule of reciprocal comity in respect to enforcement of foreign judgments.—*Herbert W. Briggs.*

**10781. CAR, STANISLAW.** Ten years of the Polish system. *Rev. Pénitentiare de Pologne.* 4(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 59-73.—All heads of prisons and reformatories are directly responsible to the minister of justice. All prisons are divided into three categories: (1) those holding over 450 inmates; (2) those holding from 150 to 450 inmates; and (3) those holding under 150 inmates, and all county prisons. Prisoners are separated according to age and sex. The type of punishment for those committed for three years or more is divided into three stages: (1) solitary confinement; (2) education, and vocational adjustment based upon personal characteristics and qualifications; (3) the parole or ticket-of-leave period. Prison labor is paid. Elementary school courses are compulsory for men under forty who serve more than six months, if they have not passed through the equivalent of the fourth grade. Food is rationed on the basis of type of labor performed and particular needs. Rewards and privileges are given for good behavior. The ten years of the new regime have witnessed a decline in prisoners, an improvement in sanitary, medical, and educational facilities, and a decline in the death rate. The number of workshops has steadily increased. A special school has been established for instruction of the prison staff. The 1929-1930 budget provides a special fund for assisting convicts in securing jobs and adjusting them to the community during parole.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

**10782. FRANKFURTER, FELIX and LANDIS, JAMES.** The business of the Supreme Court at October term, 1928. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(1) Nov. 1929: 33-62.—An analysis of the business of the court as affected by the act of Feb. 13, 1925, disclosing the volume and trend of litigation, and the tendencies in point of subject matter.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

**10783. HAFTER, ERNST.** Todesstrafe. [Capital punishment.] *Europäische Rev.* 5(3) Jun. 1929: 201-



207.—Today capital punishment is maintained largely for political reasons, the assertion of the sovereignty of the state. Capital punishment is neither necessary nor useful. Its deterrent influence is not sufficient to justify its retention, the principle of the *lex talionis* in its rigidity is impossible of enforcement, the cruelty and debasing influence of an execution cannot be denied, and it offers constant danger of an irreparable error. Imprisonment may have depressing psychic effects, but it aims to fit the individual for restoration to the group.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

10784. LYMAN, FRED A. RING. Analysis and tabular summary of state laws relating to jurisdiction in children's cases and cases of domestic relations in the United States. *U. S. Children's Bur.*, Chart #17. 1930: pp. 33.

10785. McKEAN, FREDERICK G., Jr. Common error facit jus. [Common error makes law.] *Dickinson Law Rev.* 34(1) Oct. 1929: 34-48.—This principle should be used with caution. It does not apply to criminal law or procedure. Although many cautiously worded statements found in treatises on constitutional law indicate that there are cases in which common error will determine questions of the constitutionality of statutes, it is believed that such views are archaic. However, in the law of property and contracts the maxim seems almost as binding as the principle *stare decisis*, at least so far as the protection of vested rights is concerned.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

10786. MASSARI, EDOARDO. Les origines et l'élaboration de la réforme pénale fasciste. [Origin and development of fascist penal reform.] *Rev. Pénitentiaire de Pologne.* 4(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 133-141.—The Fascist government has appointed a commission of criminologists to draw up a new penal code. No jurists are in the group. Professor Rocco of Milan and Professor Massari of Naples are in charge of criminal code revision; Professor Manzini of Padua is preparing the code on criminal procedure. Prevention and social welfare are to be emphasized throughout, treatment is to be accorded on the basis of type, and meaningless distinctions are to be eliminated. Arbitrary treatment based upon the number of the offenses will be ruled out.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

10787. SLADE, J. A. Law and psychology. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(2) Jul. 1929: 212-216.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1739.

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 9772, 9818, 9822, 10998, 11013)

10788. D., G. E. Criminal law—defenses—entrapment. *Southern California Law Rev.* 2(3) Feb. 1929: 283-293.—Entrapment is "the seduction or improper inducement to commit crime." Where the intent originates in the mind of the accused and the officer merely presents the opportunity to commit the offense, or where the officer, in order to secure evidence, does some act aiding in the commission of a crime, there is no entrapment. Where the officer goes so far as to be the procuring cause of the crime, and the crime is induced by an appeal to sympathy, friendship, or pity, and it can be shown that the intent to instigate the crime originated in the mind of the entrapping officer, entrapment will constitute a good defense. The recent tendency of the courts is to disfavor entrapment "by the common detective methods."—*John M. Pfiffner.*

10789. HUTCHINS, R. M. and SLESINGER, D. Some observations on the law of evidence. Memory. *Harvard Law Rev.* 41 1928: 860-873.—"The legal psychology of memory . . . insofar as it is a faculty psychology is outworn, and may as easily be abandoned by the courts as it has been by the psychologists. Insofar as it stresses the importance of time in past

recollection recorded, it is headed in the right direction, but suffers from minor aberrations (such as the failure to recognize that the curve of forgetting is a curve and not a straight line), which may be escaped through taking a little thought. Insofar as it permits of refreshment of recollection through 'a song, or a face, or a newspaper item,' it is on none too solid ground (since false recognition may lead to false recollection), but ground which may be made somewhat steadier through knowledge of the interaction of recognition and recall. . . . Already the psychologists have discovered much which affects fundamental legal conceptions of memory. By careful use of their proved results in these and other fields, we may yet build a law of evidence more closely related to the facts of human behavior."—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1657.

10790. LESER, ALBERT. Die Rechtlosigkeit der Untersuchungsgefangenen. [Injustice to prisoners held for trial.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(11) Nov. 1929: 655-661.—Indiscriminate imprisonment of persons charged with crimes works needless hardship and unnecessary expense. Many persons now confined before trial could be safely released following adequate investigation.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

10791. MOORE, FRANK D. Right of review by certiorari in the Supreme Court. *Georgetown Law J.* 17(4) Jun. 1929: 307-313.—The act of congress of Feb. 13, 1925, lessened the number of cases in which there was an appeal or a writ of error allowed as of right, and increased those that could be taken to the United States Supreme Court by certiorari. The court had requested this change in order to lighten its work through eliminating those cases in which no new principles were involved. During the summer recess of 1928, 244 petitions for certiorari were filed with the supreme court, and only 40 were granted. Defects in the operation of the law are the uncertainty, when certiorari is refused and no written opinion given, as to whether it may be cited as a ruling on a principle of law and the tendency to refuse cases as a means of keeping ahead of the docket.—*Earl L. Shoup.*

10792. MUSATTI, CESARE L. Ricerche sulla diagnosi pneumografica delle testimonianze col metodo Benussi-1. Testimonianze a colorito personale. [Researches on the lie detector by the Benussi Method-1. The testimony of biased witnesses.] *Arch. Ital. di Psicol.* 8(1) Feb. 10, 1930: 25-50.

10793. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. Correction of erroneous verdicts. *Georgetown Law J.* 17(4) Jun. 1929: 323-328.—*Earl L. Shoup.*

11794. ROBINSON, LOUIS N. The relation of jails to county and state. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20(3) Nov. 1929: 396-420.—A comparison of English experience as shown in Sidney and Beatrice Webb's *English Prisons under Local Government* and of American experience as shown in Joseph F. Fishman's *Crucibles of Crime*. The results of original research in the classification of the 48 states according to the degree of control they exercise over local jails are shown in three tables. "State institutions for all misdemeanants are . . . the goal, and the quicker we attain it, the less will our reputation for efficiency and common sense suffer."—*M. Moulton.*

10795. SPENCER, C. E. Methods of detecting guilt: word association, reaction-time method. *Oregon Law Rev.* 8(2) Feb. 1929: 158-166.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1698.

10796. SUNDERLAND, EDSON R. Simplification of appellate procedure. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 1-23.—Trial courts should have higher grade judges. There is a mass of litigation over the scope, purposes, and limitations of appellate remedies; there should be a single form of demand for reversal or



new trial. The appellate court should be able to make decisions that the trial court should have made, pass on features omitted, consider new matters, and render final judgment. This is largely in line with the English procedure. The record should simply be a stenographic copy of the proceedings below with bills of exceptions, narrative forms, and burdensome printing eliminated. There is need of a single appellate court for all reviews, sitting in as many divisions as needed, with provision for bringing cases before a larger or full court in special instances.—*M. Seasongood.*

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

### DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 10203, 10262, 10891, 11004)

10798. FENNER, HEINZ. Die Rote Arbeiter- und Bauernarmee der Sowjetunion. [The Red Army of the Soviets.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 60(7-8) 1929: 400-414.—The red army has never been a proletarian army, although today 52% of the commanders of companies, 51.2% of regiments, 54.7% of divisions and 85% of corps are communists. Since 60% of the population are illiterates the drilling of such an army suffers from various handicaps. The time spent at the military normal schools has been three years for infantry and cavalry, four years for artillery, engineers, topographers, etc. It is now increased by one half year. Much stress is laid upon knowledge of languages. There is a military committee of the Communist party, but it exists independently of the army. There are now 562,000 soldiers in the regular army, to which must be added those who are called to arms for short periods, totalling 1,200,000 men.—*Werner Neuse.*

10799. FIORAVANZO, GIUSEPPE. Marine oceaniche e marine mediterranee. [Oceanic and Mediterranean marines.] *Gerarchia.* 9(11) Nov. 1929: 902-909.—A discussion of the offensive and defensive value of marine forces on the ocean and on seas partly enclosed by land.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10800. GEOFFROY, EDGAR DE. Peut-on limiter les armaments maritimes? [Can naval armaments be limited?] *Correspondant.* 101(1617) Feb. 10, 1930: 422-433.—The advance of science will so soon increase the potential destructiveness of even small ships that successful limitation must be qualitative as well as quantitative.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

10801. HOLM, T. Krigets psykology. [The psychology of war.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20(2) 1930: 85-96.—Since Clausewitz's penetrating analysis *Vom Kriege* few attempts have been made to study the psychological laws that control individuals and masses under the direct influence of war. The instinct of self-preservation is of greater service to war than ever before, but its power alone is not sufficient to create tactical contact within and between groups, platoons, and companies. Today the common soldier applies what he has learned in time of peace. The control by the command over the individual judgment and will is much less physical, and much more psychological.—*Walter Sandelius.*

10802. HOPKINS, P. F. Police training necessary. *Amer. Munic.* 54(5) Feb. 1930: 15-18.

10803. LEONOVICH, M. ЛЕОНОВИЧ, М. Колониальные планы французского империализма. [Colonial plans of French imperialism.] *Международная Жизнь.* (5) 1929: 44-55.—France is constructing the Trans-Saharan railway for strategic and economic reasons. It will enable her to use the African military forces in case of war and to repress any national movement in her colonies. This road, with a carrying capacity of 1,600 thousand tons, is indispensable to the prosperity of French colonies. It will also be of

10797. UNSIGNED. Admissibility of evidence obtained by experiment. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 12 1928: 416-417.—Although the courts in some of the earlier cases exhibited a reluctance to admit evidence of experiments, now, as a general rule, experimental evidence is admissible, at the discretion of the court, where it will have a tendency to aid and not mislead or confuse the jury and if the experiment was performed under conditions substantially similar to the conditions surrounding the question in issue.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1615.

importance for Belgian and British colonies in Africa. Opinion is divided as to the financial and the technical side of the problem. The French parliament, however, has assigned 11½ million francs for the establishment of a special office to study the problem.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10804. MAYER, ÉMILE. La psychologie militaire. [Army psychology.] *Rev. Philos. de la France.* 55(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 23-42.—Even in times of peace the military profession has a character of its own. The fundamental elements of command are plasticity of the subordinate to the commands of their officers and the receptivity of the officer; that is, his understanding of the soldier. A state of war serves to differentiate the soldier's character even more completely. Coste emphasizes the tremendous diversity of types due to the various branches of the army. The soldier of today expects to understand and not simply to obey. Officers must have imagination, especially in forecasting the form of the next war.—*Paul J. W. Pigors.*

10805. PETERS, RALPH L. Radio revolutionizes police work. *Amer. City.* 42(2) Feb. 1930: 151-152.—Detroit was the first to establish such a system. It was followed by Chicago and Indianapolis. The Federal Radio Commission has granted or is considering station licenses for a number of other cities.—*Harvey Walker.*

10806. UNSIGNED. Financial responsibility of owners and operators of motor vehicles. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 109-117.—To prevent accidents, legislative efforts have assumed the form of examination for driver's license, revocation of it, fine and imprisonment. Massachusetts led the way in 1925 in requiring insurance from owners of private cars. Since then, Iowa, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York have instituted some form of liability protection requirement for private cars. This article treats the judicial opinion and administrative experience relative to these requirements.—*John J. George.*

### EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See Entries 10212, 10873, 10965, 10967, 10977, 10984, 11014, 11046)

### HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 10502, 10505, 10567, 10571, 10602, 10604, 10608, 10615-10616, 10671, 10720, 10922, 10932, 10949, 10962, 10974, 11002, 11017, 11043-11044, 11047-11049, 11053, 11055, 11064, 11068-11069, 11073, 11075-11076)

10807. BLASI, DANTE de. Bonifica integrale e lotta antimalarica. [The integral reclamation of land and the anti-malaria efforts.] *Gerarchia.* 9(8) Aug. 1929: 644-647.—The author stresses the utility of the measures taken by the Fascist government in fighting malaria in certain regions of Italy. This will help to en-



large the area of cultivable land in the country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10808. FISCHER, JOACHIM; RHODE, HERBERT; and WEBER, WALTER. Das Übereinkommen von Washington über den Achtstundentag 1919-1929. [The Washington convention on the eight hour day, 1919-1929.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. Spec. #50 1929: pp. 244.—Documents and explanations of special points of the international convention of Nov. 28, 1919, on the limitation of working time to eight hours a day and 48 hours a week. (Appendix: regulations of working time abroad.)—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

10809. PART, ALEXANDER F. Licensing reform. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(635) Jan. 1930: 36-45.—Public houses should become real public clubs. At present the licensing justice judges by whim, prejudice, or interest. He should distinguish between hotels and restaurants on the one hand, and all other licensed premises. These latter should be limited in number. There should be abolition of the open bar; compulsory seating for patrons; a separate room for cheap food and drink; and an entertainment hall, in part of which no liquor may be served, to be operated at regular hours in the evening. The questions of compensation and of taxation are briefly touched upon.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

10810. STOKVIS-COHEN STUART, N. De huidige koers ten aanzien van de gezondheidszorg in Indië. [The direction of sanitary care in the Neth. Indies.] *Verslag Vergadering Indisch. Genootschap*. Feb. 1930: 19-41.—Before 1916 the work of the government health service consisted mostly of individual sanitary work, not of hygienic prophylactic work. The national council, instituted in 1918, has promoted the reorganization of the government health service. The service has been decentralized, district medical officers appointed as supervisors, and an ample subsidy granted for the building of hospitals. Some years have to pass before the scheme of limiting the government task to purely prophylactic work can be executed. The training of male assistant nurses has met the demand for well-educated medical servants within the financial capacity of the natives. The number of policlinics under the direction of a so-called mantri-nurse is increasing gradually; this system is successful when the nurses are well educated and the physician gives careful direction.—*Cecile Rothe.*

10811. STORCK, G. FR. Die Reichstagsvorlage über die rechtliche Stellung der unehelichen Kinder. [The draft concerning the legal position of illegitimate children.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 20(10) Jan. 1929: 257-262.—This article is a thorough discussion of the second draft of a law for illegitimate children and for adoption which incorporates in part the recommendations of a conference of experts. This new formulation is not acceptable because it is not in accordance with the fundamental ideas of the protection of the illegitimate children as expressed in the federal youth welfare law.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

10812. TRAFTON, GEORGE. Employment agencies officially exposed. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 27-34.—The New York Industrial Survey Commission's investigation of fee-charging private employment agencies shows numerous abuses. Jobs are misrepresented, fees are collected without jobs being supplied, fee-splitting between agencies and employers persists, many agencies charge what the traffic will bear, rather than a fair, set rate, agencies for women often work in collusion with commercialized vice. The commission recommends state rather than city licensing, uniform and higher license fees and bonds, investigations and hearings on applications, formulation of a code to govern premises of agencies, filing of fee schedules, and revocation of licenses for cause.—*John H. Leek.*

10813. UNSIGNED. New York commission recommends old age "security." *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20(3) Mar. 1930: 73-82.—The number of needy aged in New York State outside of institutions is estimated at 51,000, and the per capita cost per year of the proposed plan of caring for them at \$242. Joint administration by local and state authorities is favored, with central supervision of local work. A new division of old age security should be created in the state department of social welfare. The state and the county should divide the cost between them. The charter of New York City should be changed to permit the same type of home relief there as elsewhere. Responsibility for preventing poverty in old age rests on all society. A contributory pension system would come too late for those already over 70, and the administrative difficulties would be too great.—*John H. Leek.*

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 10366, 10416, 10427, 10432-10433, 10439, 10441, 10445, 10481, 10487, 10498, 10516, 10541, 10555, 10572-10573)

10814. BOORSMA, W. G. Het 25-jarig bestaan van het Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel te Buitenzorg. [The 25 years' existence of the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Buitenzorg.] *Indische Mercur*. 53(2) Jan. 8, 1930: 23-24.—Survey of the scientific and economic work, transacted through this Department in aid of agriculture and of fishery. (Five portraits and 17 photographs.)—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

10815. CASINI, GHERARDÓ. Il programma sindacale della Chiesa e lo Stato. [The syndicalist program of the church and the state.] *Gerarchia*. 9(10) Oct. 1929: 841-845.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10816. D., A. L'industrie des constructions navales et les pouvoirs publics. [The shipbuilding industry and government policy.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(422) Jan. 10, 1930: 14-30.—A commission of 104 members, appointed in 1922, to make a thorough study of conditions in the French shipbuilding industry submitted an intensive report in 1926 covering every aspect of the subject. There were 51 specific recommendations, among them: (1) that bidding on contracts for ships be first limited to French firms; (2) that the development of the manufacture in France of various ships' accessories be encouraged; (3) that steps be taken to stabilize the price of construction in French yards with prices in Great Britain; (4) that maritime credits be paid by the government, in the form of a subsidy. A credits act was adopted as a step toward improving conditions. The subsidy plan has not fulfilled all the expectations and should be increased. The primary difficulty lies in the attempt to overcome foreign competition without definitely including the industry within the scope of the protective tariff.—*F. B. Stevens.*

10817. HORN, E. La réforme agraire en Hongrie. [The agrarian reform in Hungary.] *Réforme Soc.* 9(9-10) 1929: 317-322.—An essentially agricultural country, Hungary seeks to increase the number of her small landowners, by a better distribution of land; the law of 1920, completed in 1925, established small estates; the government acquired lands which were not cultivated by their holders, in order to entrust them to former combatants, who were often inexperienced agriculturists, lacking in technical training.—*G. L. Duprat.*

10818. JANNE, SAVERIO. Il diritto delle minoranze nelle società anonime. [The rights of minorities in corporations.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 28(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 78-85.—Translation of a report made by Janne at the second congress of Polish jurists in



Warsaw in 1929. The law must recognize and protect officially the rights of minority stock-holders.—*E. Rufini Avondo.*

10819. LEVY, FELIX H.; DONOVAN, WILLIAM J.; WILLIAMS, NATHAN B.; BLACHLY, FREDERICK F.; OATMAN, MIRIAM E.; HYNEMAN, CHARLES S.; YOUNG, JAMES T.; MONTAGUE, GILBERT H.; WOLL, MATTHEW; BUTLER, RUSH C.; and MERRITT, WALTER GORDON. What of the future? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 147 (236) Jan. 1930: 125-202.—The Sherman Act, according to Levy, is based only on the fear of high prices to consumers, and not upon the welfare of the entire public of producers, consumers, and labor. It penalizes efforts of trade associations to establish common standards and prices even when public good results, a condition which exists in no other country. Donovan finds that the Sherman law is difficult to enforce because of its criminal clauses. There is need of a special commerce court to deal with industrial problems. Williams suggests, instead, the establishment of a liaison agency between governmental administrative agencies and each important nationally organized association. German law, according to Blachly and Oatman, encourages combinations, both in public utilities and other business enterprises. Railroads and communications are publicly owned, but are financed and controlled much as if they were private interests. Coal operators and potash interests are obliged to enter syndicates with local and national organizations in which employers, workers, and the government are adequately represented. Electric power is coming under similar organization with large governmental stock ownership. The cartel court, on motion of the national minister of economics, regulates industry in the public interest. Hyneman finds that state utility commissions in the United States have set up few standards by which to determine the expediency of granting certificates of convenience and necessity or of approving the issuance of new stock which might be used either for competitive or for merger purposes. Reliance is on arguments of counsel rather than on public investigation. Young holds that some administrative agency, such as a second division of the Federal Trade Commission, or an extraordinary court, is necessary to handle mergers and consolidations. Montague finds the present situation satisfactory. Because the anti-conspiracy provisions have rested heavily on the workers, Woll urges the repeal of the Sherman law. Butler contends that the criminal provisions make enforcement difficult when economic development demands mergers and cooperative agreements. W. G. Merritt believes that no bill to repeal the anti-trust laws would pass in congress and that an administrative agency for preventive justice is needed.—*Richard C. Spencer.*

10820. TSCHIERSECHKY, S. Die rechtliche Behandlung der Kartelle in den wichtigsten Kulturstaaten. I. [Legal regulation of cartels in the most important countries.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (43) Oct. 25, 1929: 1845-1847.

10821. TSCHIERSECHKY. Ein Regierungsvorschlag zur einem Trustgesetz in Dänemark. [A government proposal for a trust law in Denmark.] *Kartell Rundsch.* 28 (1) Jan. 1930: 28-30.—The Danish minister of commerce proposed a trust law in December 1929 which provides that all enterprises engaged in commerce, production, and transportation of a size to exercise an influence upon prices are to be subjected to a government supervisory office composed of sixteen members. Four members shall be appointed by the legislature, the king shall appoint the chairman, and the remaining members are to be nominated by the minister of commerce, seven of them from a list submitted by the various commercial organizations. The supervisory office is authorized to determine which

enterprises should be made subject to supervision. The law provides severe punishment in case the desired information is withheld.—*S. Flink.*

10822. WATKINS, MYRON W.; BARRETT, JESSE W.; FERNLEY, GEORGE A.; VAUGHAN, FLOYD L.; QUIGG, MURRAY T.; and SCHMIDT, EMERSON P. Some aspects of the laws. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 147 (236) Jan. 1930: 12-66.—Watkins reviews the philosophy of the two opposing groups of critics of the anti-trust laws: the adherents of *laissez-faire* and those who feel the laws afford inadequate protection against restraint of trade. Barrett declares that our anti-trust laws are protective, not regulatory. Fernley contends that agreements among competitors which are harmful to the public interest, unduly inflating the cost of living, designed to injure a third party, monopolize markets, or lessen opportunity, should be forbidden. However, public interest, vastly changed conditions, and increasingly keen competition require the liberation of individual businesses from the fear now restraining them from necessary cooperative endeavor. Vaughan states that patents have been used to defeat the purpose of the anti-trust laws by means of pools, consolidations, and unfair competition. Quigg maintains that where a trade union makes it its business to interfere with the sale in interstate commerce of the products of a manufacturer, it intends to restrain his interstate trade, and the combination is unlawful. Where activities of the combination are directed at the manufacture of goods for interstate commerce or some other activity from which develops an incidental or indirect restraint of interstate trade, the law does not ordinarily apply. However, the public has no greater interest in allowing a labor combination to achieve its purpose by methods injurious to the public welfare than a capitalistic combination. Schmidt states that congress has recognized the tendency to coordinate supply and demand by exemptions from the anti-trust laws which it has given in whole or in part to banks, railroads, farmers, horticulturists, foreign trade associations, etc. In fields not touched by this legislation the supreme court has by a process of inclusion and exclusion changed the original rigid interpretation of the Sherman Law so that today mergers, combines, and perhaps even monopolies are permitted and welcomed.—*Charles W. Shull.*

10823. YOUNG, CLARENCE M. Government helps cities to develop airports. *Amer. City.* 42 (2) Feb. 1930: 117.—An account of the services which the aeronautics Branch of the United States Department of Commerce is prepared to render to cities which desire to provide suitable airport facilities.—*Harvey Walker.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 10452, 10678, 10702, 10775, 10806)

10824. NORRIS, GEORGE W. The power trust in the public schools. *Nation.* 129 (3350) Sep. 18, 1929: 296-297.—In the name of private ownership of public utilities the power companies are dishonestly utilizing the public school system to control public sentiment for private gain.—*E. W. Crecraft.*

10825. PEARSON, DREW. Federal control of the power trust. *Nation.* 129 (3350) Sep. 18, 1929: 300-301.—Just before the summer recess of the special session of congress, Senator Couzens introduced a resolution which would lump together the power activities of the nation, so far uncontrolled, and place them under the supervision of a commission of five experts on waterpower, radio, telegraphs and telephones. The bill makes sweeping changes in the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Radio Commission, and the Federal Power Commission. It has received the support of the three cabinet members who now head the Federal Power Commission, the International Tele-



phone and Telegraph Company, and the Radio Corporation of America.—*E. W. Crecraft.*

**10826. REIS, ALVIN C.** Wisconsin's power fight. *Nation*. 129 (3350) Sep. 18, 1929: 298-300.—A constitutional amendment is to be introduced in the 1931 session of the legislature to "let the people by adopting the constitutional amendment on recapture or by forming a power district decide for themselves whether they want public or private operation of electric utilities."—*E. W. Crecraft.*

**10827. ROSENMAN, SAMUEL I.** Governor Roosevelt's power program. *Nation*. 129 (3350) Sep. 18, 1929: 302-303.—Governor Roosevelt proposes a board of trustees which will "enter into contracts with transmitting and distributing companies under which a fair

price to the consumer will be guaranteed." The present unsatisfactory form of regulation is to be replaced by state contracts with the power companies in the distribution of state-generated energy. The Republican legislature has rejected completely the Governor's plan.—*E. W. Crecraft.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entry 10059)

**10828. ETTINGER, S.** Public works in Palestine. *New Palestine*. 18 (5) Feb. 7, 1930: 80-82.

**10829. UNSIGNED.** Units of measurement for street cleaning, refuse removal and disposal. *Amer. City*. 42 (2) Feb. 1930: 165.—*Harvey Walker.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entries 10503, 10780)

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 10067, 10312, 10689)

**10830. ARFA, PRINCE.** Rapport sur le statut international de la Perse. [Report on the international status of Persia.] *Acad. Diplom. Internat. Séances et Travaux*. (7-12) Dec. 1929: 47-50.—Russia was the first to renounce her extraterritorial rights in Persia (1921). A transformation of the country followed; wild tribes were subdued, communications improved, commerce developed, finances stabilized, law codes revised according to Western standards, and just judges appointed. Other treaties were denounced, first by France in 1928, and then by other nations. Since securing the status of an independent state Persia has made commercial and arbitration treaties with various nations, has taken her part in the League of Nations, and now has a seat on the Council.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

**10831. BROWN, SIDNEY H.** La Convention internationale pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer, 1929. [The international convention for safeguarding human life at sea, 1929.] *Rev. Internat. de la Croix-Rouge*. 12 (134) Feb. 1930: 86-99.

**10832. GARAY, NARCISO.** Les relations extérieures et le statut international de Panama. [Foreign affairs and the international status of Panama.] *Acad. Diplom. Internat. Séances et Travaux*. (7-12) Dec. 1929: 31-35.—Neutrality is the traditional role of the Isthmus. Since Panama has been a sovereign state, neutrality has applied only to the Canal Zone. Many Panaman statesmen would like to see the whole country neutral once more under international guarantees.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

**10833. LA BRIERE, YOES de.** La conception du droit international chez les théologiens catholiques. [The conception of international law among the Catholic theologians.] *Rev. Philos.* 29 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 365-388.—*S. Sidney Smith.*

**10834. REDSLOB.** Origines du principe des nationalités. [Origins of the principle of nationality.] *Acad. Diplom. Internat. Séances et Travaux*. (7-12) Dec. 1929: 14-21.—The principle of nationality originated in the rationalist philosophy of the 17th and 18th centuries and in the universal struggle for liberty which began with the Renaissance. The originators of the social contract doctrine held that just as man has an inherent right to freedom, so has he the inherent right to determine the frontiers of his nation. Man's struggle for religious freedom, for political rights, for freedom of thought showed an ever-growing determination to resist oppression from within the state. In the rise of the nations against Napoleon the principle of nationality is seen full-blown. Starting as an ideal,

proving itself a reality, it is today an accepted idea of what is right, a tenet of international law.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

**10835. SAGONE, GIUSEPPE.** Pour un droit pénal international. [In favor of an international penal law.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 5 (3) 1928: 363-382. (Roux, L.-O. tr.)—International penal law has for its field the solution of conflicts between the criminal jurisdiction of states; the applicability as to place and to person of national criminal law; and the authority of foreign judgments in criminal cases. It also deals with offences against the international community, as piracy and the slave trade. There are other offences against natural law which should be repressed internationally. Governmental action directed against all humanity, such as commencing or threatening a war of aggression, should also be restrained. For the realization of this plan an international criminal court should be established.—*Charles Fairman.*

**10836. STAEL-HOLSTEIN, L. de.** Le statut conventionnel de la Baltique. [Conventions regarding the Baltic.] *Acad. Diplom. Internat. Séances et Travaux*. (7-12) Dec. 1929: 41-46.—There is need for a convention providing for the maintenance of the *status quo* on the Baltic, for the treaty of 1908 probably no longer holds good. A similar treaty might be made to cover the states bordering on the North Sea. The laws of neutrality for the Baltic region need revision. Denmark has proposed a revision of the treaty of 1857, so as to make it possible to close the Sound and the Little Belt to warships, leaving open only the Great Belt. Sweden should be allowed to deepen the Flintrinne Canal. The Baltic States should combine to establish permanent conciliation commissions, one for Baltic affairs, another for North Sea affairs.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

**10837. TRACHTENBERG, B.** La déchéance de la nationalité comme pénalité. [Forfeiture of nationality as a punishment.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. Privé et de Droit Pénal Internat.* 23 (4) 1928: 631-643.—Prior to the World War citizenship laws generally made no provision for the forfeiture of nationality as a punishment. Apparent exceptions grow out of failure to distinguish loss of nationality from deprivation of civil rights. During the war a number of states provided for the cancellation by administrative action of certificates of naturalization in cases of disloyalty, or in some cases for no stated motive at all. The development has been more pronounced since the war. Denaturalization may be decreed in Egypt, *inter alia*, for expressing opinions subversive of the existing order; in Rumania for acts against the public order; in Italy for acts abroad which compromise the good name of the fatherland; in Russia for hostility to labor, or for refusing to obey



orders to return to Russia. In the latter two cases the law is equally applicable to natural born citizens.—*Charles Fairman.*

**10838. VABRES, H. DONNEDIEU de.** Les tendances actuelles du droit extraditionnel. [Present tendencies in the law of extradition.] *Rev. Internat de Droit Pénal.* 5 (3) 1928: 327-362.—In their broad outlines, the French extradition law of Mar. 10, 1927, and the German bill now (1927) pending in the Reichstag show a common desire to bring about uniformity of legislation. Neither law contemplates the extradition of the state's own nationals, though in France this rule is slightly qualified. Each law maintains the traditional exception for political offenders. On this point the German draft is more precise. In procedure each country adopts an innovation: the regularity of the request for extradition must be passed upon by a superior court. A decision against the request is binding; an affirmative decision leaves it optional with the government to grant or refuse the request.—*Charles Fairman.*

### PROCEDURE

(See also Entry 10337)

**10839. BROWN, IRVING.** International law—effect of war on contracts—confiscatory statute of a foreign power. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (1) Jan. 1930: 89-92.—In *Frenkel v. L' Urbaine Ins. Co.* (1929) 251 N. Y. 243, the New York Court of Appeals held that neither comity nor public policy would require it to give effect to a confiscatory decree of a belligerent government aimed at valid contracts between an enemy national and a citizen of the United States. Adjudicated cases hold that contracts between belligerents made during war are void. Executory contracts made before hostilities are merely suspended; but if they necessitate

commerce with the enemy, or give him aid, the contracts become nullities. Executed contracts consummated before war are not rendered void, but the remedy is suspended.—*Charles Fairman.*

**10840. DUMBAULD, EDWARD.** Legal limitations on war making. *Georgetown Law J.* 18 (2) Jan. 1930: 83-91.—The function of international law as prohibiting rather than regulating war is a new one. The task of determining whether there has been a violation of the Kellogg Pact is a legal question involving "the interpretation of a treaty" or "the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation."—*Herbert W. Briggs.*

**10841. HOUGHTON, N. D.** The responsibility of the state for the acts and obligations of local de facto governments and revolutions. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14 (3) Feb. 1930: 251-269.—A local de facto government may be maintained by (1) an enemy in military occupation of the region; (2) a revolutionary element attempting to secure independence; or (3) a revolutionary element contending against another faction for national control. In general, the responsibility of the state for the acts of local de facto governments depends upon the ultimate outcome of the movement. The state is not responsible for debts contracted by the temporary local de facto government, nor may such government dispose of the public domain. Under pressure, however, governments have admitted liability for wrongs and crimes committed by unsuccessful revolutionists, especially if it could be shown that the state had not exercised proper diligence in guarding against their operations or had shown leniency in dealing with them after the commission of depredations. This question has been raised particularly in the attempts to settle claims against Mexico for the acts of revolutionary forces in the period following 1910.—*Raymond G. Gettell.*

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 9877, 10125, 10212, 10475, 10616, 10643, 10764, 10808, 10860, 10893, 10968, 11049)

**10842. ALEKSANDROV, B. АЛЕКСАНДРОВ, Б.** Проблема меньшинств и Лига Наций. [The national minorities' problem and the League of Nations.] *Международная Жизнь.* (4) 1929: 27-36.—The result of the 54th session of the League's Council which dealt with the minorities' question convinces the author that national minorities have nothing to expect from the League in the improvement of their lot.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

**10843. BOVET, ERNEST.** Du problème des minorités nationales. [The problem of national minorities.] *Christianisme Soc.* (8) 1929: 1067-1080.—*G. L. Duprat.*

**10844. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE.** Forced labor: its international regulation. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 5 (22) Jan. 8, 1930: 411-428.—*John Donaldson.*

**10845. COURTIN, RENÉ.** Le développement de la politique commerciale de la Société des Nations. [The development of the commercial policy of the League of Nations.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1535-1568.—The development of League commercial policy has been aided and impelled by business men, workers, coöperators, and internationalists. It originated from Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Covenant, an inter-Ally Council declaration of 1920, and a resolution of the Brussels Financial Conference of the same year. From these general formulas League policy was elaborated by the Economic Committee. Before 1927 the League combated unfair competition, mistreatment of aliens, excessive formalities, unjust discriminations and prohibitions, although League tactics were ultra-cautious. Activities on double taxation,

bills of exchange, etc., contributed to the same program. The Economic Conference of 1927 finally elaborated a general program which culminated in stabilization of tariffs, generalization of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, and lowering of duties. For the next three years the methods followed in pursuing these aims were, however, still partial and timid. Hence it remained for the Assembly of 1929 to revivify the whole economic policy of the League. To this end it proposed a tariff truce and a conference was called to consider this project in 1930.—*P. B. Potter.*

**10846. DURDENEVSKIĬ, V. ДУРДЕНЕВСКИЙ, В.** Лига Наций и международная торговля оружием. [The League of Nations and the international traffic in arms.] *Международная Жизнь.* (8) 1929: 38-54.—The two conventions dealing with this problem and elaborated under the guidance of the League have not been ratified, due not only to the League's weakness but also to the opposition of the big powers which produce arms.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

**10847. FRANCISCI, P. de.** L'institut international de Rome pour l'unification du droit privé. [The international institute of Rome for the unification of private law.] *Coopération Intellectuelle.* 1 (10) Oct. 15, 1929: 614-621.

**10848. HERVIEU, O. ГЕРВЬЕ, О. 1.** За или против разоружения? [For or against disarmament?] 2. Начало конца Комиссии разоружения. [The beginning of the end of the Disarmament Commission.] *Международная Жизнь.* (6) 1929: 20-33; (7) 1929: 33-51.—A discussion of the work and achievements of the 6th Session of the Disarmament Commission held at Geneva, Apr. 15 to May 6, 1929. Without a



change in the directions given to the delegates by their respective governments, it is useless to continue the disarmament work in the Commission. It may be necessary to employ other methods in an effort to find a solution for the disarmament problem.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

10849. HERVIEU, O. ГЕРВЬЕ, О. Десятый год разоружения Лиги Наций. [The tenth year of the League of Nations' disarmament activity.] *Международная Жизнь*. (11) 1929: 84-97.—Criticism of the discussion on the disarmament question at the 10th assembly of the League of Nations.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

10850. La BRIÈRE, YVES de. Les états-unis d'Europe—*Simple remarques sur la position de la question*. [The United States of Europe—plain comments on the question.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 200 (16) Aug. 20, 1929: 428-434.—The conception of a United States of Europe, comparable to the American union, is unsound. In France, alone, there are greater differences between two departments than between two American states, in respect to history, traditions, social characteristics, and language. Such difficult questions as the inclusion or exclusion of Russia and of Great Britain have not been faced or settled. If a *Zollverein* is contemplated, let it be designated the "European Union," not the United States of Europe.—*R. W. Pinto*.

10851. МИХАЙЛОВИЧ, И. МИХАЙЛОВИЧ, И. Сокращение или регулирование вооружений? [Reduction or regulation of armaments?] *Международная Жизнь*. (4) 1929: 3-9.—To the League of Nations disarmament does not mean abolition or diminution of armament, but a regulation of its increase for the sake of capitalistic stabilization.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

10852. MILLER, FRANCIS P. Sovereign continents. *World Tomorrow*. 13 (2) Feb. 1930: 84-86.—The case for a United States of Europe rests on French foreign policy conditioned by a need for security, need for a continental market, fear of Russia's anti-European policies, and the example of the United States of America.—*Christina Phelps*.

10853. MONCHARVILLE, M. Le Togo et le Cameroun devant la Société des Nations en 1929. [Togoland and Kamerun reports to the League of Nations, 1929.] *Afrique Française*. 29 (10) Oct. 1929: 401-405.—France's reports on these mandates in July, 1929, showed that notable progress had been made in both areas, particularly along educational, sanitary, agricultural, and judicial lines and that the natives, who were being given increased voice in the management of affairs, were happy and prosperous.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

10854. NÉRON, ÉDOUARD. Le projet de trêve

douanière. [The plan for a tariff truce.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (422) Jan. 10, 1930: 5-13.—The League of Nations has sent out invitations to a conference for concerted economic action to consider the possibility of a tariff holiday. The Economic Committee of the League has drawn up a project and submitted it to the nations to serve as a basis for discussion. It is desirable for France to exclude agricultural products from such a truce. French industry is also critical of the project. Certain imperfections exist in the French law of 1927 which should be remedied before rates are consolidated. Any such truce must allow for revision of rates. France must retain absolute mastery of her tariffs.—*H. R. Enslow*.

10855. PELLA, VESPASIEEN V. Rapport sur un projet de statut d'une cour criminelle internationale présenté au conseil de direction de l'A.I.D.P. [Report on a plan for a statute of an international criminal court presented to the governing board of the A.I.D.P.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 5 (3) 1928: 265-292.—This plan proposes that a criminal section be added to the existing Permanent Court of International Justice; its members, 15 in number plus 8 substitutes, would be chosen in the same manner as permanent court judges. The plan presupposes either the adoption of an international penal statute defining the offences to be punished, or else a series of conventions for that purpose. In particular the chamber would have jurisdiction of offences committed by soldiers in military occupation. Unlike the provisions of Arts. 227 ff. of the Versailles treaty, the present plan is prospective and based on the principle *nulla poena sine lege*. Any state may institute proceedings, first securing the authorization of the League Council. States as well as individuals may be accused. A state claiming damages for wrongs within the cognizance of the criminal chamber must pursue its remedy by appearing as *partie civile* in the case; other remedies are barred. The right to a national judge is recognized.—*Charles Fairman*.

10856. RICHARD, GASTON. Fédération européenne et Société des Nations. [European federation and the League of Nations.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 51-54.—A purely European federation of a juridic, political, or economic nature would be a restriction rather than a confirmation of the legal state that the League of Nations has instituted. Even as a geographical expression Europe is not a scientific term and is giving way to the term Eurasia. Nor does Europe represent an economic unity. A federation on an economic basis would mean a *zollverein*. England could do nothing without the dominions; and with the British Empire, the United States, Latin America, Russia, and Japan outside of the *zollverein* the probable effects upon the peace of the world would be seriously open to question.—*Charles A. Timm*.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 10150, 10155, 10256, 10405, 10757, 10846)

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 10314, 10415, 10464, 10473, 10475-10476, 10676, 10735, 10745, 10747-10748, 10763, 10764, 10766, 10854, 10919-10920)

10857. AUGUR. What of England? *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (757) Jan. 1, 1930: 1-8; (758) Feb. 1930: 191-196.—The return of the Labor government to the policy of the Anglo-French entente shows the victory of hard facts over the intellectual guides of the Socialist party. The re-grouping of the white race around the shores of the Atlantic as the axis of world power is a condition which promises, in the near future, to dominate the political situation.—*H. F. Alderfer*.

10858. CHAVANNES, BERNE de. L'Italie en Afrique. [Italy in Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 39 (12) Dec. 1929: 517-520.—A reply to an article by Francesco Geraci published in the *Popolo d'Italia*, October, 1929, which maintained that Italy had a right to a portion of former German Africa under the Treaty of London of 1915. Chavannes denies that Italy was entitled to mandated territory under the agreement covering her entry into the World War.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

10859. DUCA, J. G. La Petite Entente. [The Little Entente.] *Rev. d. Balkans*. 12 (1) Feb. 1930: 45-48.—The former Rumanian minister of foreign affairs considers that the idea of the Little Entente had arisen



among the Rumanians, Yugoslavs, and Czechoslovaks before the war, among the students of these nationalities in Paris and their parliamentary representatives in Vienna and Budapest. The Little Entente is a limited defensive alliance, consisting of three separate documents, signed by Rumania and Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia respectively. It has been extended for 5, instead of 3 years, to be automatically renewed, and an arbitration treaty has been added. Its members have held 10 conferences. Efforts to obtain the adhesion of Poland and Greece have failed, nor has an economic alliance between the three states been realized.—*William Miller.*

10860. HESSLÉN, GUNNAR. Förenta Staterna och Nationernas Förbund. [The United States and the League of Nations.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20(2) 1930: 77-84.—It is apparent that the general attitude of the United States to Europe and to the League of Nations is more sympathetic than it was a decade ago.—*Walter Sandelius.*

10861. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. What America has done for Haiti. *Stone & Webster J.* 45(1) Jul. 1929: 43-60.

10862. IUR'EVSKIĬ, IU. ЮРЬЕВСКИЙ, Ю. Договорная политика Нанкина. [Nankin's treaty policy.] *Международная Жизнь.* (5) 1929: 69-80.—A discussion of 12 treaties which were concluded by the Nanking government in 1922 with the powers which participated in the Washington conference, (except Japan). They are important because they are based on the principle of entire equality.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10863. KIRDETISOV, G. КИРДЕЦОВ, Г. Десятилетие Версаля. [The 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles.] *Международная Жизнь.* (6) 1929: 3-19.—The present situation in international affairs demonstrates the defects of the Versailles treaty. Antagonisms between Great Britain and France, France and Italy, and Great Britain and the United States have replaced the pre-war rivalry between Great Britain and Germany.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10864. KORICHONER, FRANZ. КОРИЧОНЕР, ФРАНЦ. Австрийская внешняя политика. [Austria's foreign policy.] *Международная Жизнь.* (12) 1929: 41-51.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10865. PAGE, KIRBY. Eight weeks in England. *World Tomorrow.* 12(10) Oct. 1929: 392-396.—The increased popularity of the Labor government in England is due to its foreign policy, i.e., the steps taken in regard to disarmament, the optional clause of the World Court, the autonomy of Egypt, the recognition of Russia, the early evacuation of the Rhineland, ratification of the eight-hour convention of the International Labor Organization, and Snowden's stand at The Hague. The principal obstacle to European peace is the policy of the government of the United States: "the simultaneous effort to collect war debts and to raise tariffs."—*Christina Phelps.*

10866. ROGERS, LINDSAY. The United States, parity and neutrality. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(770) Feb. 1930: 157-163.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

10867. ROZIN, M. РОЗИН, М. Англо-американские противоречия и Канада. [Anglo-American controversies and Canada.] *Международная Жизнь.* (5) 1929: 18-32.—Though Canada is thought to be the source of American influence in the British Empire, there is no reason to suppose a possibility of her political amalgamation with the United States. The conservative French part of the Canadian population with its fervent desire to preserve its old institutions is one obstacle.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10868. SABURI, SADAŌ. Japan's position in the Far East. *Trans. & Proc., Japan Soc. (London).* 26(38) 1928-1929: 109-124.—That a stabilized, developed

China is the answer to Japan's problems is already indicated by the prominent part China plays in Japan's commerce. It is to assure equal economic opportunity and stability that Japan has interested herself in Manchuria.—*M. McCollum.*

10869. SAYRE, JOHN NEVIN. Recognize Russia now. *World Tomorrow.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 8-10.—Until diplomatic relations are resumed between the United States and Russia, it will be impracticable to take up questions of war, peace, and disarmament with Russia; or to settle the Kerensky war debt.—*Christina Phelps.*

10870. SCHÜCK, ADOLF. Kring Kaunas och Vilna. [Around Kaunas and Vilna.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20(2) 1930: 97-112.—Vilna is the cultural heart of Lithuania. Recently, however, Kaunas, the most backward of European capital cities, is being modernized. Here in particular, and in Lithuania in general, is a virgin market for Swedish industry. Since the fall of Voltemaras there has been a re-orientation of Lithuanian foreign policy in the direction of more friendliness with the Baltic states, evidenced, perhaps, in the recent re-opening of the Lithuanian legation in Stockholm.—*Walter Sandelius.*

10871. VEĪT, E. ВЕЙТ, Е. Пятилетие Лозаннской практики в Турецких проливах. [The Treaty of Lausanne in its application to the Turkish Straits over a period of five years.] *Международная Жизнь.* (7) 1929: 61-72.—Despite the Lausanne Treaty and the Straits Convention of July 24, 1923, conflicts and controversies continually arise between the allies and Turkey regarding the Straits' problem. The Soviets are equally interested in this question from the economic and strategic standpoint. They hope to settle this matter with Turkey in an amicable way, independent of capitalistic powers which try, by means of coercion, to obtain privileges from Turkey.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10872. XXX. La Question d'Austriche. [The question of Austria.] *Monde Slave.* 5(12) Dec. 1928: 323-357.—Intellectually, politically, and economically Austria has proved she can survive. Reunion with Germany would menace Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary. *Mitteleuropa* under German control would be recreated. To a certain degree the Little Entente realizes today the true Austrian idea. Italy is somewhat divided in feeling. English interest has decreased. France remains true to the original idea of a Central Europe and opposes a union of Austria with Germany.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

10873. BREDT, JOH. VICTOR. Das preussische Konkordat. [The Prussian Concordat.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 217 Aug. 1929: 137-150.—The new treaty between Prussia and the Holy See is only an adaptation to modern conditions. It reorganizes the distributions of bishoprics following the new political border lines east and west. Berlin becomes a new bishopric. The Holy See will nominate no one politically unacceptable to the Prussian government. Only those can become bishops, capitulars, teachers at a parish school, or priests, who are German citizens, have a certificate of maturity permitting them to enter a university, and have spent at least three years in philosophical-theological study at a German university, at a bishoplike seminary, or at the papal university in Rome. This last regulation has met with severe criticism. Nobody will be admitted as teacher at a Catholic theological faculty who does not meet the approval of the bishop. The minister of education will remove all those who do not bring their life and teaching in harmony with the doctrines of the Catholic church. The dotation of



the dioceses and diocesan institutions is raised to 2,800,000 marks annually.—*Werner Neuse.*

10874. BRIERE. Les relations diplomatiques et la condition internationale du Saint-Siège d'après le traité du Latran. [Diplomatic relations and the international condition of the Holy See following the Lateran treaty.] *Séances et Travaux Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. C. R.* 89 Nov.-Dec. 1929: 473-488.—*J. A. Rickard.*

10875. DAVILA, CAROL A. Roumania and Russia. *Roumania.* 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 6-10.

10876. EGOROV, V. ЕГОРОВ, В. Новый договорный режим в Финском заливе. [The new agreement concerning the Gulf of Finland.] *Международная Жизнь.* (11) 1929: 102-109.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10877. FISCHER, LOUIS. British labour and the Bolsheviks: the true story of the 1924 treaty. *Socialist Rev.* 1 (4) Feb. 1930: 185-204.—In 1924 Britain demanded up to \$4,500,000,000 in the Czar's and Kersensky's war debts and for losses to individuals through nationalization of industries. The Bolsheviks presented counter-claims for losses in life and productive equipment through successive British-financed interventions, up to \$10,000,000,000. The war claims were gradually cancelled or dropped. In April, 1924, a joint conference met in London to settle compensation to expropriated private capitalists. Finally, the Labor government, after an exhausting twenty-four hour session in August, announced a break. The conference was reconvened, however, and a new formula proposed by the left Labor leaders was adopted. Then British financial leaders fought the treaties and put out of office the government which signed them.—*Solon De Leon.*

10878. HAATAJA, KYÖSTI. Questions juridiques surgies lors de la révision de la frontière finlandaise entre le Golfe de Botnie et l'Océan Glacial. [Judicial questions arising at the time of the revision of the frontier of Finland between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Arctic Ocean.] *Fennia.* 49 1929: 1-46.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

10879. JALABERT, LOUIS. Le dénouement de la crise Anglo-Egyptienne. [The dénouement of the Anglo-Egyptian crisis.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 201 (23) Dec. 5, 1929: 542-557.—In 1922, Great Britain, by a unilateral declaration, recognized Egypt as an independent state, subject to reservations which served to stimulate extreme nationalism. Loss of control of the Sudan was keenly felt for it meant economic vassalage. The treaty of Aug. 3, 1929, ends general British military occupation and leaves only certain outposts along the canal. The Egyptian army and police are freed of British control. There are to be no more financial and judicial advisers to the Egyptian government, but, henceforth, merely expert consultants subject to direction by the Egyptian government. The responsibility for the protection of foreigners is assumed by the Egyptian government. Great Britain agrees to sponsor Egypt's admission to the League of Nations.—*R. W. Pinto.*

10880. LOISEAU, CHARLES. Les accords de Latran et la solution internationale. [The Lateran agreements and the international situation.] *Flambeau.* 13 (5-6) Mar. 1930: 519-536.

10881. MARBOR. МАРБОР. Советско-английские договоры 1924 г. [The Anglo-Soviet agreements of 1924.] *Международная Жизнь.* (11) 1929: 63-76.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10882. MEL'NIK, A. МЕЛЬНИК, А. Греко-турецкие разногласия. [The Greek-Turkish discord.] *Международная Жизнь.* (8) 1929: 55-67.—A discussion of the controversies between Greece and Turkey which arose as a result of the exchange of their populations after the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne. It forms the most complicated problem in the policy of the Near East.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10883. MICHELES, VERA A. The Lateran accord. *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Service.* 5 (9) Jul. 10, 1929: 157-174.

10884. PLOTKIN, М. ПЛОТКИН, М. К советско-китайскому конфликту К. В. Ж. Д. [The Chinese-Soviet conflict over the Chinese Eastern Railway.] *Международная Жизнь.* (8) 1929: 3-14.—Development of the railway in Manchuria will be possible so long as the principles laid down in the treaty of 1924 between Russia and China continue to operate.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10885. SALVATORELLI, LUIGI. De la brèche de porta pia aux accords du Latran. [From the breach of Porta Pia to the Lateran accords.] *Esprit Internat.* 3 (11) Jul. 1, 1929: 350-367.

10886. SIOTTO-PINTOR, MANFREDI. Les communications entre Anvers, la mer et le Rhin et la controverse Belgo-Hollandaise. [The communications between Antwerp, the sea and the Rhine and the Belgian-Dutch controversy.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 8 (1) Jan. 15, 1930: 5-9.—Belgium has no legal claim against Holland to force an improvement in the situation on the Scheldt River, where the traffic to and from Antwerp has become too heavy. The only solution lies in reciprocal concessions and friendly collaboration, both in regard to the Scheldt itself and in the matter of constructing a new waterway between Antwerp and the Rhine basin.—*Anne T. Peloubet.*

10887. TAÏGIN, I. ТАЙГИН, И. Японо-китайские взаимоотношения. [Sino-Japanese relations.] *Международная Жизнь.* (4) 1929: 10-26.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

10888. UNSIGNED. Les accords greco-yougoslaves. [The Greek-Yugoslav agreements.] *Monde Slave.* 6 (10) Oct. 1929: 122-156; (11) Nov. 1929: 306-316.—Texts of the series of agreements between the two governments signed at Belgrade (March 27, 1929) and at Geneva (March 17, 1929) including the treaty of amity, commerce and judicial regulations for arbitration between the two states, the protocols relating to Salonica, to the railway service, the customs service, posts, telegraphs and telephones, the veterinary service, the final protocol, and a convention concerning Yugoslav capitalists and the Salonica-Jevjeli railroad line.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

10889. VALERIN, R. ВАЛЕРИН, Р. От разрыва до восстановления англо-советских отношений. [From the disruption to the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations.] *Международная Жизнь.* (11) 1929: 47-62.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

## WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 10800, 10831, 10863)

10890. LAFOND, GEORGES. Le panaméricanisme: ses conséquences économiques. [Pan-Americanism: its economic consequences.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Écon. Pol.* 1929: 157-186.—Pan-Americanism means imperialism on the part of the United States. Although the movement is greatly retarded by Latin-American hostility to the United States, there is a chance of success in the process of "delatinization" through the opening of universities of the United States to South Americans and the spread of northern culture in their countries. Pan-Americanism threatens to ruin Europe economically unless the nations of Europe either unite against the United States or take positive action of their own in South America to counteract her influence.—*Anne T. Peloubet.*

10891. LE COUR GRANDMAISON. Le problème naval et la Conférence de Londres. [The naval problem and the London Conference.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (12) Mar. 22, 1930: 453-471.

10892. MILLER, DAVID HUNTER. Le pacte de Paris ou traité Briand-Kellogg. [The Pact of Paris or



the Briand-Kellogg Treaty.] *L'Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 4(1) Mar. 1929: 1-33.—The results of the Pact of Paris are far-reaching: (1) it must inevitably increase the prestige and power of the League of Nations; (2) it brings the foreign policy of the United States into harmony with the aim of the League; (3) neutrality in the accepted meaning of the word, is no longer possible; (4) the possibility of action by the United States creates a powerful sanction; (5) in the long run, the treaty will increase security and aid disarmament; (6) it marks a considerable advance in pacific settlement in all its forms; (7) the constitutional power of congress to make war has been limited to self-defense.—*Anne T. Peloubet*.

10893. PICTH, WERNER. L'étude scientifique des relations internationales. [Scientific study of international relations.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 1(4)

Apr. 15, 1929: 197-210.—The Institute of Intellectual Cooperation took the initiative in calling together the directors or representatives of institutes interested in a scientific study of world problems at the Hochschule für Politik, Berlin, Mar. 22-24, 1928. A second meeting was held at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, Mar. 11-14, 1929. The London conference recommended the preparation of a dictionary of political terms, exchange of professors and students, collaboration regarding research projects and bibliographical materials, periodical publication of a list of centers and organizations dealing with a study of international relations.—*J. Eugene Harley*.

10894. TALBOT, MELVIN S. The future of sea power: a speculation. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(636) Feb. 1930: 179-188.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

## SOCIOLOGY

### SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 9866, 9869-9870, 9895-9896, 9898, 10173, 10344, 10534, 10680, 10688, 10801, 10933, 10950, 10986, 10991, 11000, 11035)

10895. BAIN, READ. The concept of complexity in sociology. *Soc. Forces*. 8(3) Mar. 1930: 369-378.—Two questions are put, (1) are social phenomena more intangible, and (2) are they more difficult to understand than are natural phenomena? The assumption of their greater intangibility is due to (1) confusion as to the nature of consciousness, and to (2) misconception as to the nature of knowledge. Social phenomena are observable through the senses. Confusion emerges when speculation centers on wishes, motives, and hypothetical subjective states. The misconception as to the nature of knowledge is the result of the attempt to view every aspect of a phenomenon. Actually, it can only be viewed partially, making generalizations by symbolic reference, and abstracting generalizations on this basis. In answer to the second major question, social phenomena are not more difficult to understand. The assumption that they are is due to the idea that they must be explained by constant reference to underlying factors—the "explanation by reduction fallacy." Explanation is only valid in terms of a given level. Five causes for confusion in sociology concerning the concept of complexity are given, as follows: (1) the Comte-Spencer hierarchy of sciences; (2) the fallacy of explanation by reduction; (3) the difficulty of escaping anthropomorphism and anthropocentrism—tendency to be evaluative in approach to sociological data; (4) the failure to use scientific method; (5) the need for rationalization of the sociologist's failure to deliver the "scientific goods"—hence his appeal to the complexity of his data.—*W. O. Brown*.

10896. BENTLEY, ARTHUR F. L'individuel et le social. [The individual and society.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 243-270.

10897. BERTRAND-BERRAUD, D. Le langage et les articulations de la pensée. [Language and the articulations of thought.] *Ann. Psychol.* 29 1928: 187-220.—Philosophical speculation concerning the "testimony of immediate experience" in man and animals.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1621.

10898. DIETERLE, ROBERT R. Relation of Hans von Hattingberg to psychoanalysis. *Psychoanalytic Rev.* 17(2) Apr. 1930: 268-273.

10899. GONNARD, RENÉ. Les doctrines de la population avant Malthus. [Theories of population before Malthus.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 17(2) 1929: 213-239.—This review of the literature covers the period from the end of the 15th century to 1798.—*Norman E. Himes*.

10900. HORTON, LYDIARD H. A critique of "Contributions to Analytic Psychology." *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(4) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 441-459.—This is a review of Carl Jung's *Contributions to analytic psychology*. The reviewer criticizes many of Jung's concepts, particularly "psychic energy," "archetypes," and "collective unconscious." He praises Jung's growing eclecticism and independence of the Freudian school.—*Asael T. Hansen*.

10901. KRAFT, JULIUS. Soziologie oder Soziologismus? [Sociology or ideology?] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5(4) Dec. 1929: 406-417.—Sociology may be considered as a study of the theories of social phenomena which have a psychic or physical basis; or an examination of sociological categories which concern themselves with social logic, ethics, epistemology, etc. The latter is frequently practiced without a sound and empirical basis and therefore becomes mere ideology and utopianism (*Soziologismus*).—*John H. Mueller*.

10902. WILBOIS, J. La notion philosophique de cause dans le monde social. [The philosophic notion of cause in the social world.] *Rev. de Métaphysique et de Morale*. 36(4) 1929: 503-551.—The social problem cannot be solved entirely through the study of the social aspect alone; it is determined by free acts, involving judgments of value, which are themselves in interdependent relations with chosen aspirations. From a methodological viewpoint, the anatomy of each group has been studied too exclusively hitherto; we must substitute for it physiology and the study of functions and their coordination and subordination, in order to discover the "determinism of collective liberty" as opposed to "determinism of collective habit." Sociology is a science of laws concerning the family, the state, economic life, etc., in which habits rather than objective necessity compels the admission of constant relations; but it is also a science of types, in course of irreversible evolution, impossible to anticipate (in consequence of life itself).—*G. L. Duprat*.



## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 9876, 10332, 10897,  
10910, 10963-10964, 11021)

10903. WITTY, PAUL A., and LEHMAN, HARVEY C. Nervous instability and genius; some conflicting opinions. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(4) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 486-497.—A review of the controversy between those who believe genius is associated with nervous instability and those who do not.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

### CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 10811, 10978, 10980, 11003, 11077)

10904. GARFUNKEL, BRIGITTE. Eidetik bei Hilfsschülern. [Retention of visual images in mentally backward children.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33 (4-5) Jun. 1929: 304-357.

10905. HADFIELD, J. A. Factors affecting the psychological welfare of children under five. *Maternity & Child Welfare.* 13 1929: 262-263.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1750.

10906. LIMA, A. de, and FENTON, N. Is being an only child a handicap? *Parents' Mag.* 4 1929: 14-15, 42-45.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1745.

10907. MURPHY, MILES. What do children come to the psychological clinic for? *Psychol. Clinic.* 19(1) Mar. 1930: 1-6.—Three hundred fifty-seven children coming into the clinic for general mental examination fell into the following general categories: (1) school retardation, 21%, (2) behavior 16%, (3) interest, 16%, (4) mental status, 18%, (5) general retardation, 11%, (6) educational guidance, 7%, (7) nervousness, 3%, (8) miscellaneous, 8%.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

10908. NEWCOMB, T. M. The consistency of certain extrovert-introvert behavior patterns in 51 problem boys. *Teachers College, Contrib. Educ.* (382) 1929: pp. 123.—“Fifty-one problem boys were observed over a period of 5 weeks at a summer camp, in an attempt to ascertain whether they displayed consistent behavior patterns of such a kind that extrovert and introvert types could be distinguished on the basis of objective observation.” Type, trait, and specific behavior consistence were tested. Most of the boys are more or less equally divided: introvertive in some traits, extrovertive in others. Behavior patterns which were supposedly measures of the same trait were no more closely correlated than any others. There was practically no trait consistency. The general tendency was for responses to specific situations to be little or no more frequent in one direction than in the other. “If introvert and extrovert types do exist, they do not show any distinction that is clearly measurable by such means of recording observed behavior as were used in this study.” A bibliography of 16 titles, and an appendix of intercorrelations are given.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1546.

10909. ZILLIG, MARIA. Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Kinderlüge. [Experimental investigations of children's lies.] *Z. f. Psychol. (I. Abt.)* 114(1-3) 1930: 1-84.—Miss Zillig does not regard the lies of children as a grave danger. They are rather like a children's disease that must be passed. The absence of certain types of lies may even be significant and attention should be paid to the individual circumstances that surround the lie. She does not find that girls are more apt to lie than boys, nor is she able to locate any special symptoms of lying. The child adapts his expres-

sive mechanism to his lies and liars seem to lack the power of concentration and phantasy. Characterologically the liar has pronounced negative traits. The main types of lies are lies of fear, shame, and the desire to please those in authority. Every child may lie if the temptation is strong enough. The important thing for the educator is to differentiate between individual cases and to uncover the underlying motive. In the author's opinion bragging is far worse than lying as far as children are concerned. There seems to be a positive correlation between a poor environment, being an only child, and lying.—*Paul J. W. Pigors.*

### PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 9879, 9983, 10556, 10804, 10900,  
11031)

10910. BAUMGARTEN, FRANZISKA. Die Charakterfeststellung bei den Eignungsprüfungen. [Character determination in connection with aptitude tests.] *Psychotechn. Z.* 4(5) Oct. 1929: 113-119.

10911. LASSWELL, HAROLD D. The personality system and its substitutive reactions. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(4) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 433-440.—The personality system may be viewed as a constellation of the following action patterns: somatic reactions, autistic reveries, adjustive thinking and object orientations. That this constellation is a system is shown by the fact that, when any of the action patterns are interfered with, the other patterns are altered in such a way as to constitute substitute reactions. One of the chief difficulties in the way of personality investigation which will give data adequate for purposes of prediction is the lack of serviceable categories for describing the personality system. If such categories were available, prolonged interviews would yield records of much greater significance.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

10912. HEIDENHAIN, A. Value of psychiatric examination and evaluation of great historical personalities. *Deutsche Medizin. Wochenschr.* 55 Nov. 8, 1929: 1869-1871.—The author points out that pathology or psychiatric biography is of great aid to the student and investigator of psychology and psychopathology, since the method of study can be objective, rather than subjective in character. Secondly, psychological investigation depends largely upon the ability of the patient at hand to make use of introspection in order that he may reveal in a true manner his psychic state. An even more important factor in the proper study of the mentality of the given individual is the individual's ability to describe in an adequate manner the result of his introspection and self-observation. Very few patients are possessed of the above two qualities. On the other hand the mentality and psyche of the historic personage can be studied from his writings, recorded actions, correspondence and autobiography. A study of the life of extraordinary persons will furnish more facts and a greater abundance of material for psychological studies than the direct data that may be acquired from the study of the average person. (Original article in German.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10913. LEHMAN, HARVEY C., and WITTY, PAUL A. Nervous instability and genius: Poetry and fiction. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(1) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 77-90.

10914. PEKELIS, EMANUELE. I riflessi condizionati. *Rassegna critica.* [Conditioned reflexes. Critical review.] *Riv. di Psicol.* 25(3) Sep. 1929: 195-219.



## THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND  
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 9984, 11008)

10915. JOACHIMI-DEGE, MARIE. Die Ehe als literarisches Problem oder der Mann als Nutzniesser der Frauenbewegung. [Marriage in current literature, or man's exploitation of the feminist movement.] *Schöne Lit.* 31 (3) Mar. 1930: 119-130.—It is significant that such works as those of Lindsey: *Companionate Marriage*, and Calverton: *Bankruptcy of Marriage*, are all written by men. The woman's movement, as sponsored by men, purports to emancipate woman from sexual tutelage, but in reality is designed to exploit the female sex more than ever. The apparent paradox that man resists woman's encroachment into commerce and encourages her sexual emancipation is reconciled by the interpretation that in both cases man is seeking his own advantage.—J. H. Mueller.

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS  
PROBLEMS(See also Entries 10784, 10811,  
10945, 11005, 11074)

10916. BOOTH, MEYRICK. The problem of the family. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (636) Feb. 1930: 257-264.—The emphasis on the individual as the standard of all things has led to the abandonment of marriage as the union of two personalities, for the man and woman are distinct, complete personalities. The decay of the family produces consequences, such as under-feeding of children and neglect of maternity, which cause the state to step in. In so doing the state is assisting the disintegration of the family. Bertrand Russell looks to the early appearance of family allowances, which will result in a matriarchal family. Others advocate companionate or trial marriage, which is not marriage, but a purely erotic relationship. It is strange, but not chance, that the cult of individualism causing the break-down of the family is leading to the socialist state, as the guarantor of the individual.—H. McD. Clokie.

10917. BORDEN, MARY. A defense of French morals. *Harpers Mag.* 160 (959) Apr. 1930: 565-571.—French morals have developed as a protection to the stability of the family. The family is taken more seriously in France than in America and marriage constitutes a permanent relationship. In America, people are more romantic and if marriage fails, they discard it, to follow the gleam of romance to a second marriage. American criticism arises because Americans do not understand this attitude of the French and also because America is living its romantic "Middle Ages" with many crusaders who wish to reform the world.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

10918. UNSIGNED. The chances of marriage. *Metropolitan Life Insur. Co., Stat. Bull.* 10 (7) Jul. 1929: 7-10.—For a young man of 20, the chance that he will survive and be married at some time within five years is 41.1%; the chance that he will survive and get married in 10 years is 62.8%. At 20 years of age, the chances for a young woman are better. The chance of her being married within five years is 50.3%; that she will be married within 10 years is 66.6%. The chance that a young woman of 25 will be married within 10 years is 50.0%; and for a young woman of 30, the chance of her being married within 10 years is 33.3%. A series of chance of marriage curves for both males and females of the white race is shown.—O. D. Duncan.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL  
GROUPS

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 10265, 10281,  
10927, 10957, 11007)

10919. BAUMGARTNER, F. W. Central European immigration. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (1) Winter 1930: 183-191.—Canada has ruled that the number of farm laborers to come from non-preferred countries of Europe shall be reduced to 30% of last year's number. British immigration is encouraged. The character and extent of British immigration would not seem to warrant complete suspension of continental immigration, for many European nationalities have shown adaptability to Canadian conditions, especially as farmers.—E. C. Hughes.

10920. GADOMSKI, F. Uwagi o polskiej kolonizacji za morzem. [Some reflections on Polish overseas colonization.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8 (4) Jan. 1929: 378-382; 9 (1) Apr. 1929: 43-47.—In the 19th century, following an increase in rural population, the emigration movement started in Poland. After the war, the new Polish state recognized the problem, and framed several laws on emigration. There is little opportunity for Polish emigration to Asia, Australia, and with some exceptions, to Africa. The best conditions exist in South America, especially in Brazil. Colonization, if undertaken, should be carried on according to the decree of Oct. 11, 1927 on emigration, and should tend to encourage emigration among the rural population of Poland.—O. Eisenberg.

10921. GAMIO, MANUEL. Observations on Mexican immigration into the United States. *Pacific Affairs.* (8) Aug. 1929: 463-469.—A much larger number of Mexicans have returned to Mexico during the 16 year (1911-1926) period than have emigrated. This is explained by the fact that a certain proportion who did not register at the Mexican migration offices on leaving the country did register on their return. The fundamental motive which obliges Mexican laborers to abandon their country is economic. This emigration would not have reached the figures of the last 12 years if American employers had not offered the Mexicans every inducement. The extensive development of the rich agricultural and industrial regions of the American border states has been dependent in a great measure on the material aid of Mexican labor. The Mexican transitory immigrants constitute a body of more than 100,000 efficient and gratuitous propagandists for American exports, carrying American products to the farthest corners of Mexico. If this transitory immigration is interrupted or restricted to the insignificant proportions which would be fixed by the legal quota, the export of certain American products to Mexico would be materially affected. From the Mexican point of view, permanent emigration is economically undesirable for it means the definite loss of an important labor element; seasonal emigration carries numerous benefits. It serves as an escape valve during economic crises. In the United States they earn enough to send money to their families in Mexico; the amounts remitted have averaged \$5,000,000 a year during the last nine years. They also pay transportation back and forth from Mexico and often save enough to live through a period of unemployment at home until the next season in the United States. Americanization in material life is begun immediately—in housing, food, dress, tools, domestic utensils, etc. Experience which the immigrants cannot obtain in Mexico will effectively contribute to national reconstruction when they return permanently to their own country. From the intellectual point of view, the American influence is



much less effective and is limited to certain aspects. The cultural and intellectual influence of the American environment is incomparably less than the material, and both decrease sensibly when the Mexican goes back to his country and does not return to the United States.

—*Constantine Panunzio.*

10922. PAVIE, ANDRÉ, et al. *L'immigration rurale en France.* [Rural immigration in France.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Econ. Pol.* 1929: 1-22.—In 1921, Gascony was dying for lack of agricultural manpower. The Italian rural immigrants revived it. From 1900 to 1926, the total number of rural immigrants numbered 600,000 and presented a problem of assimilation, less a matter of law than of morals. Private initiative must second the legislative and administrative work, for, not only must this new population be welcomed, but it must be properly housed and fed; habits of life and religious opinions must be respected. Robert Sorel stresses the desirability of a rigid medical inspection before emigration, especially for the detection of nervous or mental disease or for signs of physical deterioration. Bertrand Nogaro, former minister, shows that it is more difficult to recruit rural hand labor than it is to recruit industrially, since the country labor is less cohesive, less closely grouped, and more readily attracted to the cities. Moreover, while assimilation formerly was spontaneous, there is now the tendency to maintain relations with the mother country. Notwithstanding this, as a direct result, an increase in the birth rate of France may be anticipated especially as Le Carpentier shows that the naturalization of 1925 doubled that of 1920. There is also the duty of protecting these immigrants from dangerous investments and assisting them to establish bank accounts according to the suggestion of Dufourmantelle. This has already been done in the Franco-Polish Bank. Henri Bonnet insists that proper living conditions must be provided for the families of the workers. Private initiative has not sufficient resources. Colson concludes that individual initiative, from whatever source, is insufficient to establish trends of importance and that the *modus vivendi* must be through services organized by industrial groups or by the State.—*Marie Sanial.*

10923. SCHELLHASE, WALTER. *Bevölkerungsbewegung in Südosteuropa.* [Population changes in South Eastern Europe.] *Südöstl. Warte.* 1(12) Dec. 1929: 631-639.

10924. SIEHR, ERNST. *Ostpreussische Bevölkerungsprobleme.* [East Prussian population problems.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(7) Nov. 1929: 451-461.—The increase in emigration from East Prussia is now a serious source of national danger. From 1910-1925 East Prussia lost 110,000 people through emigration, or half its excess of births over deaths. Since 1870 the density of population has only grown 13% against almost 60% for Prussia as a whole. Migration increases in times of good conditions in industry and also in case of unfavorable situations in farming. Only rural districts lose, however, though their excess of births over deaths is three times as large as that of the cities. The province loses mostly young persons in the twenties for whose support and education it has expended large sums without getting economic returns. People must be kept in East Prussia by the creation of more favorable conditions of life, especially as to employment, housing, education, entertainment, and economic opportunities, factors each of which are discussed in some detail by the author.—*John B. Mason.*

10925. WINTER, C. M. *Empire settlement.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(635) Jan. 1930: 81-85.—British emigration policy disregards the fact that weak demand for agricultural products is as widespread as for industrial products. There is therefore as great an overproduction in agriculture as in manufacturing, and accordingly depressed markets. Three hundred twenty acres

will produce a living, but it must be remembered that the best land is already taken up, that the cost of machinery is a constant drain on capital, that the hours of labor are long, and that when combined with inexperience these produce disaster for the immigrant. The transfer of a surplus of labor from British industry to empire agriculture does not under present conditions make it any the less a surplus.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

## COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 10193, 10558, 10724-10725, 10727, 10729, 10731-10736, 10740, 10853, 10925)

10926. SIMON. *Die Missionskonferenz auf dem Ölberg.* [The Jerusalem Conference on Missions.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 39(7) 1928: 483-508.—The Jerusalem conference manifested a change in missionary attitude in so far as it frankly recognized the spiritual values of non-Christian religions without surrendering the claim that Christian missions will ultimately serve to redeem mankind.—*W. Pauck.*

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

### CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 9706, 10206, 10253, 10554, 10766, 10942, 10953, 10979)

10927. NUNNS, J. C. *The meaning of class distinctions.* *J. Philos. Studies.* 5(17) Jan. 1930: 3-16.—Class distinctions are not merely economic, although affected by economic causes; they are not intellectual, as history has shown; they are not explained as the result of the necessities of poverty; nor are the distinctions merely conventional. Class distinctions, furthermore, are not analogous to other systems of grouping, for they are vertical instead of horizontal. Our reluctance to admit class distinctions makes it appear that they are ethical or evaluative. We condemn lower-class actions or traits by calling them vulgar. The vulgar offends because it is ugly, because it approaches the ludicrous and because it is shameless. But vulgarity does not necessarily mean the entire absence of beauty, nor need we dislike it, nor does concealment or reserve necessarily mean refinement. Class distinctions consist of an obscure esthetic superiority and inferiority, shown by externals but reaching to deeper things. They follow economic distinctions because when a person rises above others economically the reverence he thus acquires spreads to all his actions. He is thus expected to react with appropriate dignity and refinement and is disapproved of if he fails. He acquires in self-defense upper-class behavior and upper-class sensitiveness which ultimately become a part of culture.—*Carl M. Rosenquist.*

## NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 9934, 9938, 9997, 10000, 10246, 10303, 10307, 10554, 10566, 10730, 10740, 10742, 10762-10764, 10801, 10804, 10857, 10882, 10922, 10969-10970, 10988, 11007)

10928. BECKHAM, A. S. *Is the Negro happy?* *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(2) Jul. 1929: 186-190.—This study shows a wide lack of agreement on the point as between the educated and the uneducated Negro. The uneducated believes in the happiness of the group because his own happiness consists in simple wants and meager pleasures.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1618.

10929. HALL, DANIEL. *The native question in Kenya.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(635) Jan. 1930: 70-80.



—The writer was chairman of the commission on agriculture in Kenya and writes of the different tribes and their pastoral and agricultural requirements. He regards progress in agricultural methods as the solvent of the estrangement of blacks and whites.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

10930. JUNOD, ÉDOUARD. L'esclavage dans le bassin de la Mer Rouge. [Slavery in the basin of the Red Sea.] *Christianisme Soc.* (8) 1929: 1057-1061.—Countries which did not sign the convention of 1926, on slavery, allow Negro slave trade to continue in the basin of the Red Sea, in Ethiopia, on the coast of Somaliland, in the Hedjaz, the Nedjd, the Assir, the Yemen, and Transjordan. Each year, an average of 2,000 slaves, coming from Africa, are sold at the markets of Arabia, where they arrive by Djedda, port of Mecca. The government of the Hedjaz levies a head-tax of two pounds sterling. A great number of Jews are in slavery in the Yemen, where several slave markets are to be found. The women bought are offered as presents, hired or sold again.—*G. L. Duprat.*

10931. PFAFF-GIESBERG, ROBERT. Die Zukunft der schwarzen Rasse. [The future of the black race.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (10-11) 1929: 305-309.

10932. SCHULER, MICHAEL B. The "back-to-land" movement of the Jews. *Reflex.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 32-38.—The Jews' arrival in Europe corresponded with the beginning of the Dark Ages. By church, state, and hatred of the populace they were barred from many occupations, including tilling of the soil. Trading in money for profit, an occupation prohibited by the church, became the Jew's main source of gaining a livelihood. Ultimately money became one of the main levers that liberalized Europe. The Jew involuntarily achieved a great historic mission. At present there is a widespread movement among Jews throughout the world to return to farm work. Zionism is actively engaged in settling Jews on land in Palestine. In Poland, the government and an organization, Toz, are working toward promoting agriculture among Jews of Poland. Toz publishes a monthly magazine *The Jewish agricultural settler*. In Russia the government organized a special department, known as Komzet, to aid Jews in establishing themselves on land. To help the Russian Jews desiring to settle on land, the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation was organized. Up to August 30, 1928, 35,000 Jewish families were settled on land. They occupy an area of 800,000 acres. Many publications are being issued in various languages for Jewish would-be agriculturists.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL DOCTRINES

(See Entries 6697, 8291, 9537-9538)

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 9872-9873, 9875, 9878, 9887, 9943, 9998, 10306, 10500, 10534, 10554, 10764, 10899, 10918-10919, 10923-10924, 10953-10954, 10957, 11015-11016, 11020, 11023-11024, 11026, 11028, 11034, 11037, 11039, 11048, 11067)

10933. AIYANGAR, N. S. NARASIMHA. Some recent development in the theory of population. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38) Part 3. Jan. 1930: 422-439.

10934. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. Can we extend the life span? *Harpers Mag.* 160 (960) May 1930: 766-774.—It is necessary to distinguish between the "expectation of life" and the "span of life."

Earlier investigations indicate that although the expectation of life was half and even a third of what it is today, yet those then surviving to old age lived a little longer than persons surviving to old age today. The expectation of life today is 59.10 years in the U. S. It is highest in New Zealand with 63 years for a male child and 65 years for a female child at the beginning of this decade, and lowest in India with 22 and 23 years respectively, or about that prevailing in the Roman Empire. Recent gains have been confined to the early years of life. For those who have reached the age of 40 there has been hardly any progress since 1880. Assuming that mortality could be reduced to the very limit of present day knowledge no saving appears likely after age 60, although the mortality rate for the first 50 years would be halved. The best hypothetical life table forecasts an expectation of 65 years at birth. Regarding the span of life, evidence gives no change in potential longevity throughout the entire period of human history. Today degenerative diseases account for 66% of the entire mortality after the age of 70 as compared with 52% twenty years ago. There is little hope of improvement until we find out more about the causes of senescence. No convincing proof has yet been advanced substantiating the claims of rejuvenation. The most promising activity at present is the study of the effects of internal secretions upon growth and development. The senescent heart is the crux of the whole matter. On the other hand, nothing is to be gained by loading down the rising generation with a staggering burden of helpless old age.—*W. R. Tylor.*

10935. FINKENRATH, KURT. Die Lebensdauer in Deutschland seit Gründung des Reiches. [Expectation of life in Germany since the founding of the Reich.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(19) May 10, 1929: 797.—Of every 1,000 children born alive there was, in 1871, a death rate of 252.7 for boys and 217.4 for girls during their first year. In 1925 the infant death rate was 115.4 for boys and 93.9 for girls. There is marked improvement also at older ages, the ratio being about 50% of that of 1870-1880. The average expectation of life at birth in 1871 was 35.6. In 1925 the average expectation of life had increased to 56 years for boys and to 58.8 years for girls.—*M. Gundel.*

10936. FORNASARI DI VERCE, E. Il minimum di mortalità. [The minimum death rate.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 1(4) Oct. 1929: 374-383.—A consideration of the history of the decline in the Italian birth rate and some of the generalizations to be derived from this phenomenon.—*P. Smolensky.*

10937. HOWARD, HARRY PAXTON. Chinese population figures. *China Critic.* 2(23) Jun. 6, 1929: 449-452.

10938. MIELKE, ROBERT. Haben wir in Deutschland eine dauernde Bevölkerungsabnahme? [Do we have a continuous decline in population in Germany?] *Volk u. Rasse.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: 1-17.—The increase in the birth rate in the 19th century was extraordinary and was a phenomenon connected with the progress of economic development. Since 1913, the decline in the birth rates is therefore no cause for uneasiness, since no decline in population has resulted. The increase is obviously approaching the former figures.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

10939. PENDE, NICOLA. Le radici del male dell'iponatalità. [The roots of the evil of diminishing birth rates.] *Gerarchia.* 9(7) Jul. 1929: 515-525.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10940. PUSEY, MARLO J. Shift of population as affected by industry. *Current Hist.* 32(1) Apr. 1930: 112-116.—The 19th century was a period of population spread over the virgin territories of the United States. The 20th century is characterized by regional redistributions determined by the location trends of



industry and commerce. In general the shift of population is from the agricultural plains of the center of the country toward the seacoast and inland water systems. The reapportionment for congressional representation reveals this seaward and urban tendency of population movements. All the main agricultural states: Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and North Dakota, are on the losing list in the reapportionment bill. Although their leading cities show substantial increases the losses in their agricultural populations will reduce their representation in Congress. "Only ten States will maintain their present representation when the reapportionment is made. Seventeen will lose one or more Congressmen, and eleven will gain." "Every state which gains under the reapportionment bill, except one, is on the international boundary line. All, except Arizona and Oklahoma, are on the seacoast or the Great Lakes, and thus have water transportation." California and Michigan show the greatest gains, the one receiving six the other four new seats.—*R. D. McKenzie.*

10941. ROLLINS, W. A. The fertility of college graduates. *J. Heredity*. 20 1929: 535-539.—Six New England genealogies were examined with respect to the number of children born to college graduates and to their brothers and male cousins who did not go to college. Individuals born between 1790 and 1869 inclusive were selected for study. "The college graduates have consistently had fewer children than their cousins who did not go to an institution of higher learning; they have also had fewer children than their brothers, though in the latter half of the period there was a tendency for the brothers' children to average down to the graduates', or lower." The average number of children per man during the first 40 years was: graduates, 3.56; brothers, 4.08; cousins, 3.98. During the second 40 years the corresponding figures were: graduates, 2.23; brothers, 2.31; cousins, 2.86. The cousins married earliest, on the average, the brothers next, and the graduates last.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1519.

10942. SAVORGAN, FRANCO. Altersgliederung und Familienstand in den adeligen Geschlechtern. [Age and marital status of noble families.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19 (1) 1929: 46-58.—The first part of this study is concerned with the male members of sovereign houses of Europe, who, on Dec. 31, 1925, numbered 445. Their age distribution shows a deficiency of children which is chiefly the result of the birth rates of the war years and the inclusion of 22 morganatic husbands whose children are excluded. A depression of the age curve at early adult ages is likewise the result of war conditions. Compared with the period 1841-1890, dealt with in Sundbärg's *Maisons souveraines de l'Europe*, the proportion of children under 15 has decreased from 28 to 23%. Persons aged 50 years and upwards increased from 21 to 26%. The ratio of single men, which was 38% in 1925, is much higher than among European populations generally. Since 1840-1890 it increased slightly, while the proportion of married men decreased by 1.4%. The birth rate is low, but there is still an excess of births over deaths, and a very large proportion of the children born reach the age of reproduction. As regards the male members of the ducal houses of France and Belgium, the curiously irregular shape of their age curve is striking. The proportion of persons below 25 years is large, and this group of noble families cannot be considered as representing a regressive type of population. There are considerably fewer single and more married men than in the case of the sovereign houses. The birth rate among the French nobility is about as high as among the French population in general.—*H. Fehlinger.*

10943. SCHIRMER, WALTER. Über den Ein-

fluss geschlechtsgebundener Erbanlagen auf die Säuglingssterblichkeit. [On the influence of sex limited hereditary factors in infant mortality.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 21 (4) May 1929: 353-393.—Lenz has shown that the excess mortality among boys is to be explained on the basis of the modern theory of heredity. The American biologist Holmes criticizes the Lenz hypothesis. Holmes sees in the higher mortality among boys a selective process and believes that the reasons for it are to be sought in the vitality of the sexes. Holmes further points out that there is a predominance of male mortality in almost every cause of death. The author enters into a detailed argument with the Holmes point of view, using statistical material from almost every European country.—*M. Gundel.*

10944. UNSIGNED. Age distribution of deaths, Pennsylvania, 1910-1928. *Pennsylvania Dept. Health, Vital Stat. Bull.* 5 (2) Feb. 1930: 3-4.—The population of Pennsylvania increased from 7,688,000 in 1910 to approximately 9,854,000 in 1928. Yet in these two years the total number of deaths in the state was practically the same (119,815 in 1910 and 119,607 in 1928). Of the deaths in 1910 over 40,000 were of children under 5, as compared with 19,000 in this age group in 1928. In every five year age group up to 35 years there were fewer deaths in 1928 than in 1910. Above the age of 35 there were more deaths in each age group in 1928. The median age at death advanced in 18 years from 34 to 55. In the adult population, including only persons above the age of 20 years, the median age at death for the native born whites advanced from 59 to 64.5 years, for the foreign born from 58 to 61 years, and for Negroes from 44 to 45.5 years.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

10945. UNSIGNED. Der Familienstand der Ruhrbergarbeiter. [The marital condition in families of the Ruhr coal miners.] *Glückauf*. 66 (8) Feb. 22, 1930: 277-278.—Of the workers employed in the Ruhr coal mining industry in December, 1929, 32% were single and 68% married. Of the latter, 20% had no children, 20% had one child, 15% two, 7.5% three and 5% four or more children. An interesting comparison is made with the marital condition and the number of children of the sick workers; 27% were single and 73% married. Of the single 4.5% were sick, of the married 5.5%. Of the total number of the married who were sick 5.5% were without children, 5% had one child, 5.5% had two children, 6% three and 6.5% four or more children. The workers with a larger number of children are sick oftener than other workers. This is undoubtedly a consequence of the German social insurance legislation which measures the sick benefits according to the number of children. The result of the approximate equality between the sick benefits and wages caused workers with larger families to claim sick benefits more frequently and with less serious illness.—*E. Friederichs.*

10946. UNSIGNED. The natural increase of the American population. *Metropolitan Life Insur. Co., Stat. Bull.* 10 (7) Jul. 1929: 1-3.—We are much nearer to the conditions of a stationary population than has been realized. Although a number of years may elapse before we shall have exhausted the reserves laid up by virtue of past high birth rates and past immigration, fertility rates continue on the down grade, with no indication of an arrest of this decline in sight, even when the dead point is reached. It will ultimately become impossible to reduce mortality sufficiently to offset these losses in fertility, and the natural rate of increase of the population may give place to a natural rate of decrease.—*O. D. Duncan.*

10947. WINSTON, SANFORD R. The relation of educational status to interstate mobility. *Soc. Forces*. 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 380-385.—States with relatively



low educational status have fairly low mobility of individuals to other states. The simple coefficient of linear correlation between illiteracy and mobility of native whites is,  $r = -0.40 \pm .08$ . Holding the urbanization factor constant, the resulting partial correlation is  $r_{12.3} = -0.59 \pm .06$ . A second disturbing factor is industrialization. Urbanization and industrialization are bound up in each other, the coefficient of correlation being  $+0.78$ . Low educational status and mobility considered independent of industrialization show  $r_{12.4} = -0.50 \pm .07$ . The partial correlation of the second order,  $r_{12.34}$  gives a resultant of  $-0.58 \pm .06$ , which is significant.—O. D. Duncan.

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 10000, 10941–10942, 10963, 11012, 11038, 11046)

10948. MÜLLER, JOHANNES. Der Einfluss des Geschlechtsverhältnisses der heiratsfähigen Bevölkerung auf die Heiratshäufigkeit. [The influence of the sex ratio of the marriageable portion of the population on the frequency of marriage.] *Jahrb. f. National-ökon. u. Stat.* 132 (1) Jan. 1930: 88–96.—The relationship is very close for German districts and cities.—Norman E. Himes.

10949. PAULSEN, JENS. Die Züchtung des risikolosen Massenmenschen durch die soziale Fürsorge in Deutschland. [The dysgenic influence of social welfare work in Germany.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 21 (4) May 1929: 393–415.—The author endeavors to uncover the evils of social insurance in Germany. By concrete examples he shows the injurious effect which social welfare work has in individual cases, and he takes the stand that the well-meant care by the state has a deteriorating influence on the whole people. Individual and social hygiene should be subordinated to race hygiene as the one of superior significance and carrying the responsibility for the continued existence of the nation. Individual and social hygiene have, therefore, to undergo the tests as to whether or not they imperil race hygiene. "Otherwise, the breeding of the irresponsible individual will expand still further."—M. Gundel.

10950. STUDY, E. Neuere Angriffe auf die Selektionstheorie. [Recent attacks on the theory of selection.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22 (4) Feb. 1930: 353–393.—A criticism of works by Dürken, Heikertinger, Handlirsch, Prochnow, and Przibram.—Conrad Taeuber.

## THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 9900, 10719, 11027, 11066)

10951. ETTINGER, C. J. Radial pattern in an urban community: a study in human ecology. *Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.* 26 1929: 12–18.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1639.

10952. STEINER, JESSE F. Community organization: myth or reality? *Soc. Forces.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 334–339.—The ambiguity in the use of the term community organization has been paralleled by wide divergencies in the theory and practice of community organization. While a great deal of the interest in community organization has been limited to the field of social work, its broad scope is becoming more generally recognized. Its role may be described as an effort to utilize greater intelligence and social vision in perfecting the traditional patterns of communal organization. As such, it possesses no distinctive technique of its own markedly different from that made use of in dealing with other problems of organization. Moreover, it must have

a flexible program capable of adjusting itself to changing conditions. Community organization which grew out of a philosophy of the neighborhood must now develop a philosophy of regionalism. Social settlements, community centers, and similar devices established to prevent the disintegration of the neighborhood no longer occupy the center of the stage. The new tendencies are in the direction of regional surveys, the extension of community boundaries, and the planning of large scale programs adapted to an era of great mobility and rapid transportation.—J. F. Steiner.

## THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 10373, 10617, 10619, 106 22, 10664, 10920, 10925, 10952, 10960, 10971, 11047)

10953. ANDERSON, W. A. Social mobility among farm owner operators. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (3) Mar. 1930: 378–379.—Territorial mobility among North Carolina farm owners is low; 91% being born within the State, 81% within the county, and 66% within the township where they now live. Inter-occupational mobility is also relatively low, 51.5% having been farmers all their working lives. Seventy per cent of the subjects of this study began farming as owners, 16% as renters, and 14% as laborers. Of the fathers of farmers, 92% were farmers, and 79% of the grandfathers were farmers. The fathers of 84% of the wives, and the grandfathers of 80% of the wives were farmers. Owner operators follow farming as an occupation because of their interest in the work and their possession, land, which was inherited in 38% of the cases.—O. D. Duncan.

10954. HORVÁTH, JOHANN, Jr. A népesedési probléma. [The population problem.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 33 (1) Jan. 1928: 14–23.—The problem of the decrease in the population of the country demands intervention by the state. In general the wisdom of such measures as attempted by the state of "brutally" interfering with individual freedom must be doubted. Laws making use of such methods to induce an increase in the population are rarely successful. The depopulation of the provincial regions, which deserves the greatest consideration, can be more effectively prevented through agrarian measures, particularly by controlling the traffic in land ownership and also by means of a rational interior colonization.—Johann Martin, Jr.

10955. KIRKPATRICK, E. L.; KOLB, J. H.; INGE, C.; WILEDEN, A. F. Rural organizations and the farm family. *Wisconsin Agric. Exper. Station, Research Bull.* #96. 1929: pp. 56.—This study deals with the organization behavior of 282 farm families, including 924 individuals 10 years of age or over in 12 selected rural school districts in 5 counties of Wisconsin. The organizations considered included farmers' clubs; farm bureaus; equities; granges; lodges; dramatic, reading, card, and other clubs; and milk producers, marketing, and other similar associations. All of the families were visited and, with few exceptions, a general schedule was filled out for each family or household, and also a schedule covering membership or affiliation, attendance, officership and support of organizations, and attendance at or participation in recreational activities was obtained for each person 10 years of age or over. The 12 districts selected consisted of 6 high organization districts in which the number of organizations ranged from 12 to 25, averaging 18.7, and 6 low organization districts in which the number of organizations ranged from 8 to 14, averaging 10.7. A general analysis was made by type of district, extent of affiliation per family, and participation index of the organization situation in terms of organization affiliation, attendance at meetings, contributions, committee work, and officership on the basis of per family and per person. In



the type of district analysis, 151 families with 469 individuals were in the 6 high organization districts and 131 families with 455 individuals in the low organization districts. In the extent of affiliation per family analysis, the 282 families were divided as follows: "100% affiliation" group (each member of the family affiliated with one or more organizations), 80 families in the high and 16 families in the low organization districts; "medium affiliation" group (at least one, but not all members of the family, connected with some organization), 46 families in the high and 59 families in the low districts; and "zero affiliation" group (no member affiliated with any organization), 25 families in the high and 56 families in the low districts. In the participation index analysis, each member 10 years of age or over of the family was rated and the total rating divided by the number of persons rated to determine the participation index of the family, the following number of points being assigned to different types of participation: Each affiliation 100, each meeting attended 100, each contribution 100, each service on committees 25, and each office held 75. This system gave a rating of 1,000 points for the individual having about average participation. The indexes for the 201 families having affiliations ranged from 40 to 9,675 points per family, the average being 1,159 and the median 933 points. In making comparisons two groups were used—one of families (35) with indexes of 2,000 points or over, and one of families (42, not including those with zero indexes) with indexes of less than 400 points. The relation of a considerable number of factors pertaining to the composition of the family, farm business resources, family living, educational and cultural facilities and recreational and other activities to organization behavior were considered by type of district, extent of affiliation per family, and extent of participation per family. The suggested relations were checked by coefficients of gross correlation and of multiple correlation.—*F. G. Harden (Courtesy Exper. Station Rec.)*.

10956. LEVY, HERMANN. Soziologie der "country." [The sociology of the "country."] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1(2) Feb. 1930: 87-99.—The "country" is still an integral part of English social life. A unified landscape of meadows is accounted for by the fact that grain growing was long ago made unprofitable; the decorative hedges date back to the time of the Enclosures. The country house is equipped with all the comforts of the city, the garden is a carefully cared for piece of country. Politically, the owning of an estate is still an advantage, though the political interests in town and country are practically identical, for there is no peasant or agrarian party. Social life has failed to develop in the outlying cities, and ownership of an estate is one means of gaining admittance to the select circles. Sports and hunting contribute to the popularity of the country home. Because of the non-economic values attached to land, its prices have risen above the capitalized value of the income. This has handicapped the growth of a peasant or small land owner class, for renting tends to be more advantageous than owning. Since the 80's the large renters have been favored over the smaller ones, who often are aligned with the radical parties of the cities. It has also led to the support of agriculture when that did not pay for itself. Indirectly the system enabled the abolition of the corn duties, for the preponderance of a non-agricultural land owning class robbed the usual argument for such tariffs of its popularity.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

10957. MAROI, LANFRANCO. Caratteristiche del fenomeno della immigrazione in Roma. [Some aspects of the immigration to Rome.] *Capitolium*. 5(3) Mar. 1929: 153-164.—The author analyzes the movement of population from the provinces to Rome

during 1927-28, dividing the immigrants according to age, occupation, origin.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

10958. MELVIN, BRUCE L. Village service agencies, New York, 1925. *Cornell Univ. Exper. Station, Bull.* #493. Aug. 1929: pp. 117.—Of the 1,800 villages in New York State, i.e. places with from 50 to 2,499 inhabitants, data were secured for 1,684. Of the villages studied, 342 were incorporated and 1,342 were unincorporated. The specific aims of this bulletin are: (a) to describe in a statistical way the structure of villages in New York according to their agencies, institutions, and organizations; and (b) to show how this structure varies, (1) according to the urban or the farming environments, and (2) according to whether the villages are incorporated or unincorporated. To accomplish these aims three types of tables, 87 in all, and two types of figures, 49 graphs and maps together, were used. Nine types of agencies are recognized and classified, (1) communication, (2) economic, (3) educational, (4) socio-educational, (5) religious, (6) professional, (7) social organization, (8) recreational, and (9) public agencies. The bulletin further analyzes the spatial relations of cities, towns, and villages to villages. The data show a close relation between the size of the population of villages and the number of economic and professional agencies found in them. A low coefficient of correlation exists between the size of the village population and the religious, educational, or social agencies, which indicates their group and psycho-social character. Villages above 1,250 population do not appear to be social centers for the farm population. The grange and other local organizations belonging to farmers are found predominantly in the villages below 500 in population. The villages in the farming counties and the institutions in them resemble one another much more than holds true for the villages in the urban counties. Agencies for the care of the needs of youth and childhood are critically lacking in the villages. Incorporated villages are more completely service centers than are unincorporated villages. Individuals adapt themselves to changing conditions more quickly than do groups. On the average, villages of less than 250 inhabitants have two types of stores, general and grocery; other types average less than one per place for such villages, and few professional people live in this class of villages. Villages are important centers of communication, and those of above 250 inhabitants are fairly well supplied with various means of communication. The churches of the villages constitute the large majority of the rural churches of the State. The villages are over churched. The villages in farming sections of the State have more rural routes radiating from them than have the villages in other sections. The villages of the suburban counties have less organization than those in the other sections as respects the older type of standardized rural agencies. In organized means of recreation and social life for young people, the villages are woefully lacking. Many villages have specialized functions; some are devoted to manufacturing, some are primarily farmers' trading centers, and some are largely residential. The residential villages are mostly suburban, and are dependent upon cities, while the trading-center villages are primarily dependent upon farmers.—*O. D. Duncan*.

10959. PEACH, HARRY H. The advertiser and the disfigurement of town and countryside. *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 78(4022) Dec. 20, 1929: 144-162.—A criticism of outdoor advertising practices in England, with illustrations.—*R. C. Atkinson*.



## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

### DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 10288, 10968, 10974, 10978-10980, 10986, 11011)

10960. BRINTON, LILIAN PEARSON. The North Carolina country newspapers as a rural social agency. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 9 (5) Nov. 1929: 68-72.—Twenty-three representative North Carolina country papers were analyzed during the three months April, May, and June 1928, all papers being examined for the first week of each month. The number of column inches for each item was measured employing the classification used by Willey for the Connecticut papers. Arranged in the order of importance they are: personal, magazine, cultural, opinion, political, economic, sensational, miscellaneous, sport, human interest. Socially important news does not get its share of space. Only .04% is devoted to international affairs; home town helps and community development get only 1%; social service and philanthropy have .9%; health, safety and sanitation have less than .09%. On the other hand, little space is devoted to crime and scandal. Original editorials hold a prominent place, occupying 7.3% of the space. North Carolina papers give too much space to items of gossip about persons and to syndicated magazine material and too little to economic, political and sporting news. They are particularly deficient in matters relating to community development. They devote a satisfactory amount of space to cultural news and to opinion. The only material which offers any hope as a rural social agency is the original editorials. Studies showing the relation of newspapers to literacy place North Carolina 43rd in 1925 using circulation of magazines, dailies and national weeklies as an index. A cheerful note is seen in the rapid increase in the circulation of daily newspapers.—*W. R. Tylor.*

10961. GUNTHER, JOHN. Funneling the European news. *Harpers Mag.* 160 (959) Apr. 1930: 635-647.—News from Europe, involving six hundred million people, reaches the United States through about 300 men. Its acquisition and transmission are beset by four major difficulties: most news material and correspondence is from second hand report; despatches may be colored by foreign propaganda or subject to treatment by censors; reporting always involves the personality and biases of the reporter; finally, materials will always be shaped by the personality of the American paper.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

10962. SEEGER, ERNEST. State control of films in Germany. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 1 (1) Jul. 1929: 34-44.—Censorship is provided for all films publicly shown in Germany and operates before the first showing. Committees of private citizens under official leadership do the censoring. The law provides that films shall be prohibited which endanger public order and the safety of the state, offend religious feeling, have a brutal and demoralizing influence, or compromise the prestige and the relations of Germany with foreign states.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

### LEADERSHIP

(See also Entry 10913)

10963. POFFENBERGER, A. T. The development of men of science. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (1) Feb. 1930: 31-47.—Further statistical analysis of the biographies in *American Men of Science*. Comparison of the starred (most eminent) with the rest shows a different distribution geographically. The starred are also found to be more precocious as measured by age at graduation, age

of important appointments, and age of recognition by their colleagues; this suggests the importance of innate factors in their attainment, but the author draws no general conclusions.—*Paul Popenoe.*

### RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS FESTIVALS

(See also Entries 10962, 10968, 11011)

10964. SIPPEL, HANNS. Das Problem der Höchstleistung auf dem Gebiete des Sports und des Turnens. [The problem of highest achievement in the realm of sports and gymnastics.] *Psychotechn. Z.* 3 (5) Nov. 1928: 147-151.

### EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 9880, 10212, 10873, 10928, 10941, 10947, 10962, 11063, 11076)

10965. BERKSON, ISAAC B. A centralized system of Jewish education in Palestine. *Jewish Educ.* 2 (1) Jan. 1930: 29-41.—The total Jewish population of Palestine numbers 29,000. Of these 19,500 are enrolled in schools conducted by the Department of Education of the Zionist Organization. For certain schools the Zionist Organization provides the complete budget, others it partly subsidizes, and a number of schools the Zionist Organization merely supervises. The entire Zionist educational system includes 225 institutions, of which 150 are kindergartens, 95 elementary schools, 4 high schools, 4 teacher-training institutions, and 7 specialized and technical schools. The language of instruction in all these schools is Hebrew. All these schools are subdivided into three classes: (1) the Miz-rachi (Orthodox) schools; (2) the schools that belong to the Palestine Federation of Labor; and (3) the school of the "general" Zionists. The fate of the centralized system of Jewish education in Palestine will depend upon the ability of the Zionist Organization or of the Jewish Agency to devise a method of control that will give sufficient freedom for every point of view without breaking up the whole educational structure and without making its management too difficult. The government subsidizes these schools to the extent of one-sixth of the educational budget of the Zionist Organization. This ratio is based on the fact that the number of schools controlled by the Zionist Organization are but one-sixth of the government (Arabic) schools. The number of pupils, however, attending the Hebrew schools is not much less than the number of pupils attending the governmental schools.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10966. BONSER, FREDERICK G. Is secondary education possible and desirable for everyone? *Teachers College Rec.* 31 (7) Apr. 1930: 603-616.

10967. COISSAC, G. MICHEL. The cinema and teaching in France. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 1 (6) Dec. 1929: 622-637.—Educational films are provided for general use in schools and lectures by a Film Archive, branch archives in different cities, the various ministries, and regional offices.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10968. DOP, LOUIS. The role and the purpose of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 1 (1) Jul. 1929: 12-25.—The International Educational Cinematographic Institute is a part of the general trend toward international cooperation. It is under the authority and control of the Council of the League of Nations. The purpose is to promote the production, diffusion and exchange among various countries of educational films relating to instruction, art, industry, agriculture, commerce, hygiene, social education, etc. The Institute was officially opened November 5, 1928.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*



10969. DOUGALL, JAMES W. C. School education and native life. *Africa*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 49-57.—Like its American prototypes, the Jeanes School at Kabete, Kenya, has as its major purpose training of supervisors to improve the standards of teaching in the native schools. Since education has failed to improve such elementary matters as food, clothing, and the care of babies, the school should address itself to these tasks also. The schools should attempt to reconstruct any commendable customs, nearly all of which the natives have discarded along with the pernicious ones. For instance, a native custom which gave a man a kind of praise-title for his voluntary assistance of poor, aged, and unfortunate people, and for the example he showed in his own family and village circle, bears close resemblance to the boy-scout movement and ideals. Another teacher has found interesting parallels between Kikuyu customs of sacrifice and the more primitive ideas of Hebrew religion. The Jeanes school also helps to solve the problem of religious unity without which no genuine reconstruction in native life can be accomplished.—*R. W. Logan*.

10970. GILLIS, and EYBERS. Bloemfontein Psycho-Educational Clinic. *Soc. & Indus. Rev.* 8 (48) Dec. 5, 1929: 1098-1102.—About 2.6% of the Bloemfontein primary school population is feeble-minded. The problem of mental subnormality is extremely important for South Africa, where the white race can only maintain its superiority in the midst of the vast native population by maintaining a higher socio-economic status. The avowed policy of the present government is directed towards the supremacy of the white races in South Africa.—*R. Broda*.

10971. JACKSON, GEORGE L. Rural libraries in Michigan. *School Educ. Bull.* (Univ. Michigan) 1 (7) Apr. 1930: 100-102.

10972. KLUMKER, CHR. J. Hochschule und Ausbildung zu sozialen Berufen. [College and training for social work.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62 (3) Dec. 1929: 589-601.—*Paul J. W. Pigors*.

10973. KRAHELSKA, HALINA. Praca młodzieży a zadania służby społecznej. [Child labor and the task of social service in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9 (4) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 334-342.—The first difficulty encountered in approaching the juvenile problem in Poland is the lack of reliable statistics relating to their number. Approximately 200,000 children leave school at the legally prescribed minimum age of 14, and 80% of them are supposed to be engaged in industry. Insufficient data available cover only a part of these children; those of 15-18 years being obliged by the law to be registered. Yet the care of the youth of school-leaving age is an important matter in view of the unhealthy conditions in which according to different inquiries the greater part of them live. The laws fix the age of admission to labor at the age of 15 years whereas the school-leaving age is 14. At present, if it is impossible to increase the school age limit by 1 year, it would be advisable to stimulate the creation of supplementary courses. During this year a large field is open to social service activity in connection with the questions of vocational guidance, the beginning of work, etc. Besides the assistance granted by the public authorities, properly qualified organizations and individuals should cooperate in the promotion of the young workers' well-being, viz., professional associations, teachers and social workers.—*O. Eisenberg*.

10974. LAMPADARIOS, E. N. The evolution of the educational film in Greece. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 1 (6) Dec. 1929: 615-622.—The cinemas in Greece were not regulated until 1917, when public school teachers were urged to educate both pupils and their parents with reference to desirable films. In 1925 a special law was enacted controlling the attendance of children at cinemas, and for censorship of

films. Promotion of educational films is going under the leadership of several associations.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

10975. LEE, MABEL BARBEE. Censoring the conduct of college women. *Atlantic Monthly*. 145 (4) Apr. 1930: 444-450.—While a real effort is now being made in women's colleges to stimulate students to develop intellectual freedom in their studies, a similar type of initiative is still, unfortunately, not being encouraged in their social conduct. Petty regulations of conduct govern their social comings and goings outside of class and are still evidence of the fact that women's colleges still very much feel themselves *in loco parentis*. Fear that publicity will be given the misconduct of a student prompts a mob psychology among them. Unhappily the adults seek a monopoly of education through experience here. Such relaxation of this monopoly as occurs in favor of student self government usually gives to the latter only purely disciplinary functions. Paternalistic rules must be done away with. A voluntary and intelligent direction of social conduct by young women themselves can perhaps be achieved through a new type of dormitory life and by more informal relations between faculty and students.—*J. S. Brubacher*.

10976. MOFFETT, M'L. The social background and activities of teachers' college students. *Teachers College, Contrib. Educ.* (375) 1929: pp. vi+133.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1806.

10977. MOUCHA, ANTON. Zehn Jahre tschechoslowakisches Büchereigesetz. [Ten years of the Czechoslovakian Library Act.] *Bücherei u. Bildungspflege*. 9 (5) 1929: 321-341.—An act passed in 1919 by the Czechoslovakian National Assembly made it obligatory upon the communes to establish public libraries. The communes are bound to maintain such libraries for the various nationalities living within the Republic. The controlling bodies are a library council and district committees composed of representatives of the local authorities, experts in questions of education, and representatives of the readers. The success of the institution depends, however, largely on the ability of the librarians, most of whom receive no payment for their work. The actual establishment of the libraries commenced in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia in 1919, in Carpatho-Russia in 1921, and in Slovakia in 1925. At the end of 1927 there existed 15,355 communal libraries. The libraries proved useful instruments for the promotion of adult education. In 1927 they were used by about 900,000 readers. Detailed figures are given with regard to the libraries for the German-speaking population. The average number of volumes in possession of the rural libraries was only 220.—*H. Fehlinger*.

10978. NUSSBAUM, ANNA. Französische Kinder- und Jugend-Literatur. [French literature for children and youths.] *Werdende Zeitalter*. 8 (12) Dec. 1929: 666-672.—In France and in Germany there are excellent collections for children of the works of the greatest writers in all languages. The English writers seem to have the best way of writing for children. French writers are often too sentimental; moralize too much; or use syntax and word play beyond the comprehension of young children. Too many books in all tongues are not fit for children to read, being too full of class prejudice, race conflict, religious hypocrisy, blood and war. However, recent authors are showing a new spirit here. Germans have more children's magazines than either the French or the English. A slight tendency for children to contribute to these is manifest.—*J. S. Brubacher*.

10979. ROSS, EDWARD ALSWORTH. Conflict between learned and ignorant. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 14 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 303-309.—There is a conflict between the learned and the ignorant. This conflict dates back at least to the Athenians, as witness the



trial of Anaxagoras and the death of Socrates. The learned are in an exposed position in the educationally backward sections of the United States. The intelligent are in the greatest danger when the ignorant host is led against them by an element that has an interest in silencing them. In the United States, baiting the learned is a way of getting votes and favors from the ignorant and envious populace. School teachers, especially, seem to be the butts of attack from the ignorant. Witness the attempts to muzzle teachers, and to dictate what they shall teach. There are certain means of protecting the intellectuals such as the enlightened state, constitutional guarantees of freedom, endowed institutions where the scholar is free, rising standards in the learned professions, the growing economic utility of science, the contributions of the scientists to health and public welfare, unity among the intellectuals, and, the diffusion of secondary and higher education among the masses.—*W. O. Brown.*

10980. RUMPF, ALBERT. Die neue Fragestellung in der Jugendschriftenfrage. [The new approach to children's literature.] *Werdende Zeitalter*. 8(12) Dec. 1929: 656-660.—Children's literature is now being approached from the point of view of the child. A new catalog of children's books is proposed wherein the arrangement will be according to the development of the child rather than the literary excellence attached to them by adults, although an adult catalog may be added later. The experimental technique of psychology will be employed to gain this end. Little is known about education for taste. While it may be possible to develop in children an enjoyment of literature approved in taste by adults, the kind of reading that is done outside of school must not be overlooked and it is for this kind that norms are to be sought.—*J. S. Brubacher.*

10981. STURTEVANT, S. M., and STRANG, R. A personnel study of deans of girls in high schools. *Teachers College, Contrib. Educ.* (393) 1929: pp. viii+150.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1816.

10982. TEICHER, R. Die Landschule als Selbstversorger. [The country school as a self-sufficient unit.] *Neue Erziehung*. 11(7) Jul. 1929: 535-541.—The author was greatly stimulated by a speech given by Hermann Kölling and also by one of his pamphlets. Kölling emphasized the conservatism of the German country folk and how difficult it was to get them to accept new ideas. The author took charge of a "Landschule" which had been discontinued during the war and used as a hay-barn. The building was cleaned out and beautified. A small stage was fixed up so that little plays and shows could be given. The children themselves did much of the work but they received some help from the local skilled workers. Modern scientific methods were illustrated by the work of the students. Taylor's "industrial efficiency" was demonstrated in transporting the wood into the school building, the smaller children loading the baskets with wood, the larger ones handing them from hand to hand. Ford's method was used in making post-cards, one student inking the cut, another making the impression, another stacking the cards, etc. The parents were invited to attend lectures on practical chemistry and other vital topics. But little money was needed and much of it was secured by selling to the parents the articles made at school and by giving entertainments. Already they have advanced to the use of the cinema and the radio and tomorrow they may look at radio pictures. The author finds the country people characterized by a willingness to advance when properly approached.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

10983. UNSIGNED. Achievements of American education. *J. Natl. Educ. Assn.* 19(4) Apr. 1930: 105-108.

10984. UNSIGNED. A self-survey plan for state

school systems. Part I: Checklists. *Natl. Educ. Assn., Research Bull.* 8(2) Mar. 1930: 56-87.

10985. UNSIGNED. Torch of Komenský. Czechoslovaks—a people with a passion for education. *Survey*. 63(11) Mar. 1, 1930: 637-641.—Czechoslovakians are eager for education and there is little illiteracy among them. The long history of the University of Prague (1348) and the philosophy of Hus and of Comenius are in the background. A few attempts are being made at progressive education. One example is the school for crippled children run by František Bakule, in which an effort is made to find the thing each child can do best.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

10986. WALLIS, WILSON D. Some phases of the psychology of prejudice. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(4) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 418-432.—The procedures of science are largely determined by its prearranged categories. We see what our education and prejudices determine that we shall see. As a result we have cliques among scientists as well as among men of other callings. Science needs no defenders of any particular truth but only of the right freely to seek the truth. The blindness of highly prejudiced people "consists in a fatigue from much looking at their own side of the question; no energy remains with which to view the other side." Prejudice penetrates science, philosophy, religion and all phases of mental life to such an extent as to appear inevitable. But while it may be necessary to hold a point of view, it is not necessary to hold a given point of view to the exclusion of all others. We are able to objectify our prejudices only after the introduction of new external elements.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

10987. WEINSTOCK, HEINRICH. Ewige Schulreform. [Continual reforms in the school system.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 6(1) 1930: 2-11.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

10988. WINCH, W. H. Christian and Jewish children in East-end elementary schools. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 20(3) Jan. 1930: 261-273.

10989. YERGAN, MAX. L'instruction chez les Bantous de l'Afrique du Sud. [Education among the Bantu.] *Vox Studentium*. 7 Jan.-Mar. 1930: 10-15.—The paucity of educational opportunities for the Bantu of South Africa is shown by the fact that the university at Fort Hare is practically the only center of higher learning for the natives. Other such possibilities are confined to some 30 institutes or colleges, which, although limited in scope, are yet responsible for much cultural development among their students. The strongest impulses for self-development, however, have come from missionary influence combined with government support. That no greater results are evident is due not to lack of funds, but to the universal trait of reluctance on the part of governing classes to the acquisition of power through knowledge by the governed. Fort Hare, serving all the non-European population of South Africa, is a significant aid in the transition which the natives of South Africa must necessarily make to modern conditions developing from contact with Western civilization.—*H. W. Hering.*

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS,

### SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See Entries 9948, 9995, 10002, 10004, 10010, 10013, 10015-10016)



## CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See Entries 9949, 9951, 9961, 9963, 9973, 9984-9985, 9987-9989, 9993-9994, 9996, 10005, 10008, 10013, 10015-10016, 10058, 10118, 10917, 10921, 11001)

## SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 10158, 10161, 10193, 10310, 10926, 11042, 11059)

10990. BERNSTEIN, PHILIP S. Religion in Russia. *Harpers Mag.* 160 (960) May 1930: 733-739.

10991. BUBNOFF, NICOLAI von. Tolstoy als religiöser Denker und Sozialethiker. [Tolstoy as a religious thinker and exponent of social ethics.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 6 (2) 1930: 170-178.

10992. CRONBACH, ABRAHAM. Divine help as a social phenomenon. *HUC Ann.* (5) 1928: 583-620.—In situations of urgency the factor of unexpectedness is considered as an affirmation of divine help. The need for divine help may be due to the following social causes: unhappy relations between persons; partaking through sympathetic identification of one another's sorrows; temptations; lack of companionship; the desire to be esteemed.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10993. FURNISS, EDGAR S.; DEWEY, JOHN; WALSH, EDMUND A.; KELLOCK, HAROLD. Religion in the Soviet Union. *Current Hist.* 32 (1) Apr. 1930: 25-40.—Furniss notes that Russian officials deny that they are warring on religion and both Christian and Jewish leaders have issued statements that neither church nor individuals have suffered persecution. It is true that there is no law or decree which denies religious freedom to the people, yet the Communist government is warring on religion. Each church must be independent of all others, no religious instruction can be given to those under eighteen, and no religious organizations can engage in social, educational, or philanthropic work. When church leaders are drawn into politics they are punished. Dewey traces the history of the conflict and shows that the belief that the destruction of religion and capitalism go hand in hand was inherited from Karl Marx. This belief was readily accepted in Russia since there the church was closely affiliated with the czaristic regime and meant oppression. Moreover, Communism is itself a religion and its war on all other religions is like all historic persecutions. The anti-religious propaganda has been remarkably successful. But there is no attack on religion as such and any outside interference is bound to intensify the conflict and cause trouble. Kellock gives the Soviet point of view. He says the Russian Orthodox Church held control over the people by gross superstition and only remotely taught anything resembling religion. The introduction of medical dispensaries and American tractors has done as much to destroy this church as the Soviet government. The church leaders who have been arrested were all political agitators or traitors and most of them were citizens of another country which has recently been at war with Russia.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

10994. GRUEHN, W. Die empirische Religionsforschung der Gegenwart. [The present-day empirical study of religion.] *Arch. f. Religionspsychol.* 4 1929: 6-18.—Lately, in order to satisfy modern requirements, a new direction has been given to research in religion. It concerns the "living reality" of phenomena, and the submission of these phenomena to psychological analysis. This should prove interesting not only to theologians but also to teachers and physicians.—*G. L. Duprat.*

10995. HERING, HERMANN S. La Science Chrétienne. Les pas progressifs en Science Chrétienne. [Christian Science. Progressive steps in Christian

Science.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 101 (403) May 15, 1929: 100-120.

10996. OTTO, RUDOLF. The common tasks of protestantism and the method of their fulfilment. *Rev. of the Churches.* 7 (2) Apr. 1930: 268-275.

10997. SCHNEIDER, C. Studien zur Mannigfaltigkeit des religiösen Erlebens. [Studies on the multiplicity of religious reactions.] *Arch. f. Religionspsychol.* 4 1929: 19-43.—Study of individual reactions: egocentric, impulsive, impersonal, emotional, sceptic, practical, intellectualist, etc., which penetrate into a religious state of mind.—*G. L. Duprat.*

## THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 10783-10784, 10786-10787, 10789-10790, 10792, 10795, 11004, 11006, 11013-11014, 11046, 11050, 11076)

10998. OVERHOLSER, W. The place of psychiatry in the administration of criminal law. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 201 1929: 479-484.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1680.

## SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 9963-9964, 9976, 10913, 10915)

10999. UNSIGNED. Ленин и искусство. [Lenin and art.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 31 (1) 1929: 192-222.—While Trotsky denies the ability of the proletarians to create a proletarian art and literature, Lenin considers it necessary to oppose proletarian to bourgeois art and literature. To him the existence of proletarian art is a fact, the greatest representative of which is Gorki. In the pictorial art Lenin was an admirer of the "old" art, considering the modern works of expressionism, futurism, cubism, etc., not to be manifestations of a higher artistic genius. Lenin's personality inspired poets more than prose writers.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

11000. ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW. Diminishing returns in modern life. *Harpers Mag.* 160 (959) Apr. 1930: 529-537.—The law of diminishing returns operates in social and cultural life as well as in economic life. Up to a certain point, life is made more rich and comfortable by such things as improved theatres and labor-saving devices; beyond a certain point, however, the labor involved in securing money to pay for the theatre and devices causes their value to decrease and for many persons they even become impossible. The same principle holds in democratic government—after a certain point is reached increased democracy means decreased efficiency. In education, also, continued opening of institutions of higher education to the masses means after a certain point the loss of a type of culture possible only when the educational group is small and select.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

11001. LINDEMAN, EDUARD C. How work for a new society. Wanted: a psychology for social change. *World Tomorrow.* 12 (8) Aug. 1929: 337-341.—After giving six reasons why the United States is the one important industrial nation where extreme radical reform doctrines have taken no root, the question is asked as to whence the impetus for social change is to come. The answer given is that the only way to make an impression on America's group civilization is for the individual to "function creatively" in a very small unit. The individual can only hope to do constructive work and change the social order through committees or some similar kind of small group. Reform or revolution can no longer hope to be brought about by great



leaders or "symbolized individuals" because the modern American lives in a "collectivist setting."—*Christina Phelps.*

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

### POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

11002. HIGBY, W. F. Handling full blown failures. *Commonwealth (California)*. 6(14) Apr. 8, 1930: 50-57.—Of the \$10,500,000 which San Francisco spends each year for social work, about \$3,000,000 goes for delinquency, \$3,000,000 for dependency. Mental or physical handicaps are found present in 75% of family relief cases. Individual study of cases is needed, with a comprehensive program of preventive mental hygiene.—*Paul Popenoe.*

### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 10112, 10203, 10262, 10294, 10311, 10781, 10783, 10785-10790, 10792-10797, 10908, 10973, 10998, 11010, 11019, 11039, 11050, 11056)

11003. BAHR, MAX A. Some psychiatric problems in juvenile delinquency. *Indianapolis Medic. J.* 31(11) Nov. 1928: 305-309.—There are three types of psychiatric problems among delinquent children: neuroticism, mental deficiency, and insanity. The first is best handled by working with the parents, the second by work with both school and home. A special curriculum is needed at school.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

11004. BRASOL, BORIS. Institute of Scientific Criminology. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 100-106.—On the initiative of the Northwestern University Law School a Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory has just been founded in Chicago; Harvard University is seriously considering the scheme of inaugurating a similar agency in Boston, while Columbia University, through a specially appointed criminological survey staff, of which Brasol is a member, is now completing a preliminary report on the pressing need for a criminalistic service substantially along the line suggested in Brasol's article. In his conception a criminological institute must act in a threefold capacity: (1) as an educational center; (2) as a forensic instrumentality; and (3) as a research organ in the field of criminal psychology and *police technique*. These combined functions are designed to bring about a broad understanding of the phenomenon of delinquency, at the same time establishing crime detection on a solid scientific foundation. Accordingly, an institute, besides lecture halls and a criminological library, should be equipped with a *police scientifique* laboratory.—*Boris Brasol.*

11005. CALDWELL, MORRIS GILMORE. Home conditions of institutional delinquent boys in Wisconsin. *Soc. Forces*. 8(3) Mar. 1930: 390-397.—A statistical study of delinquent boys committed to the Wisconsin Industrial School which shows that they come more largely from broken homes than a previous study in the same institution indicated for girls. The percentage is larger, also, than for the institution populations of the state homes for delinquent children, as well as larger than the studies of Healy and Shideler discovered. In addition it showed a high ratio of unfavorable social conditions in the families in which the boys lived, determined by such matters as commitment to penal institutions, presence of anti-social tendencies, application to social agencies and a rating of the homes themselves.—*F. J. Bruno.*

11006. HENDERSON, D. K. Psychiatry and the criminal law. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 103-

117.—Much of the controversy between psychiatry and the legal profession lies in the use of inadequate and inaccurate terms, such as "partial" and "total" responsibility and "responsibility." Such terms cannot be rigidly defined. Partial insanity is a non-natural division. In fact there can be no such thing. Again the matter of intermittent seizures should be no basis for acquittal, since a person so afflicted is the more dangerous because of his instability. Responsibility is a secondary consideration. If a man is of unsound mind he obviously cannot be responsible. Much misunderstanding has resulted because the plea of insanity is made as a last resort, rather than as a valid argument. Hereditary arguments are invalid, because little is known of laws governing hereditary transmission. A crime is seldom the first evidence of true mental disorder. There has usually been a long history of instability. The doctrine of irresistible impulse is also ambiguous, since it is hard to determine the difference between uncontrollable impulse and one which is not controlled. Indeterminate sentences following efficient examinations will afford most satisfactory basis of treatment. The whole situation demands education of public opinion. This in turn demands greater unanimity of opinion and a higher standard of knowledge among the psychiatrists.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

11007. MILLER, JOSEPH. Foreign born parentage and social maladjustment. *Psychol. Clinic.* 19(1) Mar. 1930: 19-25.—Children of foreign born parents become delinquent more frequently than those of American born. Foreign born parents seldom learn the language or adopt American customs and traditions. Their children, on the other hand, attain a superior status in the family because they have overcome language difficulties, and act as interpreters of American customs, although they are still inferior to the group outside. In turn they try to bully and impress the outside group, only to be considered delinquents. Case studies are given.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

11008. OSERETZKY, N. J. Die Sexualkriminalität der Minderjährigen. [Sex offenses among minors (in Russia).] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(12) Dec. 1929: 705-732.—Statistics show 61.9% of the sex offenses among minors in Russia (insofar as they come to notice), are found in the city, while the rural areas contribute 38.1%. This is the identical percentage contributed by the laboring class. Rape takes place oftener in the country, however, and most of the rape cases committed are group affairs. The ages with the highest number of offenses are 14, 15, and 18 years. Sex offenses seem to be built up on a definite scale ranging from sexual longing to rape. The steps are: (1) exhibitionism, (2) imitation of intercourse by handling, (3) intercourse with the sexually undeveloped, (4) rape.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

11009. PILSUDSKI, JOSEF. The psychology of the prisoner. *Rev. Penitentiare de Pologne.* 4(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 23-41.—Marshal Pilsudski draws upon his own experiences as a Polish prisoner in Russian and German prisons. He holds that prisons possess two distinct characteristics: (1) they are meant to be unpleasant, to restrict freedom; (2) they subject every prisoner to continual surveillance. As a result the prisoner fights against the conditions which seem unendurable, (1) he seeks to outwit the wardens, and (2) he is always seeking to escape. If he cannot escape physically, he escapes through his imagination by a dream life, or by studying the meager aspects of his surroundings. Pilsudski himself studied the wardens. Some study bugs, others languages, etc. The psychology of the prisoner is deeply imbedded in the Polish consciousness, since so many of the population either have been behind the bars or have lived in fear of prison.



Prisons have been a real part of the Polish culture.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

11010. SCHEPPER, J. M. J. Hoe staat het met de recidive in Nederlandsch-Indië? [How do matters stand with respect to recidivists in the Dutch East Indies?] *Koloniale Studien.* 13 (6) Dec. 1929: 400-410.—A consideration of statistics of recidivists in the Dutch East Indies and in other countries indicates the inadequacy of criminal statistics. There is no complete registry of offenders.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

11011. UNSIGNED. Crime and the cinema in the United States. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 1 (3) Sep. 1929: 303-314.—Roger W. Babson refers to the movies as an evil influence which breeds crime, and cites the high homicide rates in certain American cities. Frederick L. Hoffman, who had compiled the homicide rates referred to, does not regard movies as a major influence. Carl E. Milliken, Secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, lists as possible influences the conflict of cultures felt by children of immigrant parents, wealth, motor cars, increased distribution of newspapers of all types, increased and confusing legislation. From data which can be procured, there seems to be no direct relationship between homicide rates and censorship, frequency of attendance at movies or number of seats in movie houses.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

11012. UNSIGNED. Fourth Annual Report of the Eugenics Survey of Vermont. *Ann. Report, Eugenics Survey of Vermont.* Mar. 1930: pp. 40.—This report embodies a eugenic survey of two groups of people who are apparently in a position to contribute low grade stock. The first group consists of women of subnormal mentality committed to the Rutland Reformatory, especially those who have returned for a second or third sentence. The other group consists of those who have been reported to or by some civil authority as suitable candidates for the State School for Feeble-minded but who for some reason have never been committed to that school. The data for the first group are shown in nine tables. They show that the women in the Rutland Reformatory represent a somewhat selected group, handicapped more than the average of the general population by unfavorable early environmental influences and by limited mental capacity; the homes from which most of them came were unfavorable and did not afford the training we now consider as the minimum essential for meeting the problems of adult life. Limited mental capacity seems to play the determining part in upsetting the balance toward delinquency in times of stress when clear foresight as to the social results of certain forms of conduct is essential. The crimes for which the majority of the women at the Reformatory have been committed are crimes of submission or crimes of imperfect emotional control. It is difficult to determine beforehand how long these anti-social persons need to remain institutionalized before they learn to change and reconstruct some of their deeply ingrained habits of conduct, and are ready once again to enjoy ordinary freedom. Those with poor mental and environmental endowments might need to stay much longer than the "sentence" stated. Some might require constant supervision irrespective of the degree of the crime committed. The data for the second group are composed mainly of a series of case studies of the waiting list for the school for feeble-minded, and a classification of the most common mental defects found among the families studied.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11013. UNSIGNED. Symposium of remarks made at hearing given by the New York State Crime Commission to Psychiatrists and Criminologists. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2 (4) Oct. 1928: 444-475.—Various aspects of the relation between mental hygiene and crime are discussed briefly by a large group of specialists. Routine examination of those arrested is urged as the ideal,

but it is recognized that development of this will be slow. Even when the defendant is not actually insane, the psychiatrist can furnish information which will help the judge and probation officer. The examination of prisoners now practiced in New York State is made largely by non-psychiatrists, yet few insane escape detection. The importance of the individual study, not merely of every criminal, but of every school child, is emphasized. The most serious problem, according to George W. Kirchwey, is the elimination from the community (by permanent segregation) of the psychopathic recidivist. Examination showed 12% of the Sing Sing population to be definitely insane, 18% more are "irresponsible psychopaths." This third of the prison population is responsible for nearly all the trouble; parole boards should have more information in their hands to detect such prisoners and prevent their release.—*Paul Popenoe.*

11014. WATTINNE (pres.), et al. Séance commune de la Société de Médecine Légale et de la Société Générale de Prisons et de Législation Criminelle du 14 Octobre 1929. [General meeting of the society of legal medicine and the society of prisons and criminal legislation, on Oct. 14, 1929.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 53 (8-12) Aug.-Dec. 1929: 344-363.

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 9887, 10153, 10583, 10588-10589, 10807, 10810, 10945, 11044, 11073)

11015. ASCHENHEIM, ERICH. Beitrag zur Frage der intra- und extrafamiliären Infektion. Fürsorgerische Beobachtungen. [A contribution to the question of intra- and extrafamilial infection. Observation of persons under care.] *Z. f. Gesundheitsverwaltung und Gesundheitsfürsorge.* 1 (1-2) Jan. 20, 1930: 13-23.—The care of tuberculous patients must stress the possibility of contagion and attempt to isolate the carriers. A study of 289 cases of tuberculosis among infants and small children reached by the public health division of Remscheid reveals that the distinction between intra-familial and extra-familial infection is less important than the amount and frequency of infection or exposure to infection. This material offers no conclusions on the question of an hereditary disposition toward tuberculosis. The frequency of intra-familial infection decreases as age increases. Age and hygiene are factors in deaths due to tuberculosis; younger children are more likely to die of the acute forms while older children and adults die of chronic forms. Infants can also develop resistance and show a favorable development regardless of the source of infection. The sex ratios of the transmitters are practically equal to the general sex ratio of deaths due to tuberculosis.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

11016. BIGELOW, G. H., and HAMBLIN, A. Changing causes of death. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 202 Jan. 30, 1930: 215-216.—Bigelow and Hamblin have totaled the deaths in Massachusetts for the three year period, 1925-1927 and have indicated the order of frequency of the first ten causes of death for all ages and in certain age groups. Then they have indicated the order of frequency of each disease in 1915-1917 and 1905-1907, in order to note progress or regression. The following facts are noted as being favorable: the fall in the tuberculosis rate under 15 and over 40 years, making it now sixth instead of first among the total causes of death; the marked drop in diarrhea and enteritis in the first five years, placing it as tenth among the total causes, instead of fifth, as it was 20 years ago; the decrease in diabetes from 10 to 50 years; the complete obliteration of typhoid from a place in the first ten causes of death in any age group in 1925-1927. Unfavorable facts are: that prematurity, malforma-



tion and congenital debility have increased and now cause 47% of all deaths under 1 year; the prominence of accidents from 1 to 50 years, and of suicides from 20 to 40 years; the increase in the prominence of measles and whooping cough in the age group 1 to 4; the inexcusable prominence of diphtheria from 5 to 14 years; the constantly increasing prominence of appendicitis over the twenty year period in all age groups from 5 to 50; that tuberculosis should be the principal cause of death from 15 to 40; the increasing prominence of cancer from 15 years on; the constant position of diabetes in the age group 50 to 59, and its increasing prominence thereafter; the absence of improvement in the total death rate over 50.—*J. Amer. Medic. Assn.*

11017. DOBRZYŃSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Przyczynę do sprawy odbudowy i organizacji opieki mieszkaniowej. [A contribution to the building question and to the organization of housing protection.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(2) Jul. 1929: 170-177.—It is difficult to say what type of housing better suits Polish conditions; the small house with a garden or the multifamily building. This problem ought to be solved finally by experts. There is a tendency in Poland to build houses with a number of one-room apartments. This system is absurd as it will result in an increase of tuberculosis and other diseases. The ideal house is a small one. Every community should, before elaborating a plan of construction, examine the social conditions and the needs of the population. Various associations for promoting housing, similar to the German organizations pursuing the same object, should be created.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11018. DÜBEL, HEINRICH. Die Paralyse in neuerer Zeit. [Present status of paralysis.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat.* 90(2-3) Mar. 1929: 27-54.—The frequency of paralysis in men has decreased sharply, especially during the past four years. The reason for this is probably to be found in the introduction of malaria-therapy. The extraordinary increase during the war is evidently attributable to external reasons. The incidence of paralysis in women shows a tendency toward increase and finally exceeds that of the men. There was no considerable change in the proportion of the sexes as to their social standing. The proportion of the married paralytics has grown and now amounts to 85.2%. There was no marked change in the family status of the women. There were no indications of any effects of salvarsan-therapy, even with proper allowance for the incubation period.—*M. Gundel.*

11019. GÖNNER, A. Alkoholismus bei Frauen der "besseren" Stände. [Alcohol addiction among women of "better" classes.] *Schweizer Medizin. Wochenschr.* 59 Oct. 19, 1929: 1059.—Men of the middle and upper classes in Switzerland consume considerable alcohol. Among women alcohol addiction is rare, and conditions are, in this respect, much better than in England or France. Recently, however, the drinking of cocktails seems to have come into fashion.—*H. Fehlinger.*

11020. HAINES, BLANCHE M. Effect of antepartum care of the mother. *Amer. J. Pub. Health*. 20(3) Mar. 1930: 273-276.—Statistics from the U. S. Bureau of Census following the passage of the Maternity and Infancy Act by Congress in 1921 show 76 infant deaths in 1922 to 65 in 1927 for every 1,000 live births. Maternal deaths from puerperal causes were 66 in 1922 and 65 in 1927 per 10,000 live births. A study of 796 cases in the sepsis group to which prenatal care could have been applied showed that nine-tenths of the women had inadequate or no care. While the promotion of antepartum care of the mother has effected reductions in infant deaths from natal and prenatal causes and resulted in a lower mortality rate for mothers from puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, a further ex-

tension of care can reduce them still further.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

11021. HOSOI, KIYOSHI, and ALVAREZ, WALTER C. The influence of sex on the incidence of gastro-intestinal disease. *Human Biol.* 2(1) Feb. 1930: 63-98.—Most diseases of the digestive tract are more frequent in men than in women, but gall-bladder trouble occurs more often in women. The contributory effect of pregnancy has been overestimated. Cancer of the lip, tongue, and tonsil, gastrojejunal ulcer and gastro-colic fistula are more frequent in men than in women.—*L. L. Bernard.*

11022. LAPORTE, W. de. Das Wohnungselend in Deutschland und die Abwehrbestrebungen christlicher Kreise. [The housing problem in Germany and the remedial efforts in Christian circles.] *Stockholm*. (3) 1928: 260-266.

11023. LEIPOLDT, C. LOUIS. Cancer and the natural life. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127(758) Feb. 1930: 214-220.—The author protests against the theory advocated by certain food faddists that cancer is a disease which increases in incidence with a deviation from aboriginal and primitive hygienic customs and usage. While cancer statistics show that the disease is less frequently given as the cause of death among aboriginal natives, we cannot yet conclude that cancer is less prevalent among them. Fifty years ago cancer was less rapidly diagnosed in Europe than it is today and even now it is probably underestimated. Facilities for diagnosis among the natives are still limited.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

11024. LOMBARD, HERBERT L. The chronic disease problem in Massachusetts. *Commonwealth*. 16(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1929: 103-108.—Although, during the past half century, the average age of Massachusetts residents has increased about 3 years, the death rate for persons over 50 has also increased. Chronic disease causes most of the deaths in these older age groups. A statistical analysis shows that in the period between 1850 and 1920 deaths from the following chronic diseases increased: cancer, diabetes, heart trouble, appendicitis, and nephritis; while deaths from infections, tuberculosis, epilepsy, convulsions, old age, and undiagnosed ailments, decreased.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

11025. LOMBARD, HERBERT L., and CRONIN, MARY P. Cancer studies in Massachusetts. *Commonwealth*. 16(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1929: 137-141.—Six and one-half months is the average period of delay by persons with cancer, between the first symptoms and the time they consult physicians. Except in cases of skin cancer, men delay longer than women. The chief reason for this delay is the belief, due to the incorrect advice of physicians, that they are suffering from some unimportant, minor ailment. Fifty-five per cent of the patients received treatment a short time after diagnosis but treatment of the remaining 45% was delayed for an average period of six months.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

11026. SIEVEKING, G. HERMAN. Das Krebsproblem in der öffentlichen Gesundheitsfürsorge. [The problem of cancer in public health work.] *Z. f. Gesundheitsverwaltung u. Gesundheitsfürsorge*. 1(1-2) Jan. 20, 1930: 23-30.—The cancer death rate has already passed the tuberculosis death rate, and its rise is a serious menace even though it is partially offset by the changing age composition of the population and by progress in medical science. An effective program must foster the development of cancer research institutes, early diagnosis, centralization of the places for and means of treatment, and careful educational and public health work. (A copy of the form used in collecting statistics on cancer in Hamburg and the results for 1927-28 are included, as are tables show-



ing deaths due to cancer by organs affected and by age, in Hamburg 1902-1928.)—*Conrad Taeuber*.

**11027. UNSIGNED.** Aus den Ergebnissen der Reichswohnungszählung am 16. Mai 1927. A. Die Kinderreichen Familien und ihre Wohnverhältnisse im den hessischen Gemeinden mit 5000 und mehr Einwohnern. [Results of the housing census of Germany, May 16, 1927. Large families and their housing conditions in the communities of Hessen having populations of 5,000 inhabitants and over.] *Mitteil. Zentralstelle f. d. Landesstat.* Spec. #1. 1929: 1-16.—In communities of less than 20,000, large families are much more frequent than in larger communities. By larger families are meant all parental couples, or single parents, with four or more unmarried children, of which at least one is under 18 years of age. In view of the fact that in the majority of cases the large families came into existence as households before the termination of war, almost all of them have a flat for themselves; only 0.5% (69 families) do not have any. In view of the fact, however, that the urgency of the need for housing is still less than the need for food, it is the families with many children who are too frequently inadequately housed. A high percentage of these dwellings are overcrowded.—*M. Gundel*.

**11028. UNSIGNED.** Extent of illness in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(2) Feb. 1930: 78-81.

## MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 10904, 10907, 10913, 11003, 11006, 11013, 11051, 11056-11057)

**11029. BERSOT, H.** Statistique des aliénés en Suisse en 1926. [Statistics of the mentally ill in Switzerland in 1926.] *Schweizer Arch. f. Neurol. u. Psychiat.* 24 1929: 10-16.—The data discussed by the author are derived from a statistical tabulation of cards filled out by directors of 26 private hospitals. The tables deal with the following data: (1) patients admitted into the asylums according to frequency (4,640 cases, of whom 2,345 were women); (2) patients admitted for the first time, grouped according to age and kind of illness (2,553 cases, of whom 1,222 were non-complicated psychoses in the proportion of 3 men to 5 women); (3) patients leaving the institutions, classified as to manner of placing, kind of disease, and degree of cure (3,672 cases, not counting the deceased: cured from the medical or social point of view, 15%; helped, 4.5%; not helped, 23%; and deceased, 17%); (4) patients leaving, grouped according to age and kind of disease; and (5) the deceased according to cause. Data are given for each sex separately.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1560.

**11030. CASSIRER, E.** Étude sur la pathologie de la conscience symbolique. [Study on the pathology of symbolic thinking.] *J. de Psychol.* 26(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 289-336.

**11031. FAIRBAIRN, W. R. D.** Some points of importance in the psychology of anxiety. *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.* 9(4) 1929: 303-313.

**11032. JONES, ERNEST.** Psycho-analysis and psychiatry. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 81-94.—The need for integrating expert knowledge concerning the psychotic, psychoneurotic, and the normal person is stressed. Psychoanalysis makes a significant contribution to psychiatry particularly with reference to the symptoms, the lesions, and the etiology of mental disease.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

**11033. LEWIS, E. O.** Mental deficiency as a community problem. *Mental Welfare.* 10 1929: 126-130.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1588.

**11034. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN.** Mental disease in Switzerland. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(2) Apr. 1929: 196-202.—The Swiss method of handling sta-

tistics is described and the need of standardization and comparability of international classifications is emphasized. The first admission rate per 100,000 population, 1926, was 58.1 in Switzerland, 68.5 in New York State. Marked differences exist in the proportions of the various psychoses.—*Paul Popenoe*.

**11035. MONKS, G. H. Morton Prince.** *Harvard Graduates Mag.* 37 Dec. 1929: 1-11.—Biographical notes and an appreciation of Prince.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1442.

**11036. OTTO, J. H.** Über Neurosen bei Chinesen. [Neuroses among the Chinese.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherapie.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 5-12.—The same types of neuroses affecting Europeans are found in China. The particular manifestations may be somewhat different, however, since they are obviously related to specific phases of Chinese culture. For example, certain conflict neuroses may develop because Chinese parents usually select their children's mates, and the bride and groom may be veritable strangers. A number of illustrative cases are cited.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

**11037. POLLOCK, HORATIO M., and MALZBERG, BENJAMIN.** Expectation of mental disease. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 549-579.—While there are only 300,000 mentally diseased patients in U. S. hospitals in any one year, this is not a fair measure of the amount of mental disease in the population, because the turn-over is rapid. From the known length of life and frequency of admission, detailed life tables are presented showing the actual expectation of a mental breakdown. These reveal that 4.5% of all persons born in New York State will at some time during life succumb to mental disease and be committed to state hospitals. The ratio for all males is 1:21.3; for all females 1:22.7; for native-born males 1:23.3; for native-born females 1:25; for foreign-born males 1:18.5; for foreign-born females 1:19.2.—*Paul Popenoe*.

**11038. TRAMER, M.** Über die biologische Bedeutung des Geburtsmonates insbesondere für die Psychoseerkrankung. [The biological significance of the birth month, with special reference to psychosis.] *Schweizer Arch. f. Neurol. u. Psychiat.* 24 1929: 17-24.—The birth month (and therefore the month of conception) of an individual seems to have a biological significance for his development. Empirical results based upon 3,100 patients of a canton hospital show particularly that the probability of illness from constitutionally determined mental disorder is relatively smallest for children born in May and apparently greatest for those born in December.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1604.

**11039. UNSIGNED.** Die Selbstmorde im Deutschen Reich im Jahre 1927. [Suicides in Germany in 1927.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(23) Dec. 1, 1929: 968-971.—The total number of suicides in 1927 was 15,974, which was 506 less than for 1926. Of these 11,327 were male. The number of suicides per total population decreased 1.9 per 100,000 for men, remaining practically the same for women. There has been a slight increase in nearly every age group, when compared with 1913. A higher percentage of both men and women committed suicide by hanging. Forty-six per cent of the men and 28.7% of the women employed this method. Of the other methods including shooting, gas, poison, throwing oneself in front of traffic, stabbing, etc., shooting was the method next in order among the men, gas for women; poison ranked third for both.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

**11040. WIERSMA, E. D.** Psychology of dementia. *J. Mental Sci.* 76(312) Jan. 1930: 1-42.



## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 10602, 10972, 10973, 11002, 11055, 11061, 11064)

11041. STOLLERMAN, MAURICE. Handling transients in Baltimore. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 6(1-2) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 29-33.—By transients are meant homeless and destitute people who come to the Hebrew Friendly Inn (*Hachnosas Orchim*) and request food, shelter, clothing, medical treatment, transportation, employment and other forms of emergency relief. The Jewish transient work in Baltimore is vested in the "Department for homeless men," which is located in a thickly populated Jewish district. Each transient is first interviewed at the office; should he apply after office hours, he goes directly to the Inn, where he is given an evening meal, a place to sleep and breakfast the following morning. For further stay he must apply to the office. The office registers all cases with the Social Service Exchange. Cases of suspected desertion are referred to the National Desertion Bureau. Each transient is given an individual room, he is also given a bath ticket for the public baths, the use of which is a condition precedent to his right to stay at the Inn. Those that apply after office hours are mostly chronic transients, who are well acquainted with the ways of social agencies. There is no fixed time limit with regard to a transient's residence at the sheltering home. Each case is decided on its own merits. Each transient, while being investigated is referred to Sinai Hospital for a physical examination and, if physically able, is referred to possible sources of temporary employment.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

11042. ULRICH, D. Die soziale Arbeit der evangelischen Kirchen und inneren Mission in Berlin. [Social work of the evangelical churches and home missions of Berlin.] *Stockholm.* (3) 1928: 272-280.

### COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entry 10907)

11043. SPRAY, EDITH. Present day provisions for the care of the veteran and his family. *Family.* 11(2) Apr. 1930: 39-44.—The U. S. has some 4,900,000 living veterans and their families, and the dependents of over 300,000 deceased veterans. Since 1918 the government has paid an average of \$143,000,000 annually in insurance benefits. In addition to the 49 government hospitals and homes that care for veterans of any war, there are 48 model hospitals and 3 diagnostic centers for puzzling cases. Vocational training has been given to more than 179,000 veterans in the decade 1917-1928. Adjusted compensation (bonus) went into effect in 1924, a virtual 20 year endowment policy, and state bonus laws have been passed by 19 states. The World War veteran has numerous privileges ranging from preference in civil service to burial expenses; he is the beneficiary of many organizations such as the Red Cross, American Legion, and other associations which render free services. Some 2,800 Red Cross chapters give help on claims, as well as in home and hospital service. Veterans' relief in its various forms takes \$750,000,000 or over 22% of the total national budget. In 1925, 17% of men in veterans' hospitals were there for disabilities not connected with the service, whereas today there are 43% of such patients. The families of hospitalized veterans are ministered to, in certain localities, through public soldier relief

funds and the Red Cross, but there are backward places where there is no organization of any sort. Statistics show that a very small percentage of World War clients had been known to social agencies before the war.—*L. M. Brooks.*

### COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See Entries 10809, 10952, 11017, 11022, 11041, 11044-11045, 11047, 11056, 11066)

### SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 10201, 10505, 10598, 10608, 10665, 10671, 10720, 10809, 10811, 10813, 10962, 10973, 11043, 11069, 11075)

11044. KOVRIG, BÉLA. Szociális lakáspolitikai. [Social housing policy.] *Társadalombiztosítási Közlöny.* 23(11/b-12/b) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 1-32.—The housing problem can best be understood by comparing the marriage figures with those of the newly constructed apartment buildings. Budapest at the present time is short 60,000 lodgings. Owing to the great scarcity of capital this critical situation cannot be easily remedied. Thirty per cent of the contributions of social insurance are to be used for financing the erection of new buildings; this will yield 7 to 10 million *Pengő* annually. This amount could be increased up to 30 million *P.* by a compulsory introduction of agricultural workers' insurance. At least a part of the house rent tax amounting to 68 million *P.* should be used for the purpose of establishing cheap credits for the erection of new buildings. The hereditary building right (*Erbbaurecht*) should be developed in such a manner as to permit the building to represent property independent of the land on which it is built. Thus lots could be utilized to great advantage.—*Anton Baron Radvánszky, Jr.*

11045. MAIER, HANS. Der Grundsatz der individuellen und gesellschaftlichen Verantwortlichkeit in der neuzeitlichen Wohlfahrtspflege. [The fundamentals of individual and social responsibility in modern welfare work.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 4(5) 1929: 369-373.—It was between 1880 and 1890, with the application of the Elberfeld system to the majority of the large German towns, that the principle of social responsibility for the needy, abandoned children, and the sick began to make itself felt. This resulted in a new social policy, comprising the protection of youth, housing improvements, and the re-education of delinquents. Articles 119 and 122 of the Constitution of Weimar sanctioned a program of social welfare which urges the social duty of insurance as opposed to the old-fashioned individualism of 1789 and of 1848 and to charitable assistance.—*G. L. Duprat.*

11046. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. Notes on sterilization and social control. *Soc. Forces.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 398-401.—The biological assumptions underlying the 1929 New York sterilization law are sounder than those of the 1912 law because (1) it does not assume that heredity is the sole nor even the principal cause of insanity, epilepsy and feeble-mindedness; because (2) it avoids including the "debatable categories" of the alcoholic, the pauper, and the criminal. For alcoholism, pauperism, and criminality "appear to be almost entirely social phenomena with few, if any, biological roots." Sterilization will not directly improve mental or physical health. It is not in itself a sufficient method of social control without measures to protect the community against infection by the sex diseases.—*Norman E. Himes.*



11047. SOHNREY, HEINRICH. Wohlfahrtspflege auf dem Lande. [Rural welfare work.] *Deutsches Volkstum*. 11(6) Jun. 1929: 431-438.—One of the basic principles of welfare work is to concern itself not with individuals but with the community, and its aim is to take measures and create functions which will not only eliminate social and economic evils, but make it possible to avoid them altogether. Its character, in opposition to that of charity, is prophylactic. Not doles bestowed by one class upon another, but the releasing and joining of individual human forces by organizing all. Modern German legislation has turned hundreds of thousands of people into dependents on the state. The present system of state pensions thwarts the task of social education of the masses for which the welfare organizations are paving the way. The insurance idea in itself contains a genuine welfare principle; the unemployment insurance law in its present form shows many inadequacies.—*M. Gundel*.

11048. WILCZYŃSKI, STEFAN. Opieka nad macierzyństwem. [Protection of maternity.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(2) Jul. 1929: 177-183.—The population statistics of Poland since 1830 show a continuous decrease of births. The author gives in this paper an outline of the social legislation on maternal welfare, its achievements and its organization, points to its defects, and suggests measures to improve the present system.—*O. Eisenberg*.

11049. ZIELIŃSKI, JÓZEF Z. Ochrona macierzyństwa w świetle konwencji Waszyngtońskiej i ustawodawstwa polskiego. [The protection of maternity in the light of the Washington Convention and Polish legislation.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(4) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 356-360.—The Washington Convention, adopted at the first International Labor Conference held at Washington, 1919, on the employment of women before and after confinement deals with two questions: (1) that of women's labor at the period of confinement; and (2) that of granting benefits to women in childbed during the period of rest from work. This convention has not yet been ratified by Poland though it has already twice been submitted to the legislature by the Government. The financial situation was against ratification, since the State's finances would be responsible for part of the maternity benefits already granted by the sickness funds. However the whole situation is regulated by two acts, the Law of July 2, 1924 on Women's and Juveniles' Labor and the Law of May 19, 1920 on Compulsory Sickness Insurance.—*O. Eisenberg*.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 10279, 10781, 10813, 11005, 11009, 11012, 11029, 11071, 11077-11078)

11050. CARRARA, M. La medicina legale e l'antropologia criminale in Egitto. [Legal medicine and criminal anthropology in Egypt.] *Arch. di Antropol.* 50 1929: 215-250.—Legal medicine in Egypt dates back to the Ptolemaic period, as proved by many legal documents. Even at present forensic physicians are government officials attached to the administration of justice. The main work of the medico-legal corps is along toxicological lines, as most of the crimes in Egypt consist of poisonings. At Cairo there is a museum of legal medicine containing a collection of toxicological material, traumatological preparations, material illustrative of various types of infanticides, etc. The main penitentiary at Tura is a magnificent structure sheltering 3,500 prisoners condemned to hard labor for a period not exceeding 25 years. The inmates produce all that the institution needs, and the surplus is sold to the public. The food and sanitary conditions in all

prisons are better than those for the general public. The reformatory at Giza, sheltering 710 juveniles, is more of a model educational institution than a house of correction. All trades are taught there, and conditions are excellent. While Egyptian penal institutions are advanced on the humanitarian side, they are behind the times in anthropological-criminological matters, such as methods of identification, classification, criminal statistics, psychiatric examinations, etc.—*Psychol. Absts.*

11051. FRANKEL, EMIL, and KIDNER, THOMAS B. The care and treatment of nervous and mental patients in general hospitals. *New Jersey Dept. Inst. & Agencies*. Publ. #18. Oct. 1929: pp. 31.—The general hospital possesses real advantage over special hospitals for treatment of mental and nervous cases. Patients would be willing to avail themselves of such treatment because of lack of stigma. The physicians would have adequate means for medical diagnosis. Provisions should be made for clinical as well as hospitalized patients. Plans for an adequately equipped hospital are given.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

11052. KAHN, S. The psychology of public antisemitism vs. public psychopathic hospitals. *Bull. Amer. Hospital Assn.* 3 1929: 755-757.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1582.

11053. MCGARR, T. E. Fifty years of development in the care of the insane in New York State 1878-1928. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 98-112.—The first State Commission in Lunacy was created in 1873, when there were only 3 asylums. Marked features in the development of the care of the insane during the last half century include the virtual abandonment of restraint and of the use of narcotics in handling patients; introduction of occupational therapy; practice of deportation of aliens; preventive work in the general population by outclinics; research through the establishment of the Psychiatric Institute; and continued administrative improvements.—*Paul Popenoe*.

11054. MCGHIE, B. T. The function of a hospital for subnormals. *Ontario J. Neuro-Psychiat.* Sep. 1929: 55-59.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1592.

### MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 10898, 10905, 10907, 11002, 11006, 11013, 11029, 11035, 11051-11054, 11077)

11055. BLACKKEY, LOIS. The relation of psychiatric social work to professional groups in public health agencies. *Mental Hygiene*. 14(1) Jan. 1930: 80-91.—The actual entrance of the psychiatric social worker into the field of public health nursing dates back only to about 1923. However, public health nurses such as Dorothea L. Dix, Ida Cannon, and May MacDonald, were the pioneers in establishing the contact between the medical and social fields. At present the public health nurse does not receive adequate psychiatric training. The psychiatric social worker brings to an organization precisely the special training that the nurse needs. Nurses must understand the psychic factors in physical cases, particularly that illness may affect the personality in many ways, creating unwholesome attitudes of compensation, seclusiveness, and fostering paranoid trends. The nurse is in a potentially constructive or destructive position in regard to a patient's welfare. Patients are more likely to confide more freely in a nurse than in a social worker. The Minneapolis Visiting Nurses Association has had a Mental Hygiene Supervisor for the past two years. She spent 16% of her time in actual class work, 21% in conference with nurses, on special cases; the remaining time being spent on education work or on direct work with cases too difficult for nurses. A definite change is needed that calls for the application



of mental hygiene principles in the training schools. Lack of time is also a problem obviated somewhat by the Minneapolis plan of having a staff nurse assigned to the work of the mental health department for the period of two months. The addition of mental hygiene to the nursing field makes the line between public health nursing and family case-work hard to draw, and requires the closest cooperation. The feeling among nurses that a social worker cannot be effective in a nursing organization unless she has nursing training can be met by the argument that cases are carried only in cooperation with the nurses, and therefore patients do not look for nursing attention from the special worker.—*L. M. Drachsler.*

**11056. CATTON, JOSEPH.** Community methods of handling the maladjusted by the mental hygiene route. *Commonwealth (California).* 6(14) Apr. 8, 1930: 58-78.—Of persons presenting no community problem, 1 in 10 shows mental or nervous disorder; of persons presenting a community problem, 6 or 7 out of each 10 show mental or nervous disorder. Child guidance is the key to delinquency; preventive mental hygiene is needed for all. The organization and work of a mental hygiene clinic are outlined in detail.—*Paul Popenoe.*

**11057. DAVIDOFF, LEO M.** A visit to Professor Foerster's clinic in Breslau with special observation of his treatment of epilepsy. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2(3) Jul. 1928: 307-313.—"Ottofried Foerster is, I believe, the most interesting and probably also the most outstanding figure in German neurology today." His studies of epilepsy lead him to conclude that the inheritance of an unstable and unusually irritable nervous system is the chief factor. The effect produced on this will depend on the intensity of stimuli, and these frequently come from a single source, so he seeks the focus whence nervous energy spreads, giving rise to a convulsion. This is done by inducing fits in the patient. If they are always of the same nature, it is concluded that only one center in the brain is involved. The brain is then laid open surgically under local anesthetic and various parts stimulated until the source of the fits is discovered; this area is then excised. Careful hygiene afterward leads to a high percentage of recoveries.—*Paul Popenoe.*

**11058. DAVIS, JOHN E.** Psychological objectives in the physical program for the mentally ill. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 9(2) Apr. 1930: 77-82.—*A. G. Beck.*

**11059. GROVES, ERNEST R.** Some aspects of mental hygiene and religion. *Soc. Forces.* 8(2) Dec. 1929: 187-198.

**11060. KRONFELD, ARTHUR.** Fortschritte der Psychotherapie. [Progress in psychotherapy.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol., Psychiat., u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 43-55.

**11061. SMITH, BEULAH E.** Aftercare work with mental patients. *U. S. Veterans' Bur. Medic. Bull.* 6(3) Mar. 1930: 233-238.—Aftercare work with mental patients is difficult because of the sudden break from hospital routine to the demands of community life, and because of mishandling by family and relatives. There is greater danger from idleness and over-sympathy than from overwork. The general lack of understanding of mental disease in the community complicates the patient's occupational and social life, and it should be the duty of psychiatrist and psychiatric social worker to bring before the public the modern interpretation of mental disorders, particularly to break through the mistaken but prevalent notion that in a psychosis the man's true character comes out.—*Anne G. Beck.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 10153, 10589, 10810, 10829, 10831, 11049, 11055)

**11062. BALTHAZARD, V.** L'ordre des médecins. [The Order of Physicians.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 53(8-12) Aug.-Dec. 1929: 315-343.

**11063. CAIRNS, L.** A scientific basis for health instruction in public schools. *Univ. California Publ. Educ.* 2 1929: 330-434.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 4: 1776.

**11064. CONANT, RICHARD K.** Chronic disease and the public welfare. *Commonwealth.* 16(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1929: 111-115.—Family welfare is more permanently and seriously affected by chronic illness than by any other single factor. In addition to relief given by private agencies and individuals, cities and towns in Massachusetts give aid in homes where there is chronic sickness to the amount of almost \$2,000,000 a year. Enormous sums are spent also to maintain institutions, hospitals, and clinics. Yet the greatest burdens—financial, mental, and physical—are borne by the patients. Massachusetts does more than any other state in the treatment of chronic illness; especially unique is the hospital at Tewksbury. The greatest needs still to be met, however, are additional hospital facilities, and the education of the public in methods of preventing these diseases.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

**11065. DENNEY, OSWALD E.; HOPKINS, RALPH; JOHANSEN, FREDERICK A.** Recoveries from leprosy. *Pub. Health Reports.* 45(13) Mar. 28, 1930: 667-687.

**11066. FROMME, W.** Organization und Einrichtung des kommunalen Gesundheitsamtes. [Organization and equipment of a community health center.] *Arch. f. Hygiene.* 103(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 20-36.—The author gives a detailed description of the Witten community health center. The activities of this health center comprise the campaign against the spread of tuberculosis, health conservation among infants and school children, prenatal and postnatal clinics, and infant welfare work. It also includes a department for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases. There is a description of the building housing the health center, how it is arranged and how it is equipped.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11067. MORQUIO, LUIS.** Profilaxis de la tuberculosis infantil. [The prophylaxis of infantile tuberculosis.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 3(3) Jan. 1930: 557-605.—The child is the center of the anti-tuberculosis fight, both because he is frequently a victim and because often cases that develop later trace back to childhood. Family contagion is the chief factor in the etiology of tuberculosis in childhood. The use of the Colmette-Guerin vaccination with the B.C.G. during four years among 150,000 newborn infants has proved its harmlessness and its efficacy, it having reduced materially the incidence of tuberculosis among children whose death rate for all causes was reduced to one-half. (Details of tests in various countries).—*L. L. Bernard.*

**11068. McLAUGHLIN, ALLAN J.** Public health survey of Fort Smith, Arkansas. *Pub. Health Reports.* 45(12) Mar. 21, 1930: 599-615.—The amount and nature of the public health work done in Fort Smith is summarized. The twelve major activities, which should be developed in any well-rounded health department program are the following: vital statistics, communicable disease control, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, maternity hygiene, infant hygiene, preschool hygiene, school hygiene, food and milk control, sanitation, laboratory, and popular health instruction. Of these major activities, school hygiene, food and milk control, sanitation and laboratory may be classed as average or better. The other eight activi-



ties, which are of greater importance in terms of lives saved and disease prevented, have received very little attention from the health officer, and have been given very little of his time.—*Louis Neuwelt.*

**11069. PÉREZ, M. L.** Medicosocial protection of mothers in Russia. *Semana Médica.* 36 Nov. 28, 1929: 1557-1560.—Pérez states that the conditions of mothers (especially unwedded mothers) and of infants have improved in Russia during the past few years. Because of the establishment of welfare centers devoted to the care and protection of mothers and infants, the general mortality, which during the period 1911 to 1914 was 28.6 per thousand, diminished in 1925 to 23.9 per thousand, and the infant mortality, which during the same period was 26%, diminished in 1926 to 19% (and in the large cities to the even lower percentages of from 11.3 to 13.4). In 1928, Russia had 868 infant shelters, 114 welfare centers for mothers and their children, 348 asylums for children, eleven asylums for unwedded expectant mothers, 708 free dispensaries for children, 485 dispensaries for pregnant women, 140 dispensaries for medico-legal work, 549 dispensaries transportable for campaign purposes, and 12,221 beds for delivering women, while in 1917 the country had only 5,280 beds for that purpose.—*J. Amer. Medic. Assn.*

**11070. RAMSEY, WALTER R.** Effect of intranatal care upon the infant. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(3) Mar. 1930: 271-272.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**11071. SCHMITT, FR.** Wie kann die Gefährdung des Pflegepersonals durch lungentuberkulöse Geistes- kranke möglichst herabgemindert werden? [Measures for reducing the danger of infection of nurses caring for the mentally diseased tuberculous.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat.* 90(2-3) Mar. 1929: 1-26.—Preventive measures against infection of the nursing staff by the mentally diseased afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis will never be such as to exclude every possibility of contagion, but will effect considerable diminution of this danger when based on the following three principles: (1) Earliest possible diagnosis and isolation of those afflicted with tuberculosis; (2) immaculate hygienic equipment of buildings for tubercular patients and the nursing staff; (3) management built on the principle of preventing infection and demanding of the hospital staff responsible cooperation and careful carrying out of given instructions.—*M. Gundel.*

**11072. VACHET, PIERRE.** L'hygiène de l'homme d'affaires. [Hygiene for the business-man.] *Rev. de Psychothérapie et de Psychol. Appliquée.* 39(4) Apr. 1930: 74-75.

**11073. WYNNE, SHIRLEY W.** Free clinics for the preschool child. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(3) Mar. 1930: 263-268.—It is the duty of health departments to maintain clinics for the individual who is economically unable to go to the private doctor, and health departments are justified in maintaining free clinics for the preschool child if the community fails to give such services through other channels, for among children of this age, malnutrition and defects of teeth, tonsils, and breathing are more prevalent than among school children. Such activities have rarely been established where the private physician could and would supply the necessary service. While New York

can boast of 152 dental clinics, and while only 12 of these exclude children entirely, a mere handful treat the preschool child.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 11079)

**11074. BRUNO, FRANK J.** Social hygiene as a safeguard of family life. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16(4) Apr. 1930: 196-207.—The paper is an effort to bring out the social and the social work implications of social hygiene in contrast with the medical and psychiatric, and specifically to indicate the significance of some of the mores and their translation into terms of present day requirements.—*F. J. Bruno.*

**11075. SCHWALBE, J.** Ausschreitungen sexueller Aufklärung. [Excessive sex information.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(21) May 24, 1929: 881-884.—In December 1926 there was issued a state law to protect young people from trash and pornographic publications. This law is based on articles 118-122 of the Constitution, according to which "youth is to be guarded against moral, mental, or physical neglect." On the basis of several examples and from the medical point of view the author discusses the necessity of such a law. It is the physician's duty to promote sex hygiene.—*M. Gundel.*

**11076. UNSIGNED.** "The Mary Ware Dennett case." *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16(4) Apr. 1930: 220-229.

## REHABILITATION

**11077. CONRICK, WINIFRED.** Occupational therapy at James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for children. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 9(2) Apr. 1930: 93-102.—The work at this hospital was established by a voluntary organization. The chief work of the department is therapeutic. Just as the medical treatment changes to meet the needs and progress of the patient, so does the occupational therapy change according to the needs of the patient. The cooperation between occupational therapy and the psychotherapy departments was found to be invaluable. Case material is presented and volunteer service is encouraged, so that the trained worker can be relieved of many tedious tasks and so have more time for strictly therapeutic treatment.—*Anne G. Beck.*

**11078. SANDS, IDA F.** Occupational therapy in a general hospital. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 9(2) Apr. 1930: 69-75.—*Anne G. Beck.*


**11079. STERN, C.** Occupational therapy of patients with venereal diseases during their stay at hospital. *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55 Oct. 11, 1929: 1722-1724.—The author, basing his conclusions on actual experience with patients afflicted with venereal disease, makes this statement: Most of the patients so afflicted should receive ambulatory treatment. Only extreme cases suffering from severe complications should be admitted to the hospital, and then for these cases occupational therapy is of questionable value. Actual productive work may in fact aggravate the conditions present. (Original article in German.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*



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